"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Overcast today; Thursday fair; fresh north, shifting to west winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,256. ... NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LIGHT VOTE CAST IN STATE PRIMARY; WHITMAN IS CUT

Governor Runs Behind in Saratoga and Albany, Barnes Suffers Defeat in Erie.

ROOSEVELT READY AT 8 A. M.

Colonel Sought to Cast His Ballot Then, Forgetting Polls Opened at 3.

CANDIDATE DIES AT POLLS

Hasty Conference Results in Substitution of George Frederick's Brother's Name on Ticket.

The chief feature yesterday of the first Presidential primary, held in this State was the apathy shown by voters. Except in a few districts, where there were contests for delegates to the various National Conventions, the voting was absolutely without excitement or disturbance.

Returns from the up-State counties came in slowly, but they showed that both Republican and Democratic organization candidates had little trouble in putting their candidates across. The greatest interest centred in the Republican contests, particularly in Erie County, where an attempt was made to dethrone the Republican Old Guard. The Old Guard won decisively and Fred Greiner will be the undisputed leader of Erie County.

The question of whether Governor Whitman ran behind the other delegates at large to the Republican National Convention could not be decisively answered at midnight. The Governor's friends asserted that he had held his own fairly well up-State despite reputed efforts of the Barnes faction to have the voters knife him. The Barnes men, on the other hand, suggested sarcastically that the count would tell.

By the triumph of the organization in Erie, the Whitman people claim, Barnes was dealt a severe blow, as the Greiner faction was behind the Governor, and it is said will be for him for the Presidential nomination.

In Albany, his home county, Barnes had no difficulty in getting his Presidential delegates elected. In Albany County the indications are that Governor Whitman will run behind the other delegates on the ticket.

Whitman Behind in Broome.

In Broome County it is evident that the Governor did not fare so well as his running mates, but this was due to the Hinman influence which still obtains there. In Monroe County the indications were, last night, the Whitman party had lost ground.

Indications in New York City are that the Governor kept fairly close to the other candidates for delegate at large, despite the fact that his name was at the bottom of the list of the four candidates.

Governor Whitman polled more votes in Syracuse than did Elon R. Brown, and if the ratio is kept up throughout Onondaga County the result will be heavily in the Governor's favor.

The Governor also made a good showing in Rensselaer County. Cornelius V. Collins, former Superintendent of State Prisons, counted a strong Whitman man, regained control of the Rensselaer County Republican organization.

The only interest at the Democratic primary was in the contest for delegate to the National Convention in the First Congressional District. Ralph Pulitzer, the publisher, and Rowland Miles, both organization candidates, appear to have easily won over their opponents, Richard S. Newcomb and Dayton Hedges.

In the contests for district leader and State Committee membership in New York and Brooklyn, the regular organizations had an easy time. The bitterest fight for leader was in the Third Assembly District, New York, where Patrick H. Sullivan was defeated by Harry Perry.

Bad roads and heavy weather in the rural districts helped materially to keep voters at home up-State.

Tanner Sees a Barnes Defeat.

Frederick C. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, said last night that he wasn't concerned over the result of the primaries, as the information he had received from up-State was to the effect that the Barnes delegates would be defeated two to one.

"None of the leaders are concerned about any of the contests in the Republican Party, either for delegates or members of the State Committee," said Mr. Tanner. "There is very little interest in the returns, as we all know what the result will be."

It was said last night by anti-Barnes men that Mr. Barnes had no chance to be re-elected National Committeeman. A successor to Mr. Barnes has not yet been determined upon, but it was said that the selection probably would be made within two or three weeks.

The anti-Barnes faction boasted that all the Greiner men in Erie County who are opposed to Barnes would be elected. It was also stated that Barnes had sent word up-State to "knife" Governor Whitman. Chairman Tanner, hearing this report, spread the word in New York City to stand by the Governor.

Whitman Defeat in Saratoga.

That Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania, long a stalwart defender of Barnes, has finally turned against him was stated by a Republican leader, who said last night that he had talked with Penrose a few days ago and that the Pennsylvania Senator had remarked:

"Barnes is dead, and he doesn't know it."

Governor Whitman met a defeat in Saratoga County, where his candidate, George H. Whitney, attempted to dethrone former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett. Brackett retains control of the organization, and will have a majority of at least ten in the county committee.

In Binghamton Governor Whitman also

Continued on Page 5.

German Warship Damaged In Cattegat Sea Fight

COPENHAGEN, April 4, (via London, Wednesday, April 5. — A naval engagement of some kind took place Monday in the Cattegat, according to dispatches received here from Kullen, Sweden.

About noon, the dispatches say, a terrific cannonade was heard from the sea, and two hours later a German torpedo boat, badly damaged, was towed past Helsingborg.

PUT NEW STATUE IN PARK BY NIGHT

Pair of Bronze Hounds Occupy Base Meant for Monument to a War Hero.

GUARDS WATCH FOR POLICE

Ornament and Men and Tools to Put It Into Place Carried In in Darkened Autos.

Two bronze hounds are playing this morning on a pedestal on the eminence known as Bolivar Hill, in Central Park, near the west side, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second Streets, and equestrians on the bridle path on the west and motorists on the drive at the east may see them pawing over each other on what was last night the stone foundation that has remained unoccupied ever since the equestrian statue of General Simon Bolivar, that used to stand there, was condemned by the Park Commissioner about fifteen years ago. A new statue ordered from another sculptor was not altogether satisfactory, and the pedestal was empty until midnight last night, when a party of invaders drove up Central Parkway in two automobiles.

The leading machine was a taxicab. On the front seat with the chauffeur was an enormous bronze of two hounds playing. It was about seven feet long and three wide. A tall man with a small blonde mustache shouted directions in an accent slightly German to the chauffeur and to five or six occupants of the car. On the top was a ladder, and through the window of the cab projected a long bar and several planks.

This car was followed closely by a low gray limousine with six other occupants, who were talking and laughing loudly, and wondering in loud tones "if the police will catch us."

When the cars were about 100 feet inside the Eighty-second Street entrance they stopped and the occupants jumped out and walked up the hill. The man who was holding the statue continued to shout to his companions "to look out for the cops," and not to make any noise.

A few hundred feet behind came another car. After the others had climbed the hill this machine patrolled the drive, went out of the Eighty-second Street entrance, and then turned around and came back.

The lights on all the cars were extinguished, and the numbers could not be seen. The men established wide patrols around the edge of the hill, and one boy, hired by a spectator on the drive to see what the noise on the hill was about, was chased away by a man in a long tan overcoat, who brandished a club.

In the lights from the high apartment houses on Central Park West the men could be seen working rapidly under the direction of the man with the blonde mustache. Even the auto tail lights had been put out, and a man who lighted a cigarette was rebuked. "Want the cops to get us?" asked the tall man.

"Ah, ha! There is no moon," said a short man with long hair and a French accent. "No, it is well," said the other, "or the hounds would bay it, and then we would be caught. It is well, Nicholas."

A ladder and two planks were swung to the top of the ten-foot pedestal, ropes were put around the bronze group, and, on the orders of the blonde man, given in a suppressed whisper, three men on the top of the pedestal and seven others below heaved and tugged.

"More men on top! More men on top!" shouted the blonde man, and in a moment two others were up. "Now heave!" came the command, and the scraping of the metal base on the stone whined in the night.

The woman with the party clapped her hands and jumped up and down. "Oh, the hounds are up! The hounds are up! And the cops didn't catch us, and no matter what the critics say, the dogs of Paris will bark in the park."

The man whom the others called Nicholas and the poet swept his hat from his head with his hand, clasped his hand to his breast, and cried: "Ah! Hunt, it is up. It is up. The hounds. The hounds. What do we care for the critics or the academicians or the Art Commission or the cops now? The dogs are up. Let them take them down if they can, if they will. But they will not when the riders see the beautiful dogs playing."

"Turn them around! Turn them around!" commanded the blond man. "Let them look to the east. See, if we turn them just a little they can look over to Fifth Avenue and the Metropolitan. Ah! the Metropolitan!"

"Are we going to take a picture?" asked another.

"Take a flashlight," urged another.

"Take a flashlight. It will be immortal."

"Yes, we ought to have a flashlight," said another.

While the auto with the lights kept patrolling the drive below, the eleven men and one woman stood in a circle around the hill, and admired the dogs. They remarked that the pedestal seemed made for it, and speculated what had been on that piece of granite before the dogs came.

Without taking a flashlight and without again beating the bushes to see if any were watching, the invaders jumped into their cars and rode down the hill, passing the patrol car on the way.

"Some rich people will go up to see the wonderful art, to see what we have given the city, a new art and a new piece of art," laughed one man.

Moving swiftly the cars went out of

Continued on Page 24.

FRENCH REPULSE WAVE ASSAULTS NEAR DOUAUMONT

Sweep Germans Back in Disorder with Artillery, Rifle, and Machine Gun Fire.

INCREASE CAILLETTE GAINS

Pushing On North of the Wood —German Attack on Haucourt, West of Meuse, Fails.

BRITISH ARTILLERY BUSY

Brisk Firing on Both Sides of the Artois-Flanders Front—Two German Aviators Killed.

LONDON, April 4.—A German attack in great force, launched today against the first lines of the French south of Douaumont, broke down under the enemy's artillery fire, and the assailants, driven back to the northwest, toward Chauffour Wood, suffered severe losses.

Following up the successful counter-attacks which won back Caillette Wood, the French troops made further gains in that district.

Today's official statement from Berlin announced the capture of the wood by the Germans on Sunday, but made no reference to later reverses there. West of the Meuse a German attack on Haucourt resulted in failure.

The text of the French night statement follows.

North of the Aisne and in the Argonne our batteries effectively shelled the enemy organizations.

West of the Meuse an enemy attack on the village of Haucourt completely failed.

East of the Meuse in the course of the day the bombardment was resumed with great violence between Douaumont and Vaux. The Germans launched a very powerful attack against our first lines about 300 meters south of the village of Douaumont. The successive waves of the assault, which were followed by small attacking columns, were swept down by our curtain of fire and the fire of our machine guns and infantry and forced to retreat in disorder in the direction of the Bois Chauffour, where our artillery, concentrating its fire, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy.

North of the Gaillette Wood our troops continued to make progress in the course of the day.

In the Woevre there was an artillery duel in the sectors at the foot of the Meuse Hills.

In the Vosges, after a spirited bombardment of our positions southeast of Seppois, the Germans attempted to reach our trenches, but were driven back to their own lines by our barrier fire.

Last night a French dirigible dropped thirty-four shells on the railway station at Audun-le-Roman.

The afternoon communiqué from Paris says:

In the Argonne district we have bombarded certain of the German organizations, particularly in the region of Montfaucon and Malancourt.

To the west of the River Meuse there has been artillery fighting of considerable violence along the front from Avoncourt as far as Malancourt. East of the Meuse the night passed relatively quietly.

The Germans have made no attack against the front between Douaumont and Vaux re-established by our counterattacks of yesterday.

French batteries have been particularly active in firing upon enemy positions in this region. The enemy has responded but feebly.

East of the forest of La Prêtre a strong reconnoissances by the enemy has been dispersed by our fire.

In Alsace French batteries were successful in shelling a German supply train on the highway between Thann and Mülhausen.

The official statement from Berlin follows:

After powerful artillery preparation the British have taken possession of the crater south of St. Eloi, which we took from them on the 28th of March.

In the region of the fortress of Douaumont our troops after fierce fighting captured, on April 2, some strong French defense positions southwest and south of the fortress and in Caillette Wood. They repulsed from the captured positions all the enemy's counterattacks, which continued into the night. Employing exceedingly strong forces and at the cost of extremely heavy sacrifices the French repeatedly and fruitlessly stormed the defense positions which they had lost in Caillette Wood.

In the course of our attacks on April 2 we captured in unwounded prisoners 19 officers and 745 men and 8 machine guns.

The British official communication issued this evening says:

Yesterday a German machine was shot down by one of our aviators behind our lines south of Souchez. The pilot and observer were both killed.

Today the artillery of both sides has been active about Souchez, Angres, St. Eloi and Ypres. There has been some mining activity about Neuville St. Vaast, Hulluch and the Hohenzollern redoubt.

The Belgian official communication reads:

Violent artillery actions occurred in the neighborhood of Dixmude and in the region of Steenstrate.

SAYS GERMAN ATTACKS ARE FOR HOME EFFECT

French Official Insists Verdun Assaults Are Weakening—Hints of Counter Offensive.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 4.—"The Germans have abandoned hope of taking Verdun and are continuing their attacks to reassure their own population and prevent a French offensive elsewhere," is the official theory of the renewal of the Verdun operations as expressed by a senior officer attached to the War Office Staff. The officer continued:

"We base our opinion on two factors—first, the disposition of the enemy's forces along the western front; secondly, the character of the recent fighting before Verdun. Thus we know that the

Continued on Page 3.

"Irish Nonsense About Ireland"

By George Bernard Shaw

The famous wit and satirist at his best, in next Sunday's Times. The only way to obtain The Sunday Times is to order it in advance.

BRITAIN'S BUDGET BIGGEST IN HISTORY

McKenna, in Presenting It to Commons, Predicates It on Another Year of Conflict.

NEW TAXES ARE PROPOSED

Over $1,500,000,000 to be Raised —Higher Rates on Incomes and War Profits.

LONDON, April 4.—Faced by the problem of financing for another year a war costing Great Britain £5,000,000 daily, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Reginald McKenna, was met at the outset by two favorable circumstances, namely, that owing to the expansive power of British trade the revenue for the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £32,000,000, while the year's expenditure has been £31,000,000 below the estimate.

By imposing new taxes on amusements, railway tickets, matches, and mineral waters, and raising a number of the old taxes, including those on excess war profits, incomes, sugar, cocoa, coffee, and motor cars, the Chancellor estimates that he will be able to raise about £65,000,000, which is nearly double what many persons believed he could raise by this means.

At the close of a speech in the House of Commons today, explaining the greatest budget in history, the Chancellor made an interesting comparison with German finance, declaring that while Great Britain was raising more than £300,000,000 annually by taxation, the Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, Dr. Helfferich, was announcing a "doubtful increase" of £24,000,000.

Against General Tariff.

On the question of the general tariff, which has been the subject of earnest speculation in political circles, Mr. McKenna put aside any idea that the Government had yet been converted to that means for raising revenue or breaking enemy competition. On this point he said:

"The House will have noticed that I have not discussed the question as to whether fiscal duties might now properly be used for controlling and directing trade in a way advantageous to ourselves and injurious to our enemies. I find my colleagues are satisfied that any attempt in this direction would be met by insuperable preliminary difficulties in finding the necessary machinery to give effect to such proposals."

Mr. McKenna, in beginning his speech, said a generous allowance would have to be made for the difficulty of framing exact estimates in view of such questions as the shortage of tonnage and restriction upon foreign trade, and he had assumed that the war would last during the whole of the financial year.

The actual expenditure during the last year was £1,559,000,000, or £31,000,000 below the estimate. Great Britain's allies had been assisted to the amount of £204,000,000 and her dominions to the amount of £52,000,000.

The Chancellor said that there had been a saving both in the estimates as to the amounts needed for the assistance of the nation's allies and its dominions, due, in the case of the dominions, to the public-spirited action of Canada, which raised loans in her own territory and in the United States. The difference between the estimate and the actual expenditure for assistance to the allies was largely due to delays, and would ultimately approximate the estimate. He emphasized the power of British trade as shown in the revenue returns.

The actual deficit on the year was £1,222,000,000, while the debt on March 31 was £2,140,000,000, as compared with a debt of £651,000,000 before the war, but that was not a deadweight debt, as £368,000,000 had been lent to allies. That was on the debit side.

On the credit side was an increased yield by new taxation which gave the nation's creditors full assurance that they were properly secured. Not a pound was borrowed without making provision for interest and a liberal sinking fund.

The Year's Expenditures.

The direct war expenditure for the present year he estimated at £1,150,000,000. Advances to the allies and dominions he put at £450,000,000, while the total expenditure for the year he estimated at £1,825,500,000, or almost exactly £5,000,000 daily.

The Chancellor said he was sure the House would face the figures with confidence. Apart from the advances to the allies and dominions the expenditure would be £3,750,000 daily. He would be disappointed if serious economies could not be effected in the military administration, and their influence would be felt in the course of the present war.

On the other hand, it must not be forgotten that there had been a rise in prices, which would counterbalance the economies. He expressed gratitude for the King's gift of £100,000, and said the Government was awaiting the return of Premier Asquith before deciding on what disposal to make of it.

Mr. McKenna said that the estimated revenue for the year was £509,000,000, and the difference between this and the expenditure, namely, £1,323,000,000, would be met by borrowing. Allowing for interest and sinking fund, he would have to meet an additional charge of £79,000,000. He had, first, to obtain sufficient revenue to meet the country's obligations; secondly, to pay as large a proportion of the cost of the war as possible, and, thirdly, to distribute the burden as far as possible.

He proposed an addition to the income tax, which in the lower level would be small but which would rise to 5s. Earned incomes up to £500, according to the plan, will pay 2s. 3d., instead of 2s. 1 1-5d. Earned incomes from £500 to £1,000, will pay at the rate of 2s. 6d., the rate rising to 5s. when the income exceeds £2,500. Unearned incomes of £300 will pay at the rate of 3s., rising to 5s. on incomes exceeding £2,000.

£43,500,000 Income Tax.

This increase in the rate of the income tax, the Chancellor said, would produce £43,500,000. There would be no change in the supertax, for that already fell heavily on supertax incomes. The income tax on naval and military salaries would remain unchanged.

The tax on amusements, including theatres, moving-picture houses, horse racing, and football matches would produce £5,000,000. The tax would be a

Continued on Page 4.

HOLLAND IN GRIP OF BIG WAR SCARE

Whole Nation Nervous Over the Mysterious Call of Furloughed Troops to the Colors.

FEAR ATTACK ON NEUTRALITY

Ex-Minister Hints Rumors of Allied Plans Might Result in Demands by Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 4.—Holland is experiencing the biggest war scare it has known since the issuance of its first mobilization orders at the outbreak of the war.

Though the excitement caused by the Dutch Government's suddenly announced decision to recall furloughed troops to the colors has somewhat calmed down, there is still a distinct feeling of nervousness throughout the nation, due to the fact that the public is unable to make more than a guess at the reasons for the orders. Outside of an extremely limited official circle no one pretends to know whether the new military measure portends a serious crisis, and, if it does, whether it is directed against England or Germany.

All attention is concentrated on the meeting of the General Committee of the Second Chamber, which will meet tomorrow to discuss the question. At that time it is expected the public will get some clue as to the reason for the action that has been taken.

The widespread suspicion that serious events are impending and that the canceling of the soldiers' leave is not merely a general precautionary measure has not been allayed by a statement appearing in the Amsterdam Telegraaf, which says that the cause of the order is to be found in extensive movements and concentration of German troops on the Dutch eastern and southern frontiers. The press criticises the Government severely for failing to take it more fully into its confidence.

When the order was first promulgated the public generally jumped to the conclusion that it was occasioned either by recent submarine attacks on Dutch ships or by the decisions reached at the Paris conference of the Allies. This view gives weight to the belief widely entertained here in well-informed quarters, that the real danger which the Government is confronting is the possibility that one or other of the leading belligerents may seek to force a way into Dutch territory. This fear is reflected in a striking article published by a former Minister of War, Jonkheer Colyn, who says:

"Leaving out of the account the first three months of the war, the danger for us has rather increased than decreased. I don't imagine for a moment that Great Britain intends to land its new armies on the Dutch coast, but the question is: What is thought about this in Germany? If our eastern neighbors are getting seriously afraid of such a contingency how will that influence Germany's attitude toward us? We must presume that Germany is completely posted as to our means of defense.

"If she judges that our capacity is inadequate and considers that a British irruption into Germany through Holland is to be feared, would it then be strange if we were approached from the German side with proposals to which we cannot submit, because they would mean the abandonment of our neutrality toward the Allies?

"I know that against this it may be said that the British will not make a landing in Holland, and that if they tried we are quite capable of stopping a British march eastward or southeastward. But that is not relevant. The question is not what we think, but what the Germans think. There is, therefore, an increasing chance for a conflict on either side."

Jonkheer Colyn concludes that Holland, therefore, must "take a stand toward the west," convincing Germany of both her desire and power to "deal with any menace to Germany's uncovered flank." At the same time, he says, her neutrality will require her to adopt similar measures toward the east and south.

The Colyn article, which has been widely reprinted throughout Holland, has tended to strengthen the belief that the real purpose if the new order is to provide against territorial aggressions, and that this question is bound to become increasingly serious with the approach of Spring.

DUTCH MASSED AT FRONTIER?

Rome Also Hears That They Permit No Passage Into Germany.

ROME, April 4, (via London.)—Wireless reports from Zurich say that Holland has closed her German frontier and massed all her available forces on that front.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"In the last few days," says the Overseas News Agency today, "the German newspapers have published dispatches from Holland regarding measures taken by the Dutch Government and the excitement aroused by these measures, but have refrained from comment upon the developments. In Monday's reviews, however, the newspapers enter freely into a discussion of the meaning and importance of the events in question. The tone of the comment in all cases is one of absolute calm. All the articles agree that the real cause of the steps taken by the Dutch Government is not known, but that most certainly they are not directed against Germany.

"In this connection, the press expresses appreciation of the strict neutrality the Dutch Government has maintained from the beginning of the war. Thus, the Berlin Tageblatt says: 'The Dutch Nation has always in the past kept trade and politics apart as scarcely any other nation has done. The Dutch have held their trade aloof from sympathies and antipathies alike, and have always maintained this principle against encroachment.'"

FIFTH AVENUE RESTAURANT, Ent. 5th Ave. and 24 St. Dinner a la Carte; also Table d'Hote.—Adv.

OUR TROOPS KILL 30 VILLISTAS IN FIGHT NEAR AGUASCALIENTES; RAILROAD PROBLEM IS PRESSING

General Pershing's Report of the Defeat Of a Villista Band Near Aguascalientes

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—An official report to the War Department tonight from Brig. Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American punitive expedition in Mexico, brought the first news of another fight in which American cavalrymen struck one of the scattered bands of Villistas in a surprise attack near Aguascalientes, about fifty-three miles west of Chihuahua City, last Saturday. General Pershing's message to the War Department, transmitted through Major Gen. Funston, was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, April 3.—A report has just been received from Major Evans of the Tenth Cavalry by courier coming from the vicinity of Rubio that Colonel Brown, with a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, encountered a band of Villistas April 1 and was pursuing them through San Antonio. No reports have come from Brown.

Natives traveling from Chihuahua City say that Brown's command, partly dismounted, partly mounted, surprised the band of Villistas at their noon meal, with their horses grazing, near Aguascalientes, about twenty miles southeast of Bachiniva. The natives say that from thirty to forty Villistas were killed and the same number of horses captured. All this lacks verification from official sources. Have not heard from Brown for some days. Expect details tomorrow.

PERSHING.

RESERVE TROOPS ARE NEARLY GONE

Funston Reports Sending More to Mexico, but They Are Not Designated.

PARTS OF TWO REGIMENTS

Renewed Pressure Put Upon Carranza by Lansing to Gain the Use of Railway.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—General Funston advised the War Department today that he was sending more troops into Mexico from Columbus, N. M., to protect the line of communication with General Pershing. He did not state whether additional troops had been sent forward to the military base.

So far General Funston has not suggested reinforcement of General Pershing's forces except to protect the extended communication lines, and there was no confirmation today of border reports that extensive additions to the fighting column would be required.

Reports to the War Department say parts of the Fifth and Eleventh Cavalry and the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Infantry are stationed at Columbus. General Funston did not state whether some of those troops had been sent across the border or whether others had been taken from nearby stations.

Although no details concerning the number of additional soldiers sent into Mexico were made public, it was learned that they were detachments of the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Infantry. Earlier reports that the Fifth Cavalry had gone across were not confirmed. The infantry moved in two days ago.

Funston's reserve of troops available for use in Mexico has dwindled to such an extent that the question now arises as to where he is to get more regulars without drawing them from stations where they are now needed. To reinforce the line of communication now maintained would require the calling of the few regiments left in the United States other than those engaged in border patrol duty or stationed in the Southern Department. None of the troops stationed along the border should be used, in the opinion of army officers here, unless they are replaced by other military units. The only remaining regiments that might be called are the Second and Fifth Cavalry and the Third and Thirteenth Infantry.

Army men do not believe that the troops along the line of communication, even if increased by these regiments, would be adequate to guard the line if it is extended east from Chihuahua and then south as far as the chase of Villa might require.

With the despatch of the remaining detachments of the Twentieth and Twenty-fourth Infantry from Columbus, General Funston has sent into Mexico all troops immediately available there except parts of the Fifth and Eleventh Cavalry. The actual number of troops in Mexico has not been made public for military reasons.

Nineteen Apache scouts and trailers have been ordered from Fort Apache, Arizona, to General Pershing's column. Captain Nazzard of the Tenth Cavalry, who was with General Funston when he captured Aguinaldo, left with the scouts for the border today, but he will not accompany them into Mexico.

Veiled by Censorship.

The army censorship today veiled the number and personnel of additional troops which have been sent across the border. Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, said the extra troops had left Columbus two days ago, but no word of the movement had been allowed to get out. It was believed that the Fifth Cavalry, recently here from Fort Myer, Virginia; Fort Sheridan, Illinois, and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, was drawn on.

General Pershing's official report of the fight in which American cavalrymen scattered a band of Villistas near Aguascalientes, about fifty-three miles west of Chihuahua City, last Saturday, was transmitted to the War Department through Major Gen. Funston. It was given out tonight as follows:

Headquarters in the Field, April 3.

A report has just been received from Major Evans of the Tenth Cavalry by courier coming from the vicinity of Rubio, that Colonel Brown, with a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, encountered a band of Villistas April 1 and was pursuing them through San Antonio. No reports have come from Brown. Natives traveling from Chihuahua City say that Brown's command, partly dismounted, partly mounted, surprised the band of Villistas at their noon meal, with their horses grazing, near Aguascalientes, about twenty miles southeast of Bachiniva. The natives say that from thirty to forty Villistas were killed and the same number of horses captured. All this lacks verification from official sources. Have not heard from Brown for some days. Expect details tomorrow.

Aguascalientes, near which Colonel Brown's squadron struck this band of

Continued on Page 2.

RAILWAYS NEEDED TO CAPTURE VILLA

Troops Must Be Sent Southward, Via Juarez and Chihuahua, Army Officers Think.

PERSHING'S LINE THINNING

Shifting It East, to Operate from Some Main Base Near Ojinaga, a Possibility.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4.—The engagement at Aguascallentes, in which a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry defeated Villistas on Saturday, only served to strengthen the opinion of officers on General Funston's staff here that, if the punitive expedition is to complete its work, many more troops must be sent into the country over the Mexican Central Railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua and even through Chihuahua to points further south.

There are known to be other bands operating in the Guerrero district, and a part of the American forces must remain to deal with them while the other part pushes on in the pursuit of the fugitive Villa.

The official admission at General Funston's headquarters today that the success of the expedition now depends largely on the freer use of the railroads or the material strengthening of the long roundabout line of communication and its branches, revealed a situation that, it was believed, might alter the entire plan of pursuit.

Stories of Villa's latest southward shift were credited in official circles, for they came from Consular reports in which the outlaw was put well beyond Chihuahua City and evidently trying to reach Parral, or perhaps even Torreon or Durango City. In the vicinity of all those cities there are known to be operating organized forces of Villa's men aggregating some thousands. According to all late reports, Villa appears to be traveling fast.

To meet the new situation, staff officers asert, a quicker means of sending forward troops and supplies should be made, and it was pointed out that the direct Juarez-Chihuahua Railroad offered that means, or a large number of troops must be sent to Columbus immediately for campaigning in Mexico.

If Villa has gone south of Chihuahua City, the Americans will have to swing their line of communication sharply to the east, and then be prepared to move an indefinite distance southward again. If permission to use the Mexican railroads is not granted, and sufficient troops are not available for conducting operations along the present long line, there is an alternative, although one not regarded with favor by army officers. That is to move the main line across country until the main base is at some point near Ojinaga, on the border. From such a point the line could be extended southward past Chihuahua, the result being a saving of 100 miles or more.

Two bridges on the railroad between Piedras Negras and Torreon, about seventy miles from the border, were burned yesterday by bandits commanded by officers formerly with Villa, according to reports of General Funston.

REYES OFFERS TO SURRENDER.

Villa General Willing to Lay Down Arms if He Receives Amnesty.

TORREON, Mexico, April 4.—General Canuto Reyes, commanding the Villa forces in this locality, has sent a letter to General Trevino, Carranza commander, offering to surrender with all his forces if he receives amnesty. This information was made public today by General Trevino.

Carranza authorities here say that the surrender of Reyes would break organized resistance to the de facto Government and end the hopes of Villa. There is a disposition, however, to accept his offer conservatively, as it is declared that six weeks will be necessary for General Reyes to notify all his followers, and there is a possibility that this may be a ruse to gain time for Villa.

It has been frequently reported that Villa was making his way to the north of Torreon in order to effect a junction with Reyes.

In the letter to General Trevino Reyes says he deplores the useless continuance of a bloody and hopeless struggle.

In answer General Trevino said today that he was preparing proclamations which would be distributed broadcast, allowing all bandits ten days to give up their horses and saddles. He says that he is confident that because of their knowledge of his just treatment to those who surrendered in the Chihuahua campaign the followers of Villa will respond readily.

General Reyes is the recognized chief of all the small bands operating in the Laguna and Durango districts, including those of Contreras and Lllario Rodrigues.

ATTACKED AT THEIR SIESTA

Fugitives Surprised by Negro Troopers Led by Col. Brown.

FORTY HORSES CAPTURED

Bandits Who Escape Scatter to the Mountains, with the Victors Pursuing.

VILLA STILL UNDISCOVERED

Routed Force Is Part of That Which Dodd's Men Put to Flight at Guerrero.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS OF THE AMERICAN ARMY IN MEXICO, April 4, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M.)—A squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, under command of Colonel W. C. Brown, has attacked Villistas eighteen miles southeast of Bachiniva, and duplicated the performance of the Seventh Cavalry at Guerrero. A trumpeter here received the official report today. Surprising the Mexicans in a canyon at noontime on Saturday, while the bandits' horses were unsaddled and hobbled or picketed, black troopers, yelling at the top of their voices, rode among them, killing thirty men and capturing forty horses, with some equipment. It is understood that the band did not attempt to make a stand, but scattered like sheep to the mountains, with the Tenth pursuing southward, notwithstanding its spent horses.

The band apparently is part of the Villa force that was driven out of Guerrero and which made toward Bachiniva, where on Friday the fugitives exchanged shots with a detachment of our cavalry and then turned south. They numbered something more than 100, almost equaling our troopers in strength.

Evidencing the difficulty of communication in this country, a report of the engagement, received here yesterday afternoon, came through Mexicans, who drove into the camp in a buckboard after traveling in the country nearby. The scene of the conflict is thirty-six miles from here.

Whether Francisco Villa was with the band is not known.

Bandits Attacked at Siesta.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 4.—Surprised when at their siesta, one of the groups of Villa's force driven from Guerrero was defeated Saturday by a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry, under Colonel W. C. Brown, according to information received by General Pershing and forwarded by him to General Funston today.

In this engagement, the second the American troops have had with Villa's men, the bandits' loss was estimated at from thirty to forty killed. No mention of American loss was made.

Colonel Brown's encounter with the Mexicans had not been reported to General Pershing when he made his report to General Funston, whose information was gained from friendly Mexicans who had arrived at a point near Rubio, where Major Evans of the Tenth Cavalry halted yesterday.

Major Evans reported that on Saturday Colonel Brown encountered a band of Villa's men and was pursuing them through San Antonio, Chihuahua. Soon afterward Mexicans who arrived from that district declared that they had overtaken the wandering bandits at the village of Aguascalientes, twenty miles southeast of Bachiniva.

Villa's men, according to the Mexicans' version of the encounter, appeared wholly unsuspecting of the presence of an enemy a minute before they were attacked.

Captured Many Horses.

It was about noon when Colonel Brown got his cavalry within easy range. The Mexicans were lying about the place, many of them asleep, and all their horses were grazing, in many cases some distance from the men. Details of the action were not clear, but the Mexicans said that besides those killed the Americans captured about forty horses.

General Pershing added that his reports of the engagement lacked confirmation, but his credence of the news was indicated by the fact that he transmitted it to General Funston.

The encounter aroused deep interest at General Funston's headquarters, where additional details were awaited eagerly, but it was realized by officers that the effect of Colonel Brown's fight and of other minor engagements that may occur was only indirect, so far as the greater problem of catching Villa is concerned. It was said that engagements of that character might be expected now from time to time, and the running down of the marauding bands was essential to the safety of the American column, but that the only effects, so far as Villa was concerned, would be to destroy the morale of his supporting force.

Says Cavalry Numbered 200.

SAN GERONIMO, Chihuahua, Mexico, April 4, (via Aeroplane to Colonia Dublan, Mexico, and thence by Wireless to Columbus, N. M.)—Two hundred American cavalrymen under Colonel W. C. Brown, Tenth Cavalry, defeated an equal force of Villa followers in the second engagement of the campaign at Aguascalientes, thirty miles north of Guerrero, on April 1.

This report was brought to General

Pershing today by two Mexican ranchmen, who said that the Mexican forces lost thirty men and forty horses, while the Americans suffered no casualties.

Villa was not with the band, according to the ranchmen, who asserted that the American troops believed at first they had encountered the bandit chieftain.

For hours the American cavalrymen followed Manuel Lopez, one of Villa's Lieutenants, and his bandits through winding cañons and almost impassable trails of the mountains. Believing they had eluded their pursuers, the bandits relaxed their vigilance and before they realized they were confronted by the troops of the Tenth Cavalry, General Pershing's old regiment, which had been stationed near the town to intercept stray bands attempting to make their escape.

Think No American Was Hit.

Only the most meagre details of the ensuing engagement were brought by the ranchmen, but in many respects it resembled that of a week ago at Guerrero. Immediately the bandits realized the presence of the American troops they began a hurried disorganized flight from their camp, some seizing their ponies and others trying to escape afoot. They went singly and in small parties, all firing at the American troops as they fled. None took time to aim, the ranchmen said, and as a result none of the bullets found a khaki-clad mark.

Officers here are inclined to believe that if thirty bandits were killed in the running fight, at fewest as many more were wounded. It was asserted also that because of the nature of the engagement, some equipment, supplies, and prisoners probably were captured. The ranchmen told General Pershing that the Villa followers fled in scattering bands of three to five men.

Reports reaching here indicated that the band encountered by the American cavalrymen was the largest detachment of the force defeated and scattered at Guerrero a week ago today by Colonel Dodd's command. These troops were said to have been in the vicinity of Bachiniva Pass for several days.

Two American scouts reported to General Pershing they had been fired on by Villa outposts last Friday within the environs of Bachiniva, and that they had returned the fire. Two troops of cavalry sent to the town to intercept the bandits reached there after the command had fled.

Gavira Hears of Battle.

EL PASO, Texas, April 4.—Reliable reports reached here this afternoon that American troops had engaged the Villa forces at Bachiniva, twenty-five miles northeast of Guerrero. No details of the fighting have reached here yet.

General Gavira, Carranza commandant at Juarez, received a message stating that American troops had defeated a detachment of Villistas near Aguascalientes on Saturday. This skirmish occurred between a Tenth Cavalry squadron and the Villistas who were reported at Bachiniva yesterday by Carranza scouts, co-operating with the American troops. The number of dead was placed at sixty by General Bertani.

CALLES IS FRIENDLY TO US.

Returning Americans Deny Reports of Hostility in Sonora District.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—There have been numerous alarming reports from the Arizona border recently to the effect that large numbers of Mexican troops under General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor of Sonora, were being massed near the border, and that their attitude toward the Americans was most unfriendly.

A group of five Americans, who had just come from Sonora, passed through here today, and told a very different story. They said that they had spent several days in the Sonora district, and had found the natives not only friendly but exceedingly cordial. They said that they saw large numbers of troops, but that all were being moved away from instead of toward the border. Everywhere the Americans were treated with great hospitality.

They gathered the impression, they said, that Sonora was anxious to be considered as a State apart from the rest of the faction-ruled Mexico, and that even if the rest of Mexico went to war with the United States Sonora would take no part in the fight.

REPORTS CARRANZA VICTORY.

Colonel Dodd Tells of Killing of Baca at Santo Tomas.

Special to The New York Times.

From a Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS IN MEXICO, April 2, (by Aeroplane to Casas Grandes, Mexico, Thence by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—Colonel George A. Dodd informs General Pershing that he understands Carranza forces encountered Villistas fleeing from Guerrero on March 29 at Santo Tomas, north of Guerrero, and inflicted losses, killing Manuel Baca, a Villa leader, and leaving 150 Villistas, badly incumbered with wounded and greatly demoralized, heading toward the mountains east of Sant Ana.

Our troops have not yet located Villa. General Pershing says the campaign is just beginning. A revised count shows Villa's Guerrero losses to number forty-six.

ORDERS CURRENCY PURCHASED

Carranza Issues Decree to Offset Alleged Speculation.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 4.—General Carranza has issued the following decree, relating to the financial situation:

"In view of the unwarranted depreciation of actual paper money in circulation, which is produced artificially by speculators who wish to make poor people believe that the Mexican Government will repudiate this money, it is necessary that the public know in a clear manner that the Government has never thought of repudiating Constitutionalist money, which will be at all times accepted for its value in all classes of obligations and taxes which call for payment in this money.

"The Government will not consider it as an act of political honesty to take advantage of the low price of money to buy small amounts. But in view of efforts which are continually being made to depreciate our money and as an act of strict defense against those efforts, it has been necessary to dictate the following instructions to the Secretary of Hacienda:

"The Secretary of Hacienda is authorized to invest a sum of from one-half million dollars to one million national gold, with a view of buying and retiring from circulation, through the right channels and at a rate of exchange according to circumstances, amounts of paper money that can be acquired, while the value of this money is less than 10 cents national gold, or 5 cents, United States currency. The quotation for the year will probably be declared within a few days."

General Carranza has ordered the removal of the body of Macklovio Herrera, the Constitutionalist General who was killed near Matamoros, which is now buried at Nuevo Laredo, to Hidalgo del Parral, in the State of Chihuahua. This town sent Commissioners to the First Chief asking for permission to remove the body to the town, where a large monument will be erected.

General Carranza spent today at San Bartolo, thirty miles from Queretaro, where famous hot baths are situated. He will return to the capital tomorrow.

A decree putting the free municipal elections in the State of Queretaro in force was issued today by Governor Federico Montes. Several thousand soldiers marched through the town celebrating the announcement of the fulfillment of the principal plank in the platform of the Constitutionalist Party.

The Government's efforts to raise the exchange rate to $10 paper for $1 Mexican gold are meeting with success. Many merchants have voluntarily lowered prices, and the exchange rate on New York is improving hourly.

FIRST FULL REPORT OF GUERRERO FIGHT

Seventh Caval.y Had Drawn No Rations for Two Weeks Before Final Dash.

ENCIRCLING THE OUTLAWS

Troopers of the Tenth, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Regiments Also Helped to Set Trap.

By FRANK B. ELSER.

Special Correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING, RANCHO SAN GERONIMO, NEAR NAMIQUIPA, Mexico, March 31, (by army aeroplane to Casas Grandes, Mex., and thence by courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4.) — The Seventh Cavalry, under Colonel George A. Dodd, has smashed Villa's force of bandits and Yaqi Indians.

I am writing this on the running board of the General's automobile at a point twenty miles below Namiquipa, the advance base of the expedition, two hundred and seventy-odd miles from Columbus and some forty miles above Guerrero, where 400 troopers of the Seventh Cavalry rode into the Villa forces and drove them into the hills with a Villa loss of sixty lead.

As I write General Pershing is seated upon a blanket roll by a camp fire ten feet away, dictating dispatches. He slept tentless last night on the banks of the Rio Santa Maria on this the San Geronimo Rancho, and was up at dawn to direct the pursuit of Villa.

The much discussed, and in some quarters apparently much feared, uprising the Mexican people has nowhere materialized and unless there are complications which neither General Pershing nor his staff expects, this campaign will end as it started, in its designated grooves, a punitive expedition.

Now that the first clash has occurred, I am able to tell how units of our cavalry—the Seventh, the Tenth, the Thirteenth and the Eleventh—so surrounded the Villistas as to force them into action. Directed by General Pershing from headquarters, at times many miles away, the enveloping movement nevertheless took the forces engaged far from our bases and our line of communication, demanding independence of action and imposing hardships on the troops engaged, the full details of which even we with the General have not yet fully learned.

The Seventh Cavalry drew no rations for two weeks, but lived off the country as best the troopers could, yet, notwithstanding both men and horses were weak from lack of food, the troopers who engaged the Villistas at Guerrero rode fifty-five miles without a break from Bachiniva.

With horses staggering and men reeling in the saddles, they abandoned the chase about noon Wednesday, and three hours later a courier came riding into this camp giving the General first word of the engagement. Colonel Dodd had attacked the Villa forces from the south, driving them up the valley this way, and immediately the courier reported to General Pershing he ordered a squadron of the Thirteenth Cavalry, for strategic reasons at Namiquipa, to proceed to Providencia under Major Tompkins, with a view of cutting off the band's escape to the west.

Here, in the meantime, was encamped a picked flying squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry, twenty men from a troop under the command of Major Howze. At 1 o'clock this morning those troops proceeded down the valley, and it was from them that General Pershing expected first word of a fresh encounter. Colonel Dodd's recuperating troops blocked Villa's way to the south at Guerrero, and Major Howze's troops, moving south down the valley, closed that avenue of escape, with Major Tompkins on the west, and Colonel Brown with the Tenth Cavalry scouting to the east of Bachiniva. The envelopment was to all appearances complete, but General Pershing cautioned us not to be too optimistic.

"It may require weeks, perhaps months yet," he said. "It is like trying to catch a rat in a cornfield."

When I arrived here late last night after an eighty-mile trip by motor and transport truck, I found General Pershing asleep on the river bank. He had read Colonel Dodd's report, and he was satisfied and he was getting. The Rio San Maria binds the camp at the west and to the east tower the inevitable mountains. Sloping plain between them is our camp, mostly deserted now since the flying squadron of the Eleventh has departed.

Today we have been squatting in the sand, waiting. It is possible that Villa may come this way, right up the valley, like a hare in a lane. The wind is whipping across the plain fifty miles an hour, driving sand and snow before it, and there is not a tent in the outfit. Everybody is on short rations, for this is not a base, merely a camp with a handful of troops to which General Pershing has come to be as near as possible to the fighting.

General Pershing is taking every precaution to prevent anything that might lead to any unpleasantness either with the Carranzistas or the Mexican people. The troops in this district are in the heart of original Villa country, but as was the case further north the Mexicans are friendly and courteous and are more concerned about the prices troops will pay for chickens and eggs than the size or destination of the forces.

An aeroplane has come now, around the jutting shoulder of a mountain, into our valley. It has lighted and the aviator is coming to report to the General. When it takes flight again, it will take with this dispatch, which may or may not reach New York before Villa is dead or a prisoner.

Beat Mountains for Villa.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN THE FIELD BELOW NAMIQUIPA, MEXICO, April 1, (by Army Aeroplane and Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—As this is written we have lost both Villa and his band. For four days now he has defied the efforts of our scouts and cavalry to find him. All day Friday and today cowboys and detachments of cavalry beat through the cañons and up the mountain slopes between here and Guerrero, but General Pershing admitted today that Villa's pursuers had not been uncovered. As he spoke the General waved his tanned hand to the mountains at our left. Their sides are covered with stunted live oak and other dwarfish timber.

"See that?" said the General. "A regiment could ride behind that growth and behind it could make its way for miles."

Two scouts, working below here yesterday, were fired upon by two supposed Villistas, who fled, and that incident constitutes the only engagement so far since the Guerrero clash. Leaving the town ahead of his forces, Villa escaped, a fact which no doubt greatly disappointed Colonel Dodd, leading the Seventh, but the incident has been accepted at headquarters as one to be expected in guerrilla warfare, and there has been no criticism of the Colonel.

Not having caught Villa after the band was scattered at Guerrero, our cavalry has been regrouped in this checker-game of the mountains, but the fact that the outlaw is lost again has once more brought down the censorship, and correspondents with the army are again forbidden to mention the names of regiments or of officers, other than General Pershing, or of the towns or localities where the troops are engaged.

"Don't think the cavalry is going to do it all," said the General. "You can't tell where Villa will go or how long it will take us to catch him, and before long the infantry may be very useful."

San Geronimo Ranch, where General Pershing is still quartered, has not yet been reached by our motor transports, and, though he has been here since Thursday, the General has neither a dog tent for sleeping nor a wall tent for his headquarters. He eats in the open, as do the correspondents and enlisted men, and at night he crawls in a blanket roll by a camp fire. The morning toilet is accomplished out of a bucket or at the Rio Santa Maria or a near-by irrigation ditch.

The food supplies have run short, and as the army must be fed first, the correspondents have been buying what they can from the Mexicans at the ranch headquarters. Frijoles and tortillas are what Mexicans eat three times a day, and that is what all civilians and many of the troops with this outfit have been eating.

Fixes Food Prices.

Quick to appreciate our dependence on them, the Mexicans began boosting their prices skyward until the General himself took a hand and fixed a scale of prices from which no one may deviate. He did this for the army's protection. He has insisted from the start of the campaign that everything taken from a Mexican shall be paid for, and he is equally emphatic in his desire that those who buy shall not be overcharged. Accordingly, he has fixed prices for staples as follows: Chickens (eggs immaterial), 25 cents each (eggs again immaterial), 2½ cents each, (Mexican); tortillas, 1 cent each (Mexican).

Frijoles, or Mexican beans, are being bought in bulk, and probably because they are plentiful there has been no overcharging. Pigs also are plentiful. They are housed in the same adobe structure with their owners. Yet nobody is eating pork for fear of trichina. Beef is served occasionally as an army ration, but the troops have been so much on the move that slaughtering has not been profitable. The cowboy scouts have been shooting steers on the sly, taking choice bits and leaving the rest to rot as in the rustling days of old, but they are doing it without General Pershing's knowledge. Today when he learned that a scout had taken a cowhide from a Mexican without payment he ordered the man to return it at once or pay for it. The joke was on the General, for the scout had commandeered the hide to reinforce a tire on the General's car. It was duly put on, but before the work was done the Mexican had received three pesos for it.

Without tents, as in many cases without mess kits and blankets the troops have reverted to the primitive in an effort to make themselves comfortable. Tin cans that have not been thrown into the Mexicana have been turned into all manner of things, knives, spoons, plates, shaving mugs, ovens. Wooden boxes are at a premium. They are useful as cupboards or food shelters at eating times.

Regularly every day the sand blows and everybody and everything gets dirty and gritty as they were at Casas Grandes. Many of the troops have not shaved since the expedition started, and with the sand in their beards they look like cavemen. Few wash their faces and hands oftener than once every other day.

There are few matches and little soap. Flint and tinder and live coals are the substitute for the first, sand for the latter. Coffee is running out, and there is little salt. There are supplies out of there in camp, but as this has been made the headquarters for detachments of cavalry in the field, which may come in at any hour of teh day or night, worn out and hungery, those here are leaving the best of things to the rest.

The shortage is temporary however, owing to the fact that the General hurried here when he thought Villa would be captured or killed near Guerrero, and matters will be remedied when the big aptomobile trucks begin to bring down the supplies that have been piling up at Namiquipa, twenty-five miles above us.

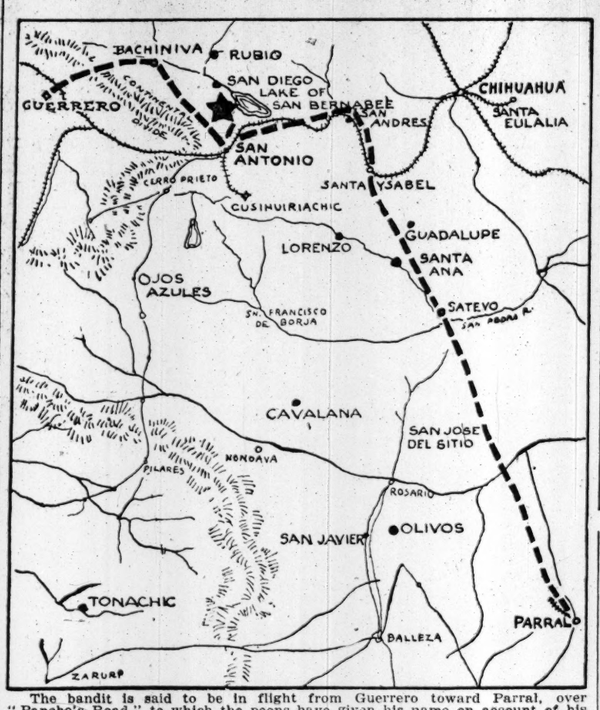
The Japanese owner of the San Geronimo Ranch, apparently wealthy, judging by the size of his range, the sprawling extent of his adobe ranch headquarters, and the number of hands he employs, is now in El Paso, having fled three months ago when Villa was ravaging Chihuahua. His native employes remaining are quiet, respectful, and curious. They have become used to us now, to the men and the guns and the strange talk, and, young and old, they come to camp and squat around the fires and listen and sell things to the troops.

They are of a pure Indian type almost, and the women are good looking. It is hard to count them, they are cluttered up so around a courtyard of low adobe houses, but I should say there were a hundred. Using implements as primitive as the Egyptians, hammered copper kettles, dishes of earthenware, and water receptacles of skin, they seize every bit of metal or wood or cloth dropped by our men and turn them into ingenious articles.

Ten small Mexicans, without serapes because they are young, are standing in a semi-circle around the typewriter now. One has a bag of coarse tobacco, strewn with heavy stems, which he has come to sell. But he has forgotten his rôle as merchant, and is watching this machine work. Neither he nor any of the other nine has ever seen a typewriter, much less this tabloid one, and their eyes are wide and wondering. Four of them are barefoot; all have on sandals of cowhide, the hair side out.

This part of the valley is 7,000 feet above the sea. That is why it is so cold at dawn and dusk. Yesterday it snowed, and again last night it snowed. Our blankets were covered with a fine powder when we awoke this morning. What with the wind and the biting nights, everybody has been cold, and at times so dirty as to be miserable.

Villa's Reported Route and Scene of Battle.



The bandit is said to be in flight from Guerrero toward Parral, over "Pancho's Road," to which the peons have given his name on account of his past exploits there. The star shows the approximate location of the engagement near Aguascallentes in which Colonel Brown's troopers killed thirty Villistas.

"The String of the Bow."

By The Associated Press.

WITH GENERAL PERSHING IN MEXICO, March 31, (by Aeroplane and Motor Courier to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—The strategy whereby, after two weeks of pursuit, the Villa band under General Eliseo Hernandez was overtaken by American troops and dispersed was revealed here today.

The plan was to send the American column in a straight line along "the string of the bow," while Villa was taking a longer route along the "arc of the bow." Coupled with this manoeuvre was a general order:

"Spare nothing except horseflesh."

Under these instructions the cavalrymen, with Colonel Dodd's brigade always in the van, pushed straight southward from the border through the Santa Maria River valley. Villa, meanwhile, after passing Casas Grandes, had swung eastward behind the ridge of mountains, close to 9,000 feet high, and topped with huge copper-green cliffs. In this swing to the east, Villa's positions were difficult to find. Nevertheless, the cavalry steadily hurried southward along the shorter line, trusting that Villa finally would try to turn ahead of them to his old haunts, leaving nothing except horseflesh was spared by the Americans.

On March 22 Colonel Dodd's men were reduced, but the necessity of leaving patrols and by the illness of about forty men, to a total advance guard of about 400. These were supplied entirely out of provisions. Instead of halting to await food they pushed on, leaving no regular lines of communication with the columns in the rear. For one solid week they lived on their wits, their reserve strength, and such canned food as they could pick up, but always following the order, "Spare nothing except horseflesh."

How well they spared the horses was proved by their final dash into the Villa stronghold Wednesday morning—a march which for endurance and brilliant effort has never been surpassed.

The fifty-five-mile march to Guerrero was hotly pressed, in the hope that the town would be reached before daylight. However, a mistake in roads cost an hour, and it was not until the sun-rise that the dust-brown adobe huts of Guerrero came into sight.

Given a better guide and omitting the mistake in roads, Colonel Dodd believes he could have boxed in and either captured or annihilated the entire Villa force.

Surrounding a Mexican village requires much time, because these places cover several square miles and are inclosed by a maze of adobe walls from four to six feet high. To this, in this case, was added the difficulty of operating in full light of the morning sun. Despite his difficulties Colonel Dodd was able partly to encompass the town and to enter parts of it before his troops were discovered.

Before the Americans could complete their encircling movements the Villa forces began dashing out of the town on all sides, firing as they rode. They divided into small groups, sometimes riding singly, in their effort to scatter the onslaught of the Americans.

The fighting ended shortly after noon, when the last of the Villa men, mounted on the fleeter and surer-footed horses, escaped into the mountains.

Providencia and Santa Ana, from forty to fifty miles north of the scene of the Guerrero fight, mark the upper borders of the district into which the enemy fled. The Villa forces headed for hills and mountains ranging in height from several hundred to several thousand feet, apparently thinking they would find temporary refuge. Among some of these hills the Americans found marks of carriage wheels.

Villa's Carriage Tracks?

"Was this Villa's carriage, or was it a vehicle carrying supplies to the head of some trail leading to a mountain hiding place?"

That was the question every officer asked. That was the news hurried back to General Pershing a few hours after the fight. It met him already at the front, for he had passed through his most advanced base the morning after the Guerrero fight and had joined the picked command of Major Robert L. Howse of the Eleventh Cavalry, lately stationed at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

This command was ordered to block one of the passes through which Villa's men might try to escape. Word was hurried back to Major Frank Tompkins, at the advanced base, by automobile. Major Tompkins is of the Thirteenth Cavalry, the officer who led the American pursuit across the boundary from Columbus after the unarmed Villa raided the American town. The officer who carried word back to Major Tompkins asked the automobile mechanic one question:

"Have you extra tires?"

"Yes," was the answer.

Not another word did the officer speak. But he threw the car into high speed over the rocks, ditches and hills until the escort riding with him used both hands to keep from being bounced out of the seats. Major Tompkins's orders were to close another of the passes against Villa's escape. The men, who had been without rations, except such as they could pick up in the country, for four days, were savored by the arrival of an automobile supply train which pulled in just before they left. These cavalrymen were ordered to leave their swords behind and were told that no matter how much else they might accomplish, it would be of little avail until they caught Villa himself.

In the night the troopers from headquarters made a start for their station which it was hoped would close the last door by which Villa's men might escape northward. The men were awakened, and after they received coffee, the first some of them had tasted in several days, they suddenly assembled by troops. They worked so quietly that fifty feet away from their campfires it was not possible to discern that an important troop movement was getting under way. Once after they left a tattoo of hoofs was heard from a Rocky Mountain trail, but otherwise the departure was unheard and unseen by most of the men remaining in camp.

DIAZ PLOT IN JUAREZ CHARGED BY GAVIRA

Three Conspirators Are to Die Today and Forty Other Persons Are Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 4.—A Felix Diaz plot which was discovered in Juarez this afternoon, and is believed to be widespread, involves Mexicans on both sides of the river. Three of the plotters, including a Villa Colonel, are to be put to death in Juarez tomorrow morning, and twenty others have been arrested by the Juarez officials and will be tried by courts-martial later.

The men under sentence of death are Sebastian de la Cruz, Nicolas Chavarra, and Lorenzo Hernandez. The former is a Villa Colonel, who enlisted as a private in the Carranza army to act as a spy, it is charged. Chavarra was formerly secretary to Pascual Orozco. Both he and Hernandez lived in Juarez as civilians. It is stated that a number concerned in the affair are still at large in El Paso. The three convicted men were arrested Sunday, the day named for an outbreak.

The information regarding the conspiracy was given out today by the Carranza commandant in Juarez, General Gavira, and the Carranza Consul General here, Andres Garcia. They said there were leaders in the plot who had not been found. Consul Garcia asserted there were at fewest fifty persons, some of them Americans, on this side of the boundary who were believed to be implicated and who were now being watched. He added that the facts had been reported to the United States Department of Justice officials.

The plot embraced a scheme to have the Carranza garrison in Juarez revolt and have Diaz establish his headquarters at Juarez. Opposite each of the three main barracks, it is said, bands of conspirators have been posted, and the plan was to start a revolt late at night, to kill the loyal Carranza leaders, and, led by former Villa commanders and soldiers who remain in the garrison, to take charge of the town and declare for Diaz. The plotters were opposite the barracks were to open fire on the officers at a time when the attack was least suspected, according to General Gavira.

There is a Diaz junta in this city which has been active since Felix Diaz visited here three months ago, before he appeared at New Orleans. It is believed that the plot originated in this junta, and officers are now watching leaders who are known to have been close to the organization when it was organized. There has been unusual activity in Juarez recently. Loopholes have been pierced at all of the barracks, and machine guns installed in these embrasures. Extra guards have been placed at the garrisons and in the streets to prevent any demonstrations which might lead to a revolt. Fires in the mountains back of Juarez caused the Carranza officers uneasinesss, as it was feared that they were signals for the revolt to start.

ARMY MULES USED AGAIN.

Train of 100 Sent from Columbus to Troops at Front.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—The report that at Aguas Calientes, Mexico, there had been a second engagement between Villistas and Americans was verified here today, but the only official news that came through was addressed directly to General Funston and its details could not be given out. It was learned, however, that Colonel W. C. Brown of the Tenth Cavalry attempted to send General Funston a report of the fight by means of the Mexican telegraph, and that he happened to have no money in his pocket when he visited a small telegraph office. The Mexican telegraph operators refused to accept any message collect.

The American Army is now forcing its way into a country more difficult of access than any it has reached heretofore in Mexico, and the problem of transportation of supplies is becoming more serious daily. Up to the present all supplies have been carried by the companies of motor trucks that have been organized since the present expedition began and by trains of army wagons. Today the camp turned out to see a sight that has become unusual since the motor truck "replaced" the army mule. The army mule came back into his own.

Fifty or sixty motor truck drivers were among those who looked on as four mules were led out from the corral. Behind them trailed a hot overenthusiastic line of braying mules, each with a huge pack strapped tightly on his back, and in slow procession they disappeared over the rolling plain in the direction of the gate through which the supply trains enter Mexico. There were 100 mules in the train and forty saddle mules. It probably will take them more than a week to get to the front. The motor trucks make it in two or three days and the aeroplanes in a couple of hours, but the troops now closing in around Villa's men have got beyond the reach of these more rapid means of communication.

The mules started out carrying packs consisting principally of oats, and will be repacked on reaching Casas Grandes or other field bases. Until that time they will exist on their present packs. They also carried numerous odds and ends being sent by friends of individual soldiers at the front. This assortment included an allotment of sun glasses sent by somebody who had read of the blinding of the sun when reflected by the sand over which the men march. Tied to one of the packs, too, was to be seen a large alarm clock.

General Pershing is planning to make his search for the fleeing bandit a most thorough one and literally to beat every bush in which a man might hide. The cavalry is well enough for rounding up the Villistas while they remain on horseback, but it is understood that General Pershing is hardening a selected organization of infantry to penetrate beyond the points where the cavalry must stop, and the mules will be used to carry along provisions for these men on foot. A considerable part of the Fifth Cavalry here today to replace infantrymen who have been guarding points along the line of communication so that they can be relieved to go on to the front.

So many reports have been heard here recently that bands of Villistas of constantly increasing size are lurking along our line of communication that word has been sent all along the line to take extra precautions to prevent successful surprise attacks. The guards have been materially strengthened. An increased force is being sent out with each motor truck and wagon train, and each train is now being equipped with a machine gun. In addition it is reported that a heavy guard at Boca Grande, some thirty-two miles below the border of the line of communication, has been ordered to intrench.

Here at the base camp and all along the line every effort is being taken to make this campaign as near diseaseless as possible. Orders have been issued that the hair shall be clipped short as a precaution against typhus vermin.

WANTS AMERICANS SLAIN.

Would Mean Intervention, Stranger Tells Army Officer on Train.

From a Staff Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 4.—Major W. R. Sample, commander of the expeditionary base, was much exercised tonight over an incident which was taken as revealing the attitude of certain American interests toward the campaign in Mexico. Lieutenant A. M. Pardee of the Twentieth Infantry was returning from a trip to El Paso this evening, and a man who, Lieutenant Pardee said, appeared well to do approached him on the subject of the Mexican campaign. The man told Pardee that he had large mining interests in Mexico, and then said:

"I wish the Carranzistas would kill about a hundred of you fellows, so there would be real intervention. Then we could get things started again. We're not making a cent in Mexico now, and now that we've got you fellows in Mexico we're going to keep you there if we can."

"I wish Lieutenant Pardee had got the name of the man," Major Sample said tonight to THE TIMES correspondent. "It is enough to make a decent man's blood boil the way these fellows consider the value of lives of other Americans when there's a matter of dollars involved. What this man said was characteristic of the type that President Wilson was talking about when he spoke of the interests that were trying to bring about intervention. The President was dead right in what he said."

CARRANZA FORMS BANK COMMISSION

Five Officials Will Control the Financial Affairs of Mexico.

GET POWER TO ISSUE MONEY

Speculative Fever Grips People in Mexico City, Who Gamble in Wildcat Oil Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

QUERETARO, Mexico, April 4, (via Galveston.)—General Carranza has organized a banking commission to regulate the financial situation of Mexico. A decree issued today names a commission of five members, headed by Luis Cabrera, Secretary of Hacienda, and the General Treasurer, with three members to be nominated by the First Chief.

Headquarters will be located in Mexico City. The commission will have a financial agent in New York and agents in the Republic of Mexico. It will collect, conserve, and administer the funds designated by the Government to regulate and guarantee the interior circulation. It will also be the means by the Government to issue and retire the actual paper money. Fractional currency will be issued as needed.

From the first of May all Government financial operations will be in the hands of this commission. These decrees are preparatory to the decree which will place a definite rate upon the new issue of the $500,000,000 of bankbills which are being engraved in the United States and which will be placed in circulation within a few weeks, and the general tone of the paper money market is steadying, owing to the action taken by the commission in Mexico City in buying the paper money with sight drafts upon New York.

The Government will take strong measures against speculation in these bills, a degree being expected that will place a heavy fine and provide for a term of imprisonment for all speculators. Other radical measures are expected to follow within the next few days.

Mexico City has entered upon a period of speculation such as never seen before, not even in the famous days of the gold strikes at Los Estrellas and El Oro. Office boys, clerks, small storekeepers, and coachmen have abandoned their work to speculate in oil stock. Hundreds of companies are being formed daily, ninety per cent. not even having the right to the land upon which they have formed companies. The majority of these properties are not even located near the producing wells.

Small pieces of ground located well outside the known oil districts are being rented for fabulous sums. Many companies are formed over night without even having ground in the ore-producing States of Vera Cruz and Tamulias. The street in front of the local stock exchange is crowded daily with people waiting for the news of the advancement of the stocks.

There are now rumors current that Carranza's opponents, through their Spanish agents, are spending thousands of dollars in gold to break the value of Constitutionalist money. This rumor has some foundation, as among the members of the Bolsa, or Stock Exchange, there are a number of old employes of the old Cientificos and stanch members of the Catholic Church. Many of these men in the Diaz reign were small salaried men, but now they have branched out into capitalists. The majority of the stock brokers are Spanish, and they have always been antagonistic to the Carranza Government.

Quackenbos Now a Major.

Captain Henry F. Quackenbos, commissary of the Twelfth Regiment, New York National Guard, has been appointed Major to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Major Monson Morris to the Ordnance Department. Major Quackenbos was the second senior Captain in the Twelfth, and joined it as a Second Lieutenant of Company E, June 14, 1906. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in May, 1908, and to a Captaincy in April, 1909. He is a member of the Board of Governors, the Army and Navy Club, and a physician.

PRISON FOR WIFE SLAYER.

Henry A. Schroeffel Gets from 5 to 7 Years in Sing Sing.

Henry A. Schroeffel of 336 East Eighty-sixth Street, who strangled his wife, Ida, to death on Dec. 29 last, was sentenced to Sing Sing by Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday for a term of not less than five and not more then seven years. His plea of guilty to manslaughter in the second degree was accepted because all the evidence indicatd that he had committed the murder in a drunken frenzy.

Following his wife's death at his hands Schroeffel attempted to conceal his crime by forging the name of Dr. Leopold Freiberger of 32 West 119th Street to a death certificate. But a neighbor who had heard the woman's screams when she was being strangled reported her suspicions to the District Attorney's office, and an investigation brought to light the fact that the death certificate had been forged. The husband when arrested promptly confessed that he had killed his wife.

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We read of so many folks dying of acute indigestion who might have been saved with BELL-ANS.

Doctors have proved that BELL-ANS instantly relieves the most severe attacks of indigestion—and one 25c package from any druggist will show any sufferer that it does.

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LAURIER PLAN VOTED DOWN.

Judicial, Not Parliamentary, Inquiry Into Graft Charges.

OTTAWA, April 4.—The demand of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Opposition leader, for investigation by Parliamentary committee of all purchases and contracts of the Canadian Shell Committee was voted down in the House of Commons tonight. The Government's majority was reduced to 38, 4 of its followers voting with the Laurier forces and a number absenting themselves from the division.

The Government, at first refusing to grant any inquiry, later agreed to hold a judicial inquiry into the actual specific charges laid by G. W. Kyte. Sir Wilfrid would have preferred, he said, to have a Parliamentary inquiry, but he waived that point. However, he demanded that all matters in connection with the work of the Shell Committee should be investigated. This the Premier refused.

Andrew Broder of Dundas, one of the most prominent members of the House, opposed the Premier. He said it was the duty of Canada to save her good name by the most thorough and sweeping investigation. The other Conservatives who voted against the Government were W. F. Maclean, P. E. Lamriche, and A. A. Mondon.

General Sir Alexander Bertram, Chairman of the Shell Committee, has returned from Florida, and will be one of the chief witnesses.

CAPTURE MORE TURKS.

Russians in Armenia Round Up Two Entire Companies.

PETROGRAD, April 4. — More successes in the Caucasus region are reported in the following official bulletin issued tonight by the War Office:

In the course of the fighting on Sunday we took prisoner two more complete companies of Turks belonging to a regiment newly arrived in the Armenian theatre.

In the region of Mush and Bitlis we continue to advance to the southwest.

FINDS FILIPINOS UNREADY.

Fay-Cooper Cole Says War Would Follow American Withdrawal.

The Filipinos are not ready for self-government, according to Fay-Cooper Cole of the Chicago Field Museum of Natural History, who gave a lecture yesterday on "The Philippines Before and After the American Occupation" at the New York Historical Society. Mr. Cole spent four years in the Philippines, where he made a study of the head-hunting and other tribes.

"The time will come for self-government," he said, "but it has not yet arrived. There has been rapid progress in the education of the natives in the last seventeen years, but the middle class has not yet been educated sufficiently for self-government.

"The American rule has been very successful, but the tendency of the hurry to give the people self-government is to drive from the islands the men who have made a thorough study of conditions there, disgusted with present conditions, and are returning to this country. The men who have been placed in high positions there during the last two years may have been very excellent men, but they did not know conditions in the Philippines.

"The result of Philippine independence at this time would be civil war, I believe. There is much ill-feeling between the Moros and the civilized Filipinos, and the wild men, who hold three-fifths of the islands, must be reckoned with, too. If we release our hold there now we shall be forced to go back there again, or some other nation will step in."

APPEALS TO JERSEY COURT.

Banker Smith, Sued by Stepdaughter in New York, Makes New Move.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., April 4.—William Palmer Smith, a New York banker living here, has been made defendant in a suit brought by his step-daughter, Miss Edith Smalley, in the New York courts to gain possession of securities, said to be worth $90,000, which she asserts were left to her by her mother. Smith, who was administrator of the estate, applied today to Vice Chancellor Howell, sitting in Chancery Court, to determine the ownership of the securities.

Two weeks ago Smith married Miss Mary Ingham, a nurse, who came from New York to take care of him during a recent illness. The marriage was a surprise to his friends, who did not know of his courtship. They were married at St. Bartholomew's Church in New York.

BARGE CREWS FACE DEATH.

Nine Men on Three Boats Tossed by Gale Off Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 4.—Grave concern was felt here tonight over the fate of three coal barges with crews of three men each of the Reading Railroad, which lay floundering in the storm five miles off Atlantic City. The boats are dangerously close to shoals and would be wrecked in the shallows if their anchors should drag.

Wireless messages summoned a revenue cutter this evening, when late tonight had not reported, and perhaps failed to find the boats. The barges came up the coast yesterday, but were compelled to anchor off Brigantine in the gale. Federal coast guards kept watch today until the fog hid the [illegible] from view.

RESERVE TROOPS ARE NEARLY GONE

Continued from Page 1.

Villistas, is on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre, near the western shores of San Bernable Lake. When Colonel Dodd's command of the Seventh Cavalry first struck the Villa band on March 29 at Guerrero the remnants of the Villistas were driven northeastward from Guerrero toward Bachineva, a town on the western slope of the Sierra Madre. From Bachineva a trail leads through a pass in the Sierra Madre across the Laguna de San Bernabe country toward San Andres, a point fifty-one miles west of Chihuahua City by railroad, where Villa was reported a few days ago.

It is believed that the scattered remnants of the Villa band passed through Bachineva Pass to the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre and believed that they had eluded the American cavalry forces, when, at their noon meal, they were surprised by the four troops of the Tenth Cavalry.

As this fight occurred on April 1, and Colonel Brown had not been heard from on Monday, April 3, when General Pershing's message was filed, it is probable that Colonel Brown's forces, uniting with those of Colonel Dodd, are now operating in the country southeast of San Antonio below the Mexico North Western Railroad. Probably the band that was being pursued was endeavoring to go by way of Satevo into the Parral country, toward which Villa is reported to be heading.

The Mexican road running southward through San Antonio runs southeastward to Carretas, thirty-seven miles as the crow flies from San Antonio, and thence to Satevo, another thirty-two miles. Villa was reported to have been at Satevo, en route to Parral, several days ago, with the American forces about sixty miles to the rear.

San Antonio is 6,710 feet above the sea level, and it is there that the Mexico North Western Railway running westward from Chihuahua City enters the foothills of a spur of the Sierra Madre.

A dispatch to the War Department tonight, in response to an inquiry, cleared away all doubt as to who commanded in the first engagement with the Villistas on March 29 at Guerrero. General Funston stated that Colonel Dodd was in command as ranking officer of the cavalry brigade, that there were ten troops of the Seventh Cavalry in the columns participating in the movement, and that Colonel Erwin, who commands the Seventh Cavalry, was present in

SUSSEX EVIDENCE STILL INCOMPLETE

Cabinet Decides It Cannot Act Until Affidavits and Germany's Report Are Received.

DOCUMENTS ON THE ST. PAUL

Steamship Due in New York Next Saturday Is Bringing Statements of Survivors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At a brief regular session of the Cabinet today it was made known to the members that the State Department had not yet received all the information it deemed necessary to enable it to arrive at a conclusion as to whether Germany had violated its pledges in the submarine warfare. In other words, the evidence is not complete, and the Government feels that it should not make a move in a matter of such momentous importance until it feels certain of its position.

Affidavits obtained from American passengers and from officers of the Channel liner Sussex as to the explosion that caused the death of fifty persons have been mailed by Walter H. Page, the Ambassador in London, and are due to reach New York on the steamship St. Paul next Saturday. The Government will wait, however, for a report of the German Admiralty of the result of the inquiry which it has promised to make to ascertain if any German submarines were responsible for the alleged attacks on the Sussex and the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, and Eagle Point. There is no certainty as to when the Imperial Government will be ready to furnish this report, but officials believe that they will get it within the next fortnight.

In these circumstances the crisis in the relations of Germany and the United States may be said to be postponed for about two weeks. Meanwhile officials of the Administration are calm and are making no predictions as to the outcome of the international situation, although it has been apparent that the suspicion is very great that all the vessels involved in the present condition of uncertainty were attacked by U boats.

There is direct evidence that the Englishman was fired upon with guns by a submarine while the steamer was trying to escape, but this incident is complicated by the question whether the Englishman was topedoed while at a standstill. The case of the Eagle Point also presents elements of doubt. It is asserted that she was an Admiralty vessel—that is, that she engaged on Admiralty service—and therefore having the status of a warship, which would not be entitled to immunity from attack without warning. But the State Department holds that a merchant vessel that has been merely chartered to carry supplies for a belligerent Government is not engaged in Admiralty service within the usual meaning of the term and preserves her status as a merchant vessel. The exact status of the Eagle Point in this particular must be determined before the Administration can come to a decision in that case.

As for the Manchester Engineer, a more direct indictment of Germany is involved. The State Department has been notified that one of two Americans on that vessel made an affidavit that he saw the periscope of a submarine at the time the ship was struck, presumably by a torpedo. The full text of this affidavit has not been received by the State Department, and it is not known whether the Manchester Engineer was trying to escape or in any way conducted herself as to make her a proper subject of submarine offensive, or did nothing that would give justification for the attempt to sink her.

As matters now stand, the case of the Sussex appears to present the clearest case of American resentment. She was a passenger liner, proceeding across the English Channel on her regular service, and all the evidence given so far indicates that she was attacked by a submarine without warning. The impression prevails in some quarters here that this Government will confine any representations it may make to Germany to the Sussex affair. No American citizen lost his life in the disaster, but there were twenty-five Americans on board the Sussex, and some of them were severely injured.

Should it be established to the satisfaction of President Wilson that any of the vessels named was attacked without warning by a German submarine in circumstances indicating a clear disregard of the pledges given by Germany, the course of this Government probably will be positive. The discussions at recent Cabinet meetings have all tended to show that the Administration would be prepared to break relations with Germany if it became convinced that the German pledges had been violated wantonly.

While no decision appears to have been reached as to how the President will proceed it is believed that he will lay all the evidence before Congress and recommend that relations with Germany and probably with Austria-Hungary be severed.

SINKING OF PORTUGAL BRANDED AS PIRACY

Text of Russia's Protest to Neutrals—Debate in the Duma.

PETROGRAD, April 4, (via London.)—The following is the text of the formal note which the Russian Government has sent to all the neutral governments, protesting against the destruction of the Russian hospital ship Portugal:

"The Russian hospital ship Portugal, with a Franco-Russian crew and a proper sanitary staff on board, was cruising in the Black Sea, its destination being Ofow. On March 30, at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, the ship stopped off Cape Fatieh in order to permit one of the vessels accompanying her to pump out water, which was hindering progress. At this moment a submarine approached the stationary ship, circled around her, and suddenly fired two torpedoes from a distance of about fifty meters.

"One of the torpedoes missed, but the other exploded in the engine room of the vessel, which sank at once. A Russian torpedo boat, which happened to be in the neighborhood, was able to save 158 persons out of the 273 on board. All the others, including fourteen ladies of the Red Cross, fifty doctors and male and female nurses, Russian sailors and twenty-nine French, perished.

"The Portugal bore all the distinctive signs prescribed by the special agreement which was signed at The Hague in 1908, and which applied to naval warfare the principles of the Geneva Convention. An exchange of notes between the Russian, Turkish and the Bulgarian Governments, accepting these principles, guaranteed similar immunities to hospital ships in the Black Sea.

"The circumstances under which this attack was made exclude all possibility of a mistake having been made by the submarine. It was a deliberate attack.

"The Imperial Government formally protests to the Governments with which it is at war against this new violation of the customs of war and against persistent contempt for conventions and treaties. The Government sees in this crime, not only a flagrant infraction of international law, but a common act of piracy, of which it makes the civilized world the judge."

The note is accompanied with a request to the Governments of the United States and of Spain to bring the protest to the attention of the German, Austrian and Turkish Governments.

The sinking of the Portugal was discussed in both the Duma and the Council of the Empire yesterday, and impassioned speeches were made in denunciation of the destruction of the hospital ship.

Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, President of the Duma, presented a motion that "the outrage be brought to the knowledge of all neutral and allied Parliaments." In an accompanying speech he said:

"The ship had on board persons full of the spirit of self-sacrifice and animated by the one desire of relieving the suffering of victims of the war, whether friend or foe. The enemy acted knowingly, for the Portugal bore all the distinguishing marks of the Red Cross." The motion was carried unanimously.

In the Council of the Empire, M. Yordanoff moved a resolution expressing "deep indignation at this useless act of cruelty."

NORWAY WANTS REPARATION.

Calls on Germany to Investigate Attacks on Her Shipping.

LONDON, April 4.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says the Norwegian Government has requested the German Government to investigate whether German submarines were responsible for the torpedoing of the large number of Norwegian ships which have been destroyed within the past few days.

If it is proved that German submarines were responsible, Norway will demand full compensation. Investigations on the part of Germany regarding other Norwegian vessels which have been torpedoed since the submarine campaign was intensified have not yet concluded, the dispatch adds.

BENGAIRN CREW SAVED.

Remainder of Survivors of British Bark Picked Up at Sea.

LONDON, April 4.—Lloyds reports that the remainder of the crew of the British bark Bengairn, sunk by a submarine, have been picked up.

A dispatch from London Monday said part of the crew of the Bengairn, which sailed from Seattle on Dec. 10 for the British Isles, had been picked up after the vessel was sunk by a submarine. A Seattle dispatch said that two Americans were in the crew of the bark, the cabin boy and a seaman.

Again Denies Tubantia Attack.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Austrian Minister at The Hague has informed the Dutch Government that no Austrian submarine was near the Dutch steamship Tubantia when she was sunk.

Germany has disclaimed responsibility for the sinking of the Tubantia off North Hinder Lightship last month. Officers of the steamship said she was torpedoed.

GEN. IVANOFF RETIRES.

Brusiloff Succeeds Him as Chief of Russia's Southern Armies.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—General N. I. Ivanoff has retired from the command of the Russian armies in Volhynia and Galicia, and Emperor Nicholas has addressed a complimentary rescript to him.

LONDON, April 4.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that General Brusiloff, commanding the Eighth Army, has been appointed Commander in Chief of the armies of the southwestern front in succession to General Ivanoff.

Emperor Nicholas, in a rescript referring to the actions fought by General Ivanhoff, particularly the great battles which led to the capture of Lemberg and Przemysl, and also to his brilliant resistance of the Austro-German forces on the Vistula, says he recalls with profound gratitude the military labors of General Ivanhoff, his skillful handling of armies and his love for his soldiers.

"These long months of work," says the Emperor in the rescript, "have impaired your health, and so I sadly accede to your request and relieve you of your functions. I appoint you to the Council of the Empire, and, wishing to have the benefit of your experience and science, I attach you to my personal staff."

General Brusiloff has done notable work since the outbreak of the war. His troops in September, 1914, captured the town of Halicz in Galicia, and his victory enabled the Russians to defeat the Teutons at Sukhodoyle. For his achievements General Brusiloff was decorated by Emperor Nicholas. He is 63 years old.

RAID RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

German Airmen Drop Bombs at Several Places on North Front.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—The official communication issued from General Headquarters today is as follows:

The floods continue to increase. The Germans are still bombarding with heavy and light artillery the Ikskull bridgehead.

South of Dvinsk, before the village of Malogolska, we successfully cannonaded the Germans, who were compelled to evacuate their flooded trenches. Nothing of importance has occurred on General Evert's front.

Enemy aviators flew over our positions at many points and dropped nine bombs on the village of Liakhovitch. Northeast of Olyka station, near the village of Bogoroskiaka and Baschlykl, we repulsed an attempt of the enemy to approach our trenches. Enemy aviators threw bombs on Rovno and Sarny.

Northwest of Kremenetz, in the region of Hopanoff, the enemy exploded in front of our trenches two mines, but failed to occupy the craters. We repulsed an enemy offensive in the region of the railway west of Tarnopol.

North of Boyan the enemy exploded a mine in front of our trenches, but attempts to occupy this crater were also unsuccessful.

BERLIN, April 4, (via London.)—The German War Office today gave out the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

The situation is unchanged. The enemy artillery has shown increased activity only north of Vidzy and between Narocz and Wiszniez Lakes.

WANTS DEMANDS ON BRITAIN.

Duma Member Attacks Sazonoff's Policy, According to Berlin Report.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"An attack on Foreign Minister Sazonoff was made in the Russian Duma by the Conservative M. Markoff," says the Overseas News Agency. "The statement was made by M. Markoff," that all questions at issue between Russia and Great Britain were decided against Russia. He urged the Government to make the following demands:

"Great Britain to resign her claims to the Dardanelles.

"Russia to receive full control of the straits, Constantinople, Adrianople, and a large part of Asia Minor, Galicia, and Bukowina.

"Armenia and Trebizond to belong to Persia.

"Palestine to be brought under joint administration of Russia and Great Britain.

"M. Sazonoff replied that no agreement had been made between Russia and Great Britain in respect to the Dardanelles which was unfavorable to Russia.

"M. Popadyanoff reported to the Duma that the Russian General Yanushevich, (Assistant Viceroy of the Caucasus,) had confiscated all the property of Armenians at Erzerum, and that, more than 40,000 Armenians had been killed by Russians."

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times, April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

Exhibition of Recent Portraits BY EMIL FUCHS April 5th to 30th, inclusive, AT THE GALLERIES OF Messrs. Jacques Seligmann & Co. 705 Fifth Avenue.

ZEPPELINS CONTINUE TO HARASS ENGLAND

Southeast Coast Raided Early Yesterday Morning—Fourth Attack Since Friday.

SAYS NO DAMAGE WAS DONE

Successive Raids Mean Fiercer War on England Under New Policy, Reventlow Declares.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 5.—For the fourth night in succession a Zeppelin raid was made on England Monday night—in the small hours of Tuesday morning, to be exact.

The official announcement of the raid, issued late Tuesday afternoon, follows:

"A Zeppelin is reported to have crossed the East Anglian coast, between 2 and 3 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning. The airship does not seem to have been long over the land. Although several explosions are reported, no fragments of bombs have been discovered up to date. No damage was caused and no casualties have been traced."

The Official Press Bureau also gave out for publication the German Admiralty's account of the Zeppelin raid of Sunday night, and with it the following official British comment:

"The above German official communication is of the usual inaccurate and bombastic type with which Germany hopes to delude neutrals and her own people."

The German statement [as received by wireless and printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Tuesday] said Edinburgh, Leith, and various shipbuilding works and factories on the Firth of Forth and the Tyne were bombarded by the Zeppelins, resulting in numerous fires and violent explosions.

May Salvage Wrecked Zeppelin.

Answering a question in the House of Commons on Tuesday, Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under Secretary for War, said it was impossible to establish to a certainty who was responsible for bringing down the Zeppelin L-15, which was wrecked during Friday night's raid and fell into the Thames Estuary. Mr. Tennant said it was believed hits had been made by different batteries.

The Under Secretary added that the new arrangements for the defense of London and the munitions establisments in and around the city from aerial attacks had proved very successful. More than one attack, he said, had been thwarted without the people of London being aware of it.

The British Aeronautical Institute has asked the Government's permission to undertake, at its own expense, the salvage of the L-15, which is lying in shallow water off the mouth of the Thames. The Institute believes that, if the salvage is undertaken by aircraft experts tied, the Zeppelin can be saved, rebuilt, and launched against the enemy within three months.

The funeral of twenty-four victims of Friday night's Zeppelin raid took place Tuesday in an East Coast town. The entire town was in mourning, and business was suspended during the passage of the procession to the cemetery and the interment of the bodies. Thousands of persons lined the route of a mile to the cemetery.

German Version of the Raid.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Another Zeppelin raid on the British coast was made on Monday night, the Admiralty announced today. The statement follows:

"On the night of April 3-4 German naval airships attacked the southeast coast of England, and threw explosive bombs on the fortifications near Great Yarmouth. Although they were shelled, the airships returned safely."

FIERCER WAR ON ENGLAND.

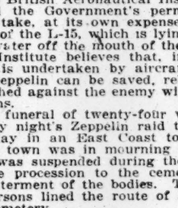
Meaning of Successive Zeppelin Raids, in von Reventlow's Opinion.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 4.—Count von Reventlow, discussing in the Tages Zeitung the significance of the successive Zeppelin raids on England, reaches the conclusion that they are in no sense reprisals for the alleged Baralong murder or for the failure of an English fishing steamer to rescue the crew of the wrecked Zeppelin L-19, and adds:

"The correct conclusion is that these successful attacks logically can mean only that effective, continuous war on England with all military means, as demanded by the Reichstag Committee, has been energetically begun. We believe that with the unconditional use of the airships, this arm will achieve great and valuable results, particularly against England.

"Against the views held by many we would lay relatively less weight on the moral effect in Great Britain. Moral effect, of which one so much likes to talk, if at all achieved would last but a short time unless material results constantly revived and increased it. For this reason, with others, the material results of our air attacks, to wit, the destruction of the utmost possible material values, such as constitute military, marine, economic, financial, and social necessities, must above all be the object to be achieved. This can be accomplished to a necessary and desirable extent only by going ahead and making the attacks with the most frequent recurrence possible.



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REPORTS BRITISH USING CAPTURED U-BOATS

Texan Says Submarine Craft Are Turned Against Germans—Two Bagged in Mersey.

W. T. Spann, an importer of blooded cattle from Dallas, Texas, who has arrived at the Waldorf-Astoria by way of St. Johns, N. B., from the Island of Jersey, asserts that no fewer than eighteen German submarines captured by the British since the war began have been placed in commission, and are now doing service as part of the Royal Navy. Mr. Spann makes the trip twice a year, and says that there has been a great change of sentiment since his last visit.

He brought the news that before he left Liverpool, on the day the Sussex was torpedoed in the Channel, the British took in the Mersey, just five miles from Liverpool, two big German undersea boats, and marched their crews through the streets of the city.

"My son and I got the C. P. R. liner Missanabie at Liverpool, after having been obliged to cancel passage on the New York because of an accident to her coming out of drydock," said Mr. Spann yesterday. "Of the 798 passengers on board we were the only Americans. Coming out of the Mersey we were told there was great danger from submarines, and for two days we were ordered to wear lifebelts constantly, even to meals. On Saturday and Sunday, our first two days out, two destroyers guarded us.

"The tradition that crews of German submarines commit suicide when captured was rather contradicted by the fact that the crews of the two captured vessels were marched through the streets of Liverpool. I heard on good authority that at least eighteen former German submarines are now in commission under the British flag.

NORWEGIAN SHIP SUNK.

The Arena Lost in the Cattegat—Insurance Rates Go Up.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 5.—The Norwegian steamer Arena has been sunk in the Cattegat, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Copenhagen. The crew was saved. The correspondent adds that as a result of the destruction of a large number of Norwegian ships it has been decided to increase the rates on Norwegian war tonnage 100 per cent.

The Arena was a vessel of 1,119 tons. Her home port was Holmestrand.

FRENCH REPULSE WAVE ASSAULTS

Continued from Page 1.

line opposite the British is strongly held, whereas, with the exception of the Champagne danger point, the German forces facing us have been considerably reduced to permit heavy concentration against Verdun. The enemy knows as well as we that Joffre will not wish to remove his troupes de choc from Verdun while the opposing concentration is maintained, but he omits from the reckoning our new untouched classes of fresh colonial troops and the persistent reinforcement and improvement of the British Army. Sooner or later these will reach a point at which even the unweakened German line cannot withstand them, and the world will see that, whatever is happening at Verdun, France has still sufficient troops to support the Allies' offensive.

"What I mean by the character of the recent fighting is this: The Germans have abandoned their usual system of reckless sacrifices to gain important successes for comparatively cautious attacks against points where no great advantage is possible. On March 9 they flung their whole Fifth Reserve Corps at the plateau on which Fort de Vaux is situated, whose capture would have enabled them to turn all the Douaumont positions; but last Sunday the assault upon the parallel plateau of Caillette Wood, further north, was made by a smaller force in groups and waves instead of masses. Their success there would only have been a menace to the Douaumont positions; it meant little more than the rectification of the salient in our line. Their attacks west of the Meuse are equally half-hearted and spasmodic.

"Unless a change occurs, one can say that the attempt to capture Verdun has definitely failed. Henceforth it is merely 'local activity on a limited sector of the front.'"

MERCIER PASTORAL BREATHES VICTORY

Text of His Lenten Letter, Suppressed by Germans, Is Received in London.

TELLS OF POPE'S SYMPATHY

Cardinal Says It "Encouraged" Him—Enjoins Patience, Saying Belgium Has Moral Triumph.

LONDON, April 4.—Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter, which evoked a remonstrance from Governor General von Bissing last month, has just been received here. In this communication, which expresses his joy at being back among his fellow-countrymen and tells them that his journey to Rome had been blessed beyond what he had dared to hope, the Cardinal says:

"There are many things which I cannot say. You will understand that the abnormal position prevents me from laying before you open-heartedly exactly what is in my soul and what would be, if I could speak, of the strongest comfort. But you will not doubt my word when I say that my journey to Rome has been specially blessed, and that I return happy, very happy.

"The Holy Father's kindness was touching. From the moment of my arrival in Rome he took me in his arms and allowed me to tell him everything, to confide everything to him, to think aloud before him. Paternally he consoled, enlightened and encouraged me. He understands and shares our care for our religious liberties and our patriotism."

Turning to the position of Belgium, the Cardinal describes the acclamations with which the mention of Belgium was received everywhere on his journey. He continues:

"Let us even suppose that the finish or the issue of the gigantic duel now being fought in Europe and in Asia Minor should be uncertain, one fact is already established in civilization and history—the moral triumph of Belgium.

"In unison with your King and Government you have made immense sacrifices for your country. Peoples abroad understand your spirit of sacrifice; you are admired, and your generation has taken its place gloriously in history. Is not that a conquest, my brethren? Are you not the most glorious of conquerors?

"I know that you weep, that the hearts of mothers and wives are broken, that lives are being lost on the banks of the Yser. The imprisonment of our nation on your own soil is sadly prolonged. You will admit I have never hidden my fears from you. I have preached patriotism to you, but from the beginning I have let you see that, according to my presentiment, our ordeal would be long, and that success would be attained by the nations which should most endure. The conviction, both natural and supernatural, of our final victory is more deeply than ever anchored in my soul.

"We shall win, but we are not yet at the end of our sufferings. France, Great Britain, and Russia have pledged themselves to make no peace until Belgium has recovered her entire independence and been largely indemnified. Italy, in turn, has adhered to this pledge. Our future is not in doubt, but we must be prepared for it."

The pastoral concludes with an injunction to the people to trust in God and to continue instant in prayer.

ROME, April 3, (via Paris, April 4.)—The text of Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter is awaited here with keen interest, and there are many conjectures as to the reason why the printed copies which the Cardinal was to send to the Vatican have not reached their destination. The text of the document which the Cardinal was to issue was made known in Rome to certain church dignitaries and was considered exceedingly moderate. It is said that no allusion whatever was made to Germany in a direct way, through a sense of courteous recognition by the Cardinal of the fact that the German authorities had not prevented him from visiting the Pope.

The document, as seen here, was in two parts—the first dealing with the Pope's attitude toward Belgium as expressed to Cardinal Mercier, the text of which was submitted to the Pope himself, and the second dealing with matters purely ecclesiastical, concerning Belgium and civilians. It was indeed noted that the pastoral was so innocuous that it seemed to lack the strength and vigor of the Cardinal's previous utterances.

On March 20 the text of a letter addressed by Governor General von Bissing to Cardinal Mercier in connection with the latter's pastoral letter was published. The German General's letter said in part:

"Your Eminence, in pastoral letters, indulges in political statements against which I decidedly protest. It is quite inexcusable that your Eminence should raise unjustified hopes regarding the issue of the war. Thus, for instance, your Eminence has mentioned inaccurate utterances of persons who are not in touch with the events and who certainly cannot be called experts. You speak of the possibility that a decision such as you desire could be expected by the spreading of disease. By such arbitrariness you cause among a credulous population noxious excitement, and induce them to oppose the administration work of those who are in occupation of the country. Especially inadmissible in a pastoral letter is a hint at menace to the religious liberty of the people of the occupied territory.

"In these circumstances I shall henceforth sternly prosecute any political activity and any stirring up of hostile sentiment against the authority of the occupying power, which authority is legitimate, according to international law. * * * I warn your Eminence to desist from political activity."

A report published in Berlin regarding Cardinal Mercier's pastoral letter said that, according to advices from German officials in Brussels, the Cardinal stated in it that, if he once doubted the final victory, his faith had now been restored as a result of his conversations with North Americans and South Americans who had inspired him with unshakable confidence in Belgium's victory.

The Osservatore Romano, which is the medium for publishing official Vatican announcements, said on March 22 that the letter of Governor General von Bissing to Cardinal Mercier and the Cardinal's pastoral letter had not been received at the Vatican, and that Pope Benedict, therefore, was powerless to intervene.

ITALY TO CALL MORE MEN.

Armored Train Brings Down Three Austrian Seaplanes.

ROME, April 4.—A statement issued today says that males born in 1897 will be called to the colors during the present year

The following official communication was issued today:

Along the whole front there has been artillery activity, which was most intense in the Lagarina Valley zone, in the Val Sugana, and on the heights northwest of Gorizia. During Monday night small attacks on our positions on the Rauchkofel and Mrzli were repulsed. Enemy aeroplanes attempted to make raids over our territory, but were driven off by our guns and a counterattack by our own air squadron.

An enemy aeroplane succeeded in throwing two bombs on Bassano, causing slight damage. One of our Caproni aeroplanes threw a large bomb on Grafenberg, Austria, causing a fire.

Among the details given in an official communication regarding the raid on Ancona yesterday afternoon by five aeroplanes, supported by two torpedo boats, as a result of which three persons were killed and eleven injured, are the following:

The enemy seaplanes were attacked by anti-aircraft guns on an armored train and by four of our aeroplanes. The seaplanes fled, but three of them were brought down. One was the Ls-21, which was captured intact. The second was marked O-21; it burst into flames and was destroyed. The third sank while it was being towed to port. The enemy torpedo boats had remained far out at sea during the attempted raid.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Austrian Army Headquarters in Vienna today issued the following statement:

The artillery on both sides has been active in the Doberdo sector, near Malborgeth, at Col di Lana, and in the Giudicarian Alps.

Austro-Hungarian troops have occupied the border ridge between Lobbia Alta and Monte Fumo.

TO BEACON SWISS FRONTIER.

Authorities Consider Plan to Prevent Mistaken Attacks by Fliers.

BERNE, April 4, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Government is considering marking the frontiers with signs visible at a long distance by daylight and illuminated at night, so as to avoid such mistakes as German aviators recently made in bombarding a Swiss village.

Negotiations on the subject have been begun with Germany.

DEMAND FOOD OF GERMANS.

People Riot in Russian Towns Occupied by Invaders.

PETROGRAD, April 4.—According to information received from Dvinsk serious food riots are taking place in Russian towns now occupied by the German Army.

It is reported from Vilkomir that a hungry mob, having plundered the shops in vain for bread, marched to German military headquarters and besieged the commandant, clamoring for food. On being informed that nothing could be done to help them the population became furious and hurled cobblestones at the commandant and his staff.

A street battle ensued between the mob and German patrols, in which a considerable number were killed or wounded.

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Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.
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BRITISH BLOCKADE TAKES DRASTIC FORM

New Order, Applying Continuous Voyage to Conditional Contraband, Proves Retroactive.

MILLIONS TIED UP IN CARGOES

Shippers Find on Eve of Trial They Must Alter Their Defense Before Prize Court.

LONDON, April 4.—Representatives of owners of conditional contraband cargoes awaiting adjudication in the prize court must at the last moment entirely change their defense, as their legal advisers have reached the conclusion that the British Order in Council of March 30 last is definitely retroactive.

Since Sir Edward Grey, the British Foreign Secretary, informed the State Department at Washington in his note of Feb. 10, 1915, that the British Government did not apply the doctrine of continuous voyage to conditional contraband, except on goods consigned to order to an unknown consignee or to a consignee within enemy territory, millions of dollars' worth of conditional contraband has been shipped from the United States to neutral ports.

In cases where seizures were made the attorneys for the owners of goods had prepared their defense, relying on this statement, coupled with the fact that the Order in Council of Oct. 29, 1914, definitely ratified Article 35 of the Declaration of London, which provided that the doctrine of continuous voyage was not applicable to conditional contraband. Acting on Sir Edward Grey's statement, coupled with the above Order in Council, the State Department at Washington advised American shippers that they could send cargoes to neutral ports consigned to neutral consignees.

At the same time the attorneys for the American meat packers informed the State Department that they intended to continue shipments to neutral ports under this doctrine.

Meantime many conditional contraband cargoes were seized, the most important of which was the case of the American steamer Joseph W. Fordney, loaded with cattle feed, the trial of which was set for today. With the defense all prepared for trial, a bombshell was thrown into the camp of the American claimants by the promulgation of the Order in Council of last week, which reverses the previous contention of the British Government and subjects conditional contraband to the same treatment as absolute contraband.

The full extent of the blow was not realized, however, until the English attorneys retained to appear in the prize court informed their American colleagues that their outlined defense must be dropped, as the provisions of the new Order in Council were clearly retroactive. The State Department at Washington has been informed of this interpretation.

On account of an unfinished case of a Swedish vessel the prize court today postponed consideration of the American cases until tomorrow.

DUTCH MAIL IS SEIZED.

Postal Matter Taken from Two Ships Bound for New York.

BERLIN, April 4, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Dispatches from The Hague state that the Dutch steamships Zaandijk and Veendijk, bound for New York, were compelled to leave all their mail in England. Similar action, it is said, was taken in the case of the Tobora, which was on the way to Batavia.

The Tobora, a German steamship, was held in port at Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa, after the outbreak of the war, and apparently has been seized.

COPENHAGEN, April 4.—The United Steamship Company has received a cable that the British authorities have seized the letter post of the Scandinavian-American liner Frederick VIII, leaving Kirkwall Tuesday for New York.

The Berlinkske Tidende, in an editorial, says that the seizure of the letter post is surely not in accordance with The Hague conventions and rules, and declares that the explanation given by the Allies, that such seizures are only intended to prevent smuggling, is in the present case unintelligible, because the Frederick VIII. was bound westward.

MRS. WHARTON DECORATED.

Cross of the Legion of Honor Given to Her by France.

Mrs. Edith Wharton has received the Cross of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, an unusual honor for a woman. This was announced by Mrs. Cadwalader Jones at a tea given in the name of Mrs. Wharton's parish charities in France at the War Relief Headquarters, 134 West Forty-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The news was received by cable yesterday by Mrs. Jones.

LARGEST HABERDASHERY BUSINESS IN AMERICA

The Responsibilities of Leadership

Some men establish reputations so high that it is difficult to live up to them.

When a business has grown to a position of national leadership on healthy, safe lines, the volume of business which comes as a result makes it easier to present attractive values than it was during the earlier days of growth.

But the reputation for service—for efficiency—must be safeguarded as closely as the reputation of the individual.

When these eleven stores were simply one haberdashery shop, certain principles of business were adopted—some of them relating to the merchandise values to be offered, and some of them relating to efficient service.

These eleven stores are the lengthened shadow of that first store.

It is but natural that these Weber and Heilbroner stores should present the largest variety of well selected shirts, scarfs, underwear, pajamas and all other men's furnishings, because of the volume of business that flows through them, from the year's beginning to its end.

It is natural, also that the intrinsic values should be greatest, because of the larger purchasing power which these stores wield.

But there is now the additional *obligation of leadership*—of keeping pace with the tastes of the greatest body of discriminating men that patronize any haberdashery institution in America.

This organization *is living up to this obligation*, and is constantly striving to make its service to customers a model of efficiency.

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A most acceptable Easter Gift.

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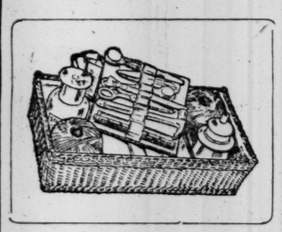
Cross Household Basket



Household basket, of tan wicker, with colored lining, fittings: twine, paste, mucilage; removable pad, fitted with: rule, awl, hammer, scissors, brush, sealing wax and screw-driver; compartments underneath containing nails, tags and labels. Size: 15 x 8½ x 4 inches.....$11.75

Cross Desk Fittings

Ink stand and pen tray (illustrated). Colored glazed calfskin, pastel shades, with a delicate border of gold tooling. Glass inkwell, with leather top, two stamp boxes and glass-covered pen tray. Size: 9¼ x 5½ inches at base, complete.....$9.00

Desk pad, colored glazed calfskin corners, pastel shades, with a border of gold tooling. Size: 17 x 22 inches.....$5.50

Waste basket, of finely woven tan English wicker, rim and lining of colored leather; top diameter 12½ inches, height 13½ inches..$7.50

Gold plated monograms, for the above basket, size 4½ inches high, made to order, extra.....$5.50

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SEES GERMAN AID TO JAPAN AGAINST US

"Very Benevolent Neutrality" Toward Tokio Berlin's Policy, Says Prof. Rohrbach.

WRITES TO INQUIRER HERE

Berlin Teacher Doubts If Genuine German Interests Would Be Helped by America Arming.

There recently came into the possession of one of the Allied Governments a letter written to Professor A. H. Appelmann of the University of Vermont by Professor Paul Rohrbach of Berlin, in which Dr. Rohrbach, apparently in answer to written questions, discussed the attitude that should be assumed by German-Americans regarding the issue of military preparedness in this country. Likewise Dr. Rohrbach, who is an authority on Far Eastern questions, discussed the Anglo-Japanese Alliance and gave it as his opinion that in the event of a break between America and Japan, England would be found on the side of the United States.

On the other hand, he added, if such a break did come Germany would undoubtedly adopt an attitude of "very benevolent neutrality toward Japan and thereby make it easier for her to beat America." The coming Presidential election and the probable candidates was another topic touched on by the professor.

The letter from Dr. Rohrbach to Dr. Appelmann reads:

Berlin, Jan. 30, 1916.

I have to acknowledge with thanks your letter of Dec. 8, to which I have the following observations to make in reply:

First—Your suggestions with reference to the Ford mission are certainly worthy of careful attention. So far as we are able to do anything in the matter, they shall, if the circumstances arise, be made use of.

Second—As regards the question you raise about the German element in America siding with Wilson's armament schemes, I venture to make the following observations:

Generally speaking, it is difficult for us to interfere in American internal politics by giving advice to Americans of German extraction. Of course other considerations may, however, preponderate for the time being while the war lasts.

To come now to the question itself, it is naturally quite impossible for us to judge whether German-Americans would, by assenting to the armament schemes, improve their position again in America. In the opinion of many well-informed politicians, it is in the highest degree doubtful whether anyone in America would thank them for doing so.

Similarly, it is perhaps open to question whether genuine German interests would derive benefit from American armaments. In order to form an opinion one would have to be able to foresee (1) who will be the next President after Wilson; (2) what lines German policy will follow after the conclusion of peace, and particularly how our relations with Japan will shape themselves.

It seems to me quite conceivable that, in the event of an American-Japanese war, we should adopt an attitude of very benevolent neutrality toward Japan and thereby make it easier for her to beat America. In that case, why should we help on the American armament policy, which is often represented as being directed against the event of German victory? So says Roosevelt, at any rate. If Roosevelt actually should become President again, which after all is not impossible, the German-Americans would then be found to have simply played his game for him.

That the arming of America means the strength of Germany, I seriously doubt. For this to be so, American policy and public opinion would have to veer round completely. The direction in which the latter at present tends has been made sufficiently obvious in the course of this war.

I have no belief in a combination between Japan and England against America, particularly since the revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance in July, 1911. This treaty has, in fact, been molded precisely with the intention of leaving England free not to help Japan in the event of a struggle between her and America.

The sentence which occurs on page 3 of your letter, "all this implies an increased expenditure of energy on the part of England, and so indirectly a strengthening of Germany" is expressed thus without any qualifying phrases, untintelligible to me. In the case of a country like America, where the Administration changes once every four years, where so little reliance can be placed in the consistency of any foreign policy, questions of foreign policy being decided in reality purely by motives of internal politics and especially by vote-catching considerations, it would, in my estimation, be a great mistake to assume that a powerful fleet would be employed only against England. Such an idea I would place on a level with the notion, which became current when England declared war on Germany, that the United States must and would annex Canada immediately.

I cannot see, therefore, that German political aims would be forwarded ipso facto by German-Americans lending themselves to the schemes for American armament.

This being so, we ought, I think, refrain from giving advice to the German-Americans and should rather leave them to find out for themselves the course which they think will best serve their own interests as American citizens. Yours, &c.,

(Signed) DR. PAUL ROHRBACH.

Dr. Rohrbach has written many articles that have attracted world-wide attention since the beginning of the present war and, according to the Vorwaerts, many of his utterances can be taken as representative of German official views. Recently he wrote for the Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant an article in which he said that Germany would have to retain control of Belgium, whether she wished to do so or not, so as to enjoy the strategical advantages offered by the Belgian coast line in the event of a future war with England. He also wrote an article arguing for a separate peace with Russia, asserting that such a move "would enable us to strike a decisive blow in the West."

Dr. Rohrbach, who was born in 1869, is a lecturer on colonial economics at the Commercial College in Berlin. He has traveled extensively and is the author of works on economic and religious subjects. From 1903 to 1906 Dr. Rohrbach was Imperial Commissioner for Colonization in Southwest Africa.

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BRITAIN'S BUDGET BIGGEST IN HISTORY

Continued from Page 1.

graduated one, according to the charge of Admission. The tax would be a halfpenny where the admission fee was 2d. or under, and would be graduated up to 1s. on admission fees up to 12s. 6d.

The new tax on railway tickets, according to the Chancellor, would produce £3,000,000. The duty on sugar, which is now cheaper in London than in New York, and would, said the Chancellor, continue to be sold at a cheap rate in comparison with the world's price, would produce £7,000,000.

Other taxes announced were an additional duty imposed on cocoa of from 3½d. to 6d. a pound, and upon coffee and chicory from 3d. to 6d. a pound, these taxes to yield £2,000,000; a match tax of 4d. per thousand, yielding £2,000,000; mineral waters 4d. per gallon when prepared with sugar, and 8d. per gallon on other sorts, producing £2,000,000.

The Chancellor also announced increased duties on motor licenses, which are trebled on high-powered cars and doubled on those below 16 horse power, these taxes to produce £800,000.

£65,000,000 New Taxation.

The total addition of customs and excise would thus amount to £21,450,000, which, added to the income tax of £43,500,000, made a total new taxation of practically £65,000,000. The tax on war profits would be increased from 50 to 60 per cent., and the effect of this increase in the case of rich men subject to the supertax would be that they would pay in taxation no less than 75 per cent. out of their excess profits.

The Chancellor anticipated a reduction in the beer revenue of £3,000,000 and in the spirits revenue of £2,000,000. The recently imposed taxes on tea and tobacco would continue throughout the financial year, and a second budget in July would be necessary. The question of the further taxation of those commodities would then arise. In any case, he said, the existing taxation would be continued.

By the present scale of taxation, continued the Chancellor, the Government was making ample provision for the services of the war, and when peace came the country would have a considerable margin for the reduction of taxation. The figures proved Great Britain's ability to continue the war with unabated vigor.

Mr. McKenna announced that the Government had resolved to deal with the importation of luxuries by stopping importation altogether, rather than by tariffs. The Government had come to the conclusion that the shortage of labor and the inadequacy of machinery rendered the extension of tariffs impracticable.

At the end of 1916-17, the net debt, excluding £800,000,000 advanced to the Allies and Dominions, would be £2,040,000,000, and the debt charge, with sinking fund £145,000,000. The ordinary expenditure would be £173,000,000, and the total, with the pension charge of £20,000,000, would thus be £338,000,000.

The total true revenue was £209,000,000, but of this £86,000,000 was due to the temporary excess profits tax, and the actual permanent revenue was, therefore, £425,000,000. The Government consequently had a surplus of £85,000,000.

Resolutions authorizing the new taxes and increases were formally agreed to.

BRITAIN'S WEALTH GROWS.

Paish Predicts Her Position in 1917 Will Be Better Than in 1913.

Sir George Paish, the well-known British writer on finance and for fourteen years editor of The Statist, made an address on war finance before the Royal Statistical Society on March 22 which has a peculiar bearing on the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer delivered in the House of Commons yesterday.

Sir George stated that the total income of the nation just before the war was $12,000,000,000, which came from 46,000,000 persons, about 20,000,000 of whom were employed. Beyond this there was an accumulated wealth of not less than $105,000,000,000. He added, however, that it was of great importance to remember that accumulated wealth was for the most part merely the land on which people lived, manufactured, or grew crops, and that its value depended upon its productivity. Beyond this home wealth there was $20,000,000,000 capital invested abroad.

"These facts," he said, "have enabled the British people to provide the great sums of money they have spent upon the war."

Since the war began, he continued, the nation's income had risen from $12,000,000,000 to about $15,000,000,000 per annum, and this in spite of the fact that nearly 4,000,000 men had been withdrawn from industry. Finally about $2,500,000,000 had been called in from foreign investments, of which about $2,000,000,000 had been realized in the last fourteen months and about $500,000,000 in the first six months of the war.

The nation's debt before the war was $3,535,000,000; it was now $12,000,000,000, and if the war continued for another twelve months it would be not far short of $20,000,000,000. Yet so magnificently had the income from trade responded to the increased expenditure that the financial situation in 1917 would be much better than it was in 1913.

PROTEST EDNA SEIZURE.

British Accused of Summarily Condemning American Ship and Cargo.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Phelan of California asked the State Department today to protest to the British Government against seizure of the Norwegian steamship Edna off the Flakland Islands on Jan. 7. The ship belongs to John A. Hooper & Co. of San Francisco, who telegraphed Senator Phelan today that she had been captured and confiscated by the British while proceeding peacefully on her way to embark in the Chilean nitrate trade.

According to the dispatch, the ship was taken before a prize court at Port Stanley, where no American Consul is stationed, and not only the cargo but the ship herself condemned. It was not until March 10 that information about the seizure reached the owners, and not until today that they learned the ship had been taken over by the British Government.

It was announced at the State Department that the case of the Edna would be taken up with the British Government as soon as all the facts in the case were on hand. The owners through local counsel brought the matter to the Government's attention immediately after the seizure, but so far have not furnished the information necessary to form the basis of representations.

VOLUNTEER ARMY TEST VOTE DELAYED

Chamberlain Wants Full Attendance Before Risking Lineup on Bill in Senate.

PARTY LINES DISREGARDED

Lodge Supports Volunteer Army Proposal—Borah Does Also, While Criticising Militia Section.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—With a bare quorum of the Senate present late this afternoon, Mr. Chamberlain of Oregon, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, forced a recess till tomorrow rather than imperil the Volunteer Army section of the army reorganization measure by permitting a test of strength today. He feared that an amendment offered by Mr. Lee of Maryland striking out the section authorizing the President to organize a Federal reserve or volunteer army would prevail if a vote were taken. Mr. Chamberlain believes that tomorrow, with a full attendance of Senators, the amendment will be rejected, but by a very narrow margin.

Debate on the amendment, which has been running now for three days, follows no partisan lines. Practically the entire Committee on Military Affairs is working with the Chairman to retain the volunteer army section, which has been indorsed by many military experts and which grew out of Secretary Garrison's plan for a Continental Army. While the bill was brought into the Senate as an Administration measure, most of the critics of this section are Democrats, while today two notable speeches were made in defense by Mr. Borah of Idaho and Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, both of whom are Republicans.

Lodge for Volunteer Army.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts opposed striking out the section providing for the volunteer army.

"At this moment," he said, "this country is practically undefended. If we should be invaded by a formidable, modern, well-equipped army, our defenses go just far enough to make certain the sacrifice of many brave and noble lives, nothing else; they do not go far enough to insure the safety of the country.

"Of the two branches of defense, that which can most quickly be provided for is the defense by land—the army. Of course, if we had a navy competent to meet an attack from any navy in the world, the defense by land would be less important. We have no such navy and there is no use in dwelling in a fool's paradise and telling ourselves that we have.

"As to our defense by land, what we need is a force sufficient to meet the first attack of an invading foe and to hold that back long enough to enable us to call out our resources and train additional men. The lowest estimate of such a force is 500,000 men and we must allow for casualties and for the failure of men to respond.

"The House Army bill, to my mind, is practically worthless. It really does nothing. The Senate Committee's bill is most excellent as far as it goes, but it does not go nearly far enough. I think we ought to begin with at least 250,000 men in the regular army. The next most important thing is to have reserves, a force that can be quickly mobilized and put into immediate co-operation with the regular army.

"I agree that universal compulsory training is what we ought to have, and that the country, sooner or later, must come to it. At this moment we have a nominal army of 140,000 regulars, with a mobile force of 25,000, and a militia infantry of which the prescribed strength is 120,000, but with only 99,000 men on the roll at the last inspection. Of these militiamen we can hope to get only a portion.

"If you double the militia, as this bill does, you can count on 150,000. Your mobile force of regulars, I suppose, may be enlarged to 50,000, and this, with the militia, will give us 200,000 men of a mobile force. You must have 300,000 more to meet the first attack of a well-equipped invading army.

"I do not believe the great body of the militia, who are patriotic and public-spirited, are desirous of crippling other sources of supply. I cannot believe that they want this cause in this bill which recognizes the Plattsburg Camp. I desire earnestly the volunteer provision, because I believe we can get something from that source."

Borah's Militia Fears.

After commenting upon the rapid growth of the Government payroll, Mr. Borah said:

"Now we are about to put upon the national payroll 280,000 civilians at an expenditure of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 a year. The expense, if we are to judge by the past, will increase from year to year. We are breaking new ground, establishing a new precedent—we are making history when we put 280,000 civilians, the police force of the States, in touch with the national Treasury. We may put sufficient dynamite into this preparedness program to cause its entire destruction, because, if it shall be found that we have put into the program that which amounts simply to expenditure without any return, a proper discrimination may not be made when the people come to pass upon it, and that which is good and that which is bad may go together.

"If history and experience are worth anything, you cannot take a man, whatever his courage may be, and by calling him to an armory once or twice a month at night, prepare him to meet a man who is a regularly trained soldier. I expect to be told that the militia of the country is its natural bulwark and would at all times be equal to the national defense. This doctrine in substance nearly lost us our independence. It cost millions to the United States that might have been saved. The American militia in the course of the late war by their valor on numerous occasions erected an eternal monument to their fame. But the bravest of them feel and know that the liberty of their country could not have been established by their efforts alone, however great and valuable they were.

"The story of the State militia of the war of 1812 is one continuous and almost unbroken story of disaster, of humiliation, and of defeat. George Washington said in regard to the Revolutionary War that if he were called upon to say whether the militia had been of more help or more injury in the fight he would have to say the latter."

"Do you not think the militia made a pretty good showing at New Orleans under Jackson?" inquired Mr. Hardwick of Georgia.

"In a general way they did," replied Mr. Borah. "But when Andrew Jackson began to realize that he had won his battle, and looked about, he discovered that part of the militia had broken and were fleeing from the city.

A Dangerous Instrument.

"We cannot justify ourselves in incurring an expenditure of from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000 a year when the millions which will be essential and indispensable will be all that the taxpayers of this country can afford to pay. Not only have we the history of the country as to the failure of the militia to come up to expectations in conflict, but we have almost the unanimous concurrence of opinion on the part of those who have studied this question. We have the view of ex-Secretary Root, ex-Secretary Stimson, ex-Secretary Garrison, Secretary Baker, so I understand; General Wood, General Scott, and all others who have studied this question against the precedent which we are about to establish."

Senator Borah quoted from an address by President Wilson to show that the President doubted the possibility of making the militia "a direct resource as a national reserve under national authority."

"Let us never lose sight of the fact," Senator Borah went on, "that the militia is the police force of the States, that it never can be relieved of that duty except by the action of the respective States, and that we are building up and accentuating and extending the power of the police force of the respective States and putting it upon the Federal payroll. We must take into consideration some things which may occur in this country after the present European war shall close; we must realize that we shall have some democratic citizens with whom to deal.

"The most startling record anywhere to be found of military domination is that of the National Guard, so-called, in the coal strikes of West Virginia. When the strike occurred the Adjutant General of the State proceeded to suspend those fundamental principles upon which this Republic and those States are organized. The right of trial by jury, the right to have a complaint presented against you upon the oath of some responsible citizen, the right to have an attorney and to produce witnesses—every semblance of common law right was abrogated and annulled by the Adjutant General."

Referring to the power of the Governor over the militia, which might be affected by local political conditions, Mr. Borah said that this was one conclusive reason why the militia could not be made a national force.

"He could disband them," said Mr. Borah, "as Governors have done. Let me call your attention to another illustration, more deliberate, and in my judgment more interesting, for it indicated more thoroughly the trend of things. They had a great Constitutional Convention in the State of New York last Summer. The Committee on the Bill of Rights reported to that convention this provision: 'Nor shall any military tribunal exercise jurisdiction over a civilian while the regularly constituted State courts are open to administer justice.'

"Can any one conceive of opposition to a principle so thoroughly grounded in the traditions and principles and jurisprudence of our Government and our history? Six hundred years ago that principle was established, and the first time we find a precedent against it is in West Virginia, and the second time we find it controverted is in the Consttutional Convention of the State of New York. The only fight made in the Constitutional Convention against the well-established principle of American government was made upon the basis that it would interfere with or hamper or circumscribe or embarrass the National Guard of the State of New York."

Other Speeches on the Bill.

Senator Thomas of Colorado defended the Federal volunteer provision. He said he was confident there would have been little discussion of the proposal if it had not been for the opposition from members of the National Guard. Officials of the Guard, he said, had declared to him that the Federal volunteer force would deprive the guard of the Federal support it might otherwise receive.

Senator Reed of Missouri assailed the Federal volunteer provision, as did Senator Cummins of Iowa and Senator Curtis of Kansas. Senator Cummins said it would be far better to concentrate effort and expenditures upon the existing force of the National Guard. Senator Reed said he was convinced the men to fill the volunteer regiments could not come forward after the present war excitement had subsided.

Senator Weeks of Massachusetts called attention to the bill now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature providing that any organization of the State troops which voted to do so might transfer into the Federal force to be organized, and that the State armories and other military property might be loaned to the Government for training purposes. He said every State should handle its police protection with a constabulary system and not call upon the National Guard for that duty.

An amendment to the section, suggested by Senator Clapp of Minnesota, was accepted by Senator Chamberlain. It provides that the Federal volunteers should receive pay only for the time of actual service in training.

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BOIS CALLS VERDUN KAISER'S LAST BLOW

It Is Not a Thrust, but a Parry, the Dramatist Says of Teuton Attack.

TELLS OF FRENCH SMILE

It Is a Smile of Confidence, and Victory Was Never So Certain, Lecturer Asserts.

Jules Bois, dramatist, here with the sanction of the French Government to arrange for an American appearance next Fall of the Comédie Française company, spoke yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Philip Lydig, 14 Washington Square North. Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, who introduced M. Bois to more than a hundred, said that never, until this war, had the people of the United States realized the true character of France.

"We have always loved France for all she has done for us in the past," Mr. Root said, "for her infinite grace of character, for her romantic history, and we have always regarded her as lighthearted and debonair. Until this war we never felt that France had the sterling qualities of steadfastness and self-sacrifice."

Mr. Root then introduced M. Bois, who spoke on "The Smile of France."

"This may seem a strange title for my talk today," he said, "while 6,000 cannon are thundering at Verdun and 1,000,000 men are fighting one of the most fierce and stubborn battles of history. But 'The Smile of France' is today a smile of confidence. Never has victory appeared more certain. The enemy's desperation is revealed to the world in the unheard of sacrifices he is making to gain a little ground. The battle of Verdun is not a German offensive—it is not a thrust; it is a parry!

"To grasp the full meaning of the battle we must recognize that the present moment is the last opportunity for Germany to do something to save herself. Spring is at hand—after the snow melts the roads must harden, and then real fighting with big forces will be possible on the front from Riga to Galicia, when the Russians have been reorganized and equipped. The Italians are at present snow-bound—they have been for months. They fought bravely and took position after position that was considered impregnable until now they have attained the highest points in their mountain warfare—their next advances will begin to take them down hill across the lower mountains and into the plains of Austria. The Anglo-French forces at Salonika are ready for a thrust. So are the Italians at Vallona. An immense English army is prepared to take the field as soon as the forces can move, and it is to compel a premature offensive by the English and French on the western line that Germany is making this effort at Verdun. Feeling that she will soon be assailed on all fronts simultaneously, Germany is striking at the point which represents her greatest danger. Verdun is the salient that menaces Germany—it is there the bleeding giant is beating wildly with his enormous club against the living wall that surrounds him."

Among those present were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Clarence Mackay, Miss E. Louis Sands, Mrs. Jose Aymar, Mrs. Laurence Townsend, Mrs. James L. Breese, Mrs. Clarence C. Buel, Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Miss Jeanette Alexander, Miss Mary Alexander, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, Miss Janet Scudder, Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, and Mr. and Mrs. William Adams Delano.

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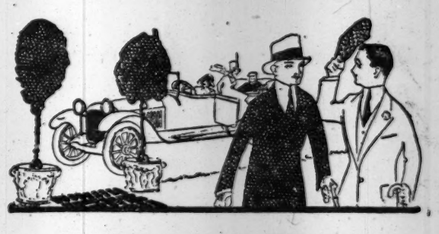

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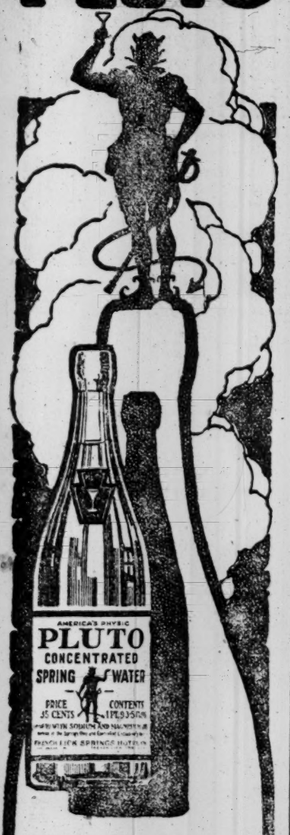

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LIGHT VOTE CAST IN STATE PRIMARY

Continued from Page 1.

suffered a severe setback when former Senator Harvey D. Hinman defeated State Excise Commissioner George E. Green and Senator William H. Hill for the control of the County Committee.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE ELECTED.

ALBANY—1st District, Ellis J. Staley; 2d, John H. dea; 3d, Henry M. Sage.
ALLEGANY—Frank R. Utter.
BRONX—32d District, (N. Y.) William H. Ten Eyck; 33d, (N. Y.,) Alfred B. Simonds; 34th, (N. Y.,) Ernest W. Bradbury; 35th, (N. Y.,) Thomas W. Whittle.
BROOME—Walker F. Sherwood, Harold L. Hart.
CATTARAUGUS—Albert T. Fancher.
CAYUGA—Frank A. Eldridge.
CHAUTAUQUA—1st District, Luther S. Lakin, Jr., 2d, Harry B. Lyon.
CHEMUNG—Hubert C. Mandeville.
CHENANGO—J. Johnson Ray.
CLINTON—John H. Moffatt.
COLUMBIA—Sanford W. Smith.
CORTLAND—George Champlin.
DELAWARE—Clarence F. Bird.
DUTCHESS—1st District, Myron Smith; 2d, George Schlude.
ERIE—1st District, Edward C. Penfold, Adam G. Patterson; 2d, Charles B. Sears, Lewis A. Kelly; 3d, Leo Schmidt, William O. Weimar; 4th, Elmer E. Harris, William F. Waldow; 5th, Dr. John T. Ciaris, William E. Schumacker; 6th, William C. Tenjost, Valentine J. Truszkowski; 7th, Fred W. Voss, Frank W. Standard; 8th, Harry D. Sanders, Percy S. Lansdowne; 9th, George L. Pomeroy, Horace F. Hunt.
ESSEX—Dr. Flinn.
FRANKLIN—Joseph G. Cokey.
FULTON AND HAMILTON—Burt Z. Kasson.
GENESEE—Fred B. Parker.
GREENE—William E. Thorpe.
HERKIMER—1st District, D. F. Strobal; 2d, Edward Small.
JEFFERSON—1st District, Jaspar W. Cornair; 2d, Addison B. Parker.
KINGS—1st District, H. F. Erwin; 2d, Robert Wellwood; 3d, Peter B. Scanlon; 4th, John S. Bergen; 5th, T. B. Lineburgh; 6th, John Diemer; 7th, Chas. S. Devoy; 8th, Jacob Brenner; 9th, Chas. S. Warbasse; 10th, Wm. Fagan; 11th, Alfred E. Vass; 12th, John T. Rafferty; 13th, Alfred F. Schulz; 14th, George A. Owens; 15th, John McCrate; 16th, Marcus R. Campbell; 17th, Lewis M. Swasey; 18th, Frederick H. W. Kreuke; 19th, Jacob Bartscherer; 20th, William Schnitzpan; 21st, Adolph Levy; 22d, Jacob A. Livingston; 23d, Leuben L. Haskell.
LEWIS—C. Fred Boshart.
LIVINGSTON—John F. Connor.
MADISON—M. E. Tallett.
MONROE—1st District, Jared W. Hopkins; 2d, James L. Hotchkiss; 3d, George F. Argetsinger; 4th, George W. Aldridge; 5th, Edward W. Arnold.
MONTGOMERY—J. Ledlie Hess.
NASSAU—George Wilbur Doughty.
NEW YORK—1st District, Antonio Dalessandro; 2d, Joseph Levinson; 3d, James E. March; 4th, Alexander Wolf; 5th, Albert Katz; 6th, Samuel S. Koenig; 7th, Benjamin F. Peixotto, Herman G. Rabinowitz; 9th, Michael H. Blake; 10th, Herman L. Shrader; 11th, Herman W. Beyer; 12th, William Henkel; 13th, Anthony P. Judden; 14th, John C. Shea; 15th, John P. Windolph; 16th, Charles K. Lexow; 17th, William M. K. Olcott; 18th, Joseph E. Nejedly; 19th, Alexander Brough; 20th, William C. Hecht; 21st, Moses M. McKee; 22d, Ambrose O. Neal; 23d, Collin H. Woodward; 24th, Morris Levy; 25th, Frederick C. Tanner; 26th, Samuel Krulewich; 27th, Cortlandt Nicoll; 28th, Charles R. Large; 29th, Thomas F. Gleason; 30th, Frank K. Bowes; 31st, John J. Lyons.
NIAGARA—1st District, Michael S. Niland, F. J. Moyer, Jr.; 2d, George W. Knox.
ONEIDA—1st District, M. Jesse Brayton; 2d, F. William Bensberg; 3d, John C. Evans, Stewart Townsend.
ONONDAGA—1st District, James F. Mathews; 2d, Fred W. Hammond; 3d, L. A. Saxer.
ONTARIO—John Parmenter.
ORANGE—1st District, John B. Rose; 2d, George F. Gregg.
ORLEANS—Frank A. Waters, William Kenyon.
OSWEGO—Myron A. Stranahan.
OTSEGO—Charles Smith.
PUTNAM—Jacob G. Southard.
QUEENS—1st District, Theron H. Burden; 2d, Herbert Conkling; 3d, Joseph H. De Bragga; 4th, Anthony Moore.
RENSSELAER—1st District, James J. Child, Joseph A. Leggett; 2d, Cornelius V. Collins, Frank L. Stevens.
RICHMOND—George Cromwell.
ROCKLAND—Mortimer B. Patterson; Augustus J. Gross.
ST. LAWRENCE—1st District, Samuel D. Palmer; 2d, Bertrand H. Snell.
SARATOGA—Nash Rockwood.
SCHENECTADY—Thomas C. Brown; Horace S. Van Voast.
SCHOHARIE—Horace G. Tennant.
SCHUYLER—H. H. Graham.
SENECA—Norman J. Gould.
STEUBEN—1st District, Frank C. Platt; 2d, Benjamin C. De Witt.
SUFFOLK—1st District, Harry Lee; 2d, Alexander Mair.
SULLIVAN—Milton J. McGibbon.
TIOGA—William A. Smyth.
TOMPKINS—Edwin C. Stewart.
ULSTER—1st District, Philip Elting; 2d, Frank J. Le Fevre.
WARREN—Louis W. Emerson.
WASHINGTON—Charles O. Pratt.
WAYNE—Charles H. Betts.
WESTCHESTER—1st District, Leslie Sutherland; 2d, Irving L. Camp; 3d, Walter W. Law, Jr.; 4th, William L. Ward.
WYOMING—Levi A. Cass.
YATES—Spencer F. Lincoln.

ORGANIZATION MEN WIN IN CITY CONTESTS

Whitman Runs Behind — Light Vote is Cast—Long Island City Candidate Drops Dead.

Whether dissatisfied Republican leaders in this city took the opportunity offered by the primary election to pay off old scores against Governor Whitman cannot be determined until the vote totals are known. That the Governor ran behind his fellow-candidates for delegates at large was the opinion among politicians after the polls closed last night. The election in the city was not marred by disturbances, but was so quiet and orderly as to create the impression that very little interest was being taken in it.

Sullivan Is Defeated.

The bitterest fight for State Committeeman took place in the Third Assembly District, where Patrick H. Sullivan and Harry Perry were the contestants. Perry came out the victor.

The wall of the Perry headquarters was covered with placards, some of which read:

"Paddy deserted his brother, Big Tim, when he deserted the club bearing the name Timothy D. Sullivan Association."

In the Tenth, former Coroner Sol Goldenkranz had no trouble in defeating Joseph A. Frooks. For State Committeeman in the Twentieth Assembly District, Democratic Leader John H. O'Connell met defeat with his candidate, Bernard J. Gorman. Maurice Featherson, who has been leader of the district, had as his candidate Michael F. Tobin, and the latter won out by about three to one.

William Shannon, Tammany leader of the district, lost his Alderman last year, and now loses his State Committeeman.

For member of the Executive Committee or leadership of the Seventeenth Assembly District, Democratic, Roswell D. Williams, the present leader, won out by a large majority from Matthew F. Donohue.

There was only one contest in the Bronx, that being for member of the Executive Committee. The fight was in the Thirty-second, where James Geraghty, the present leader, easily won from James Brown.

In every district the vote was extremely light, even the few districts where there were fights for leadership failing to arouse any particular interest. In practically every fight overwhelming majorities for the organization candidates were returned.

In the Republican ranks, the fight in the Third Assembly District for State Committeeman between James E. March and Frank M. Callahan proved an easy victory for March, who won by about six to one. In the Fifth, Albert Katz defeated Henry C. Park, Katz carrying eighteen of the twenty-three election districts.

Probably the most important fight in the Republican circles was in the Seventeenth, where the late Abraham Gruber was leader for many years. His law partner, William M. K. Olcott, took up the leadership of the district, and in the primaries yesterday former Alderman Daniel M. Beden attempted to win the position of State Committeeman. Mr. Olcott won in every election district and his majority was more than 500 votes. Charles E. Heyct, the Olcott candidate for executive member of the County Committee, was also easily the victor.

In the Eighth Assembly District Republican Leader Louis Jacobson had no trouble defeating Herman G. Rabinowitz.

In the Twenty-sixth Leader Samuel Krulewitch easily beat out Morris Tolmach for State Committeeman.

There was only one contest in the Bronx. This was in the Thirty-third District, and Leader Alfred B Simonds won from Julius F. Feigel by about 10 to 1.

Many Vote in Schoolhouses.

Voters went to the polls in small numbers and the election officials had little to do. Schoolhouses were used as polling places more than ever before. Altogether 483 such buildings were utilized. According to Edward Boyle, President of the Board of Elections, nearly 50 per cent. of the sums usually spent in hiring polling places in stores will be saved to the city.

Governor Whitman came to the city to vote. He voted from the Hotel St. Regis and walked to the florist shop at 980 Sixth Avenue, in which he has voted since he became Governor.

Throughout the day the Governor had many callers at his hotel, among them being William R. Willcox, Controller Prendergast, State Senator Ogden L. Mills, and Public Service Commissioners William Hayward and Charles S. Hervey. Beyond stating that he was not at all worried over the outlook for his renomination, Governor Whitman declined to talk for publication.

The Governor can conceive of no political opposition which will defeat him for renomination. What opposition to him there is the Governor attributes to disappointed politicians, and he puts little stock in it. Friends of the Governor told him yesterday that the Republican Party could not afford to deny him a renomination, and that those who are Republican leaders in a national sense have realized this for a long time and have so stated.

Candidate Drops Dead.

The election in the Sixteenth District of Long Island City, which embraces the Steinway section, was marked with excitement, when George Fredericks, Democratic leader and candidate for reelection as County Committeeman, suddenly dropped dead in the polling place, 411 Tenth Avenue, shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fredericks, who was standard bearer of the Democratic club named for him, had worked very hard all day rounding up the vote. Acute indigestion was believed to have been the cause.

His death created consternation among his aids, who were at a loss to know what course to pursue in selecting a successor. They communicated with the various leaders and at their suggestion a convention of as many Democratic voters as could be assembled was hastily called. Frank Fredericks, a brother, was nominated and his name was placed on the ticket. The new candidate, who was not present at the convention, lives at 475 Jamaica Avenue. George Fredericks, who was a silversmith, leaves a wife and several children. His home was at 315 Eleventh Avenue.

T. R. VOTES AS MOOSE; WILL VISIT BOSTON NEXT

Denies Politics Takes Him There —Arrives at Polls Seven Hours Ahead of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., April 4.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt voted for the delegates to the Progressive National Convention at the polling booth in the truck house of the fire department here today. He made two attempts to cast his ballot, the first at 8 o'clock in the morning and the other at 6 o'clock tonight. On the first occasion he found that he had arrived at the booth seven hours before the polls opened. When he made his second attempt in the evening he was asked what kind of a ballot he wanted.

"I am still a Progressive," he said with a smile.

He headed for the booth over which was swung an American flag, and some one called his attention to the fact.

"Well, he said, "that is the one thing I have never been accused of—lack of Americanism."

Colonel Roosevelt stopped for several minutes to talk with the townspeople and was everywhere received with great cordiality. He said with a smile that his appearance at the polling booth was the only thing approaching politics that had come to his attention during the day.

The Colonel will remain here until Friday, when he will go to Manhattan for a few hours. He will return Friday night. On Sunday morning he will go to Boston and on Monday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock he will attend a meeting of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He will spend Monday night in Boston and on Tuesday will visit his sister, the wife of Rear Admiral Cowles, at Farmington. On Wednesday morning he will return to Oyster Bay.

Colonel Roosevelt said that there was nothing of political significance in his visit to Massachusetts. His friends say that he will endeavor as far as possible to avoid conferences there with any of the political leaders because of the contest that is going on in Massachusetts over the election of delegates to the Republican National Convention and the desire of the Colonel, as far as possible to eliminate himself from the contest. They insist that if any of the leaders, Progressives or Republicans, call upon the Colonel during his stay in Boston or other Massachusetts cities, it will not be upon the invitation of the Colonel.

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DELEGATES ELECTED.

REPUBLICAN.

DELEGATES AT LARGE.
Elon R Brown,
J. W. Wadsworth, Jr.,
Frederick C. Tanner,
Charles S. Whitman.

ALTERNATE DELEGATES AT LARGE.
Edward H. Butler,
Charles W. Anderson,
Jesse S. Phillips,
Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.

District Delegates.

Dist.	DELEGATES.	ALTERNATES.
1	G. W. Doughty, Wm. F. Flanagan,	Jeremiah Wood, Henry A. Murphy,
2	J. H. De Bragga, Theron H. Burden,	Robert H. Wickert, Herbert C. Conklin,
3	Robert R. Lawson, John MacCrate,	George P. Wilhelm, William Burst,
4	Adolph Levy, Wm. A. Prendergast,	Augustus A. Higgins, Isidor Buxbaum,
5	William Berri, Alfred E. Vass,	Edw. Vleshmann, Jr. John Diemer,
6	Wm. M. Calder, F. J. H. Kracke,	Lewis M. Swasey, Samuel R. Green,
7	Jacob Brenner, Michael J. Daly,	William Boardman, Henry C. Waterau,
8	M. B. Campbell, C. S. Warbasse,	John Feitner, Edward B. Valentine,
9	Frank Ehlers, Francis H. Luce,	Harrison C. Glore, Charles J. Weber,
10	Clarence B. Smith, Baruch Miller,	Percy Osborn, Elias Wollman,
11	George Cromwell, C. H. Depew,	Walter A. Price, Ely Rosenberg,
12	Samuel S. Koenig,	William Blad,
13	F. L. Marshall,	Michael Ball,
14	Otto T. Bannard, Herbert Parsons,	Clarence H. Fay, Harry Leonard,
15	Job E. Hedges, Harry L. Stimson,	Benjamin F. Fox, John S. Shea,
16	Martin Steinthal, H. R. Robinson,	Michael H. Blake, Clarence Schmeisel,
17	Wm. H. Douglas, William Bondy,	Gilchrist Stewart, Joseph E. Nejedly,
18	Ogden L. Mills, Jas. R. Sheffield,	Ambrose O. Neal, Willis W. Quinn,
19	Charles D. Hilles, N. M. Butler,	J. Robert Rubin, J. J. Lyons,
20	S. Kruleswitch,	Isaac Siegel,
21	Geo. R. Sheldon, Valentine J. Hahn,	Charles H. Wheelock, John M. Givens,
22	W. H. Ten Eyck, John J. Knewitz,	Emanuel Hertz, Alfred B. Simonds,
23	Wm. S. Bennet, Thos. W. Whittle,	John W. Kirby, Ernest W. Bradbury,
24	W. B. Thompson, D. W. Whitmore,	Bertrand G. Burtnett, Hugh Herndon,
25	Wm. L. Ward, Henry R. Barrett,	Leverett P. Crumb, James Kilby,
26	John B. Rose, W. E. Hoysradt,	Russell Wiggins, E. Darwin Morse,
27	Philip Wendt, Louis F. Payn,	Harry C. Wright, Lincoln S. Hart,
28	Henry M. Sage, Ellis J. Staley,	Alba M. Ide, W. L. Thompson,
29	W. H. Emerson, Harry A. Lewis,	C. L. Emerson, Eugene R. Norton,
30	Cyrus Durey, Samuel Wallin,	.....
31	B. B. Odell, W. C. Witherbee,	Alex. Macdonald, Isaac H. Cohoon,
32	T. C. Sweet, James Moore,	E. J. Tallman, Henry L. Grant,
33	F. F. Snyder, T. R. Proctor,	Charles W. Wicks, Robert H. Lamb,
34	G. W. Fairchild, H. D. Hinman,	Andrew J. McNaught, James P. Hill,
35	Francis Hendricks, Willard A. Rill,	Bryan C. Winchell, Fred M. Briggs,
36	Norman J. Gould, Clyde W. Knapp,	Edward J. Cook, Hubert C. Gutchess,
37	S. S. Fassett, William J. Tully,	Arthur S. Goltz, Philip Leininger,
38	G. W. Aldridge, L. Hotchkiss,	Charles N. Wood, Henry Schaefer,
39	William Watson, J. Coann Curtis,	Frank Sullivan Smith, George E. Spring,
40	John A. Merritt, L. O'Brian,	Albert J. Cordes, William Landill,
41	G. Urban, H. J. Knepper,	Arthur S. Goltz, Philip Leininger,
42	H. S. Sisson, Simon Seibert,	Charles N. Wood, Henry Schaefer,
43	E. B. Vreeland, C. M. Hamilton.	Frank Sullivan Smith, George E. Spring.

DEMOCRATIC.

DELEGATES-AT-LARGE
Wm. Church Osborn
Samuel Untermyer
George J. Meyer
James A. O'Gorman

ALTERNATE DELEGATES-AT-LARGE
John J. Kuhn
Frank L. Crocker
Frank L. Polk
Cornelius F. Burns

District Delegates.

Dist.	DELEGATES	ALTERNATES
1	Ralph Pulitzer Rowland Miles	George S. Emory Felix Reifschneider
2	Maur. E. Connolly A. E. Keating	Thomas A. Brown Stanley C. Fowler
3	Theo. C. Epping Austin J. Murray	Otto Wicke John J. Whalen
4	John J. Dorman Terrence Nugent	August Hasenflug Jacob H. Matters
5	Thos. F. Byrnes Edward Lazansky	James J. Crawford John J. Curtis
6	Wm. E. Kelly Jos. W. Masters	Dennis J. Donovan Hector McG. Curran
7	J. J. Fitzgerald Dennis J. Norton	James J. Browne Michael J. Cummings
8	Charles R. Ward Thomas Wogan	William J. Heffernan Patrick J. Carley
9	John B. Reimer James H. O'Brien	Charles F. Druhan Gilbert J. Rhoades
10	John H. McCooey James J. Monahan	Arthur S. Somers John J. Carberry
11	Alfred E. Smith Charles Hormann	Bernard E. Donnelly Bertram G. Eadie
12	John F. Ahearn H. M. Goldfogle	Henry Coan Michael J. Morrissey
13	C. D. Sullivan Max D. Steuer	Max S. Levine Maurice Cukor
14	Robert L. Luce Thos. F. Smith	David H. Knott Joseph J. Fitzhenry
15	N. Taylor Phillips Chas. F. Murphy	James A. Foley Joseph Kelly
16	William Dalton H. De W. Hamilton	John L. Walsh Joi n H. Naughton
17	Louis E. LaTour J. Sargent Cram	Howard E. Taylor Patrick Burns
18	Robert F. Wagner C. B. Alexander	William N. Shannon Edmond J. Curry
19	John F. Galvin Samuel Marx	Joe. L. Buttenweiser George W. Enright
20	John J. Dietz John Thomas	Nathan Burkan James F. Lynch
21	William F. Grell, Edw. J. Dowling.	Thomas A. McGrath, Peter Holland.
22	Antonio Zucca, Michael J. Weldon.	J. J. F. Mulcahey, William Daub.
23	Arthur H. Murphy, Thos. F. McAvoy.	Frederick Schnaufer, Philip J. Kearns.
24	James F. Donnelly, Edwin W. Flake.	F. H. Stillwell, William Sussman.
25	George A. Blauvelt John F. Healy.	F. B. Van Kleeck, C. De W. Pugsley.
26	A. A. McLean. John K. Sague.	Edward E. Perkins, C. B. Alexander.
27	Judson A. Betts, Emanuel Metzger.	John D. Lyons, George A. Parsons.
28	Joseph J. Murphy, Martin H. Glynn.	James H. Caldwell, Albert Hessberg.
29	Wm. H. Manning, W. A. Huppuch.	John F. Murray, William H. Paxon.
30	J. C. McDonald, Geo. C. Stewart.	John T. Morrison, Robert F. Owens.
31	J. D. Harrigan, Thos. F. Conway.	Walter F. Willson, Grover Crawford.
32	Wm. J. Hartnett, G. H. P. Gould.	Otto Pfaff, John W. Whalen.
33	Ralph D. Earl, T. Harvey Ferris.	Edward F. Kernan, Louis P. Fuess.
34	Cortland A. Wilber Jerome J. Farrell.	John B. McManus, Daniel B. Cushman.
35	Thomas Ryan, T. W. Meachem.	William F. Rafferty, Edgar L. Adams.
36	Henry R. Micks, E. J. Maney.	Ernest R. Bordwell, Edwin B. Anderson.
37	Henry Erlich, John Gurnett.	John J. Crowley, Frederick W. Palmer.
38	H. T. Mosher, Joseph Adams.	Herman Erb, John W. Fitzgerald.
39	John Clark, C. B. Fluhrer.	Frank D. Cullinan, Frank J. G. Connor.
40	W. Caryl Ely, C. M. Heald.	Henry W. Killeen, Frederick Chormann.
41	L. P. Fuhrmann, Philip G. Schaefer.	Edward C. Burgard, Gerhard Lang, Jr.
42	W. J. Conners, Oliver Cabana, Jr.	Daniel J. Riordan, Frank S. Burzynski.
43	Daniel McCarthy, Wm. L. Loch.	Eugene Hickey, Henry Mosher.

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NATIONAL PROGRESSIVES.

Delegates at Large.

DELEGATES.
Oscar S. Straus
Horace S. Wilkinson

ALTERNATES.
Elon H. Hooker
Virgil K. Kellogg

DELEGATES.

ALTERNATES.

Dist.		
1	Abra. L. Field	Frank F. Davis
2	Henry S. Johnston	Frank Baldwin
3	Chas. S. Aronstam.	John T. Rosengren
4	Henry Eiser	Edward H. Reeve
5	T. H. Dexter	Milton A. Willment
6	W. H. Childs	John Robert Taylor
7	Robert H. Elder	George S. Frank
8	F. S. Schomburg	John K. Faroat
9	Jesse Fuller, Jr.	Jas. D. Ruyl
10	J. L. Holzman	Andrew J. O'Neill
11	Timothy Healy	William Wirt Mills
12	L. M. Wallstein	Chas. P. Berdell, Jr.
13	Solomon Sufrin	John A. Kingsbury
14	John J. O'Connell	Alfred Ferrannini
15	William Halpin	P. St. G. Bissell, Jr.
16	W. M. Chadbourne	Frederick Liebich
17	Bainbridge Colby	Frank Coughlin
18	H. L. Stoddard	William A. Ferguson
19	Wm. A. Ransom Michael Schaap	Richard A. Purdy Jacob J. Lesser
20	Stanley M. Isaacs	Joseph Steinberg
21	Ferdinand Pecora	Lawrence Cioffi
22	John W. McGrath	John M. Royall
23	G. W. Perkins, Wm. J. Maillard.	John S. Hertzman D. W. Armstrong, Jr., Joseph E. Savage.
24	A. F. Schwarzler.	Geo. W. Perkins, Jr.
25	W. A. Johnson.	B. C. Dunlop.
26	Hamilton Fish, Jr.	Monroe Perwilliger.
27	L. C. Tuckerman.	Lyman S. Holmes.
28	Borden H. Mills, Owen S. Jones.	H. L. Waldo, Martin Croissant.
29	D. T. Woodard.	Edgar Leonard.
30	Alvah Fairlee.	Wendell P. Murray.
31	E. A. Newell.	Myron T. Stocking.
32	W. L. Scheifele.	L. J. Farmer.
33	Joel E. Squires.	Harry Ackley.
34	C. M. Dickinson.	Charles G. Du Mond.
35	Giles H. Stilwell.	Warren E. Day.
36	Earle S. Warner.	William J. Hennessy.
37	Benjamin F. Lee.	Willis W. Capron.
38	Frank T. Ellison.	Ellsworth P. Killip.
39	Clark S. Tapley.	Fred B. Keeney.
40	Wm. R. Heath.	George S. Hobbie.
41	Elwin B. Rowley.	Leroy Andres.
42	L. Bradley Dorr.	William J. J. Kunzle.

DELEGATE.

43	H. E. V. Porter, Frank G. Curtis.	W. A. Chamberlain, George F. Raynor.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

The Democratic State Committeemen elected in New York City are:

NEW YORK.

Dist.	
1.	P. J. Farrell.
2.	T. F. Foley.
3.	Harry Perry.
4.	John F. Ahearn.
5.	J. J. Delaney.
6.	David Lazarus.
7.	F. J. Goodwin.
8.	C. D. Sullivan.
9.	P. J. Dooling.
10.	S. Goldenkranz.
11.	T. J. McManus.
12.	F. Murphy.
13.	John F. Curry.
14.	M. J. Cruise.
15.	J. J. Haggin.
16.	E. P. Boyle.
17.	R. D. Williams.
18.	J. V. Cossey.
19.	James J. Hines.
20.	M. F. Tobin.
21.	J. H. O'Connell.
22.	M. Cosgrove.
23.	T. F. McAvoy.
24.	John J. Dietz.
25.	J. B. Cunningham.
26.	Nathan Burkan.
27.	G. L. Dunnellen.
28.	N. J. Hayes.
29.	T. E. Ryan.
30.	M. T. Mulvihill.
31.	Samuel Marx.
	THE BRONX.
32.	T. H. O'Neil.
33.	L. F. Haffen.
34.	A. H. Murphy.
35.	J. I. Berry.

KINGS.

Dist.	
1.	P. H. Quinn.
2.	J. J. Browne.
3.	M. J. Cummings.
4.	T. J. Drennan.
5.	James J. Sexton.
6.	W. F. Thompson.
7.	W. J. Heffernan.
8.	John M. Gray.
9.	T. N. Wogan.
10.	T. R. Farrell.
11.	T. F. Byrnes.
12.	T. B. Griffin.
13.	A. Bassett.
14.	D. J. Carroll.
15.	J. M. Carpenter.
16.	Charles R. Warl.
17.	F. B. Hanson.
18.	J. H. McCooey
19.	H. Hasenflug, Sr.
20.	W. F. Delaney.
21.	H. H. Dale.
22.	J. P. Sinnott.
23.	James M. Power.
	QUEENS.
1.	T. F. Creem.
2.	M. E. Connolly.
3.	E. W. Cox.
4.	W. Wood.
	J. R. Higgins.
	RICHMOND.
	J. F. O'Grady.
	N. A. Smyth.

BARNES'S FOLLOWERS LOSE IN ERIE COUNTY

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4.—The Republican Old Guard won its fight for supremacy at the polls today. It was the most bitter factional fight ever waged in the G. O. P. ranks in this county, and the result means that Fred Greiner will be the undisputed leader of Erie County. The insurgent faction elected many of its committeemen, but not enough to take control of the party from the organization. The fight was led by James L. Crane, who sought to gain control.

So much interest was shown in the local issues that the voting for delegates to the National Convention was neglected. Many districts are missing, but the indications are that Governor Whitman ran slightly behind the other candidates. He has been blamed for some of the dissension in the Republican ranks here.

DEMOCRATS GAIN IN CHICAGO ELECTIONS

Carry 21 Out of 35 Wards Against Seven When Thompson Was Elected Mayor.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Democrats scored heavily in today's Aldermanic elections in the thirty-five wards of the city. A year ago the Democrats carried only seven wards, and William Hale Thompson, Republican, was elected Mayor by 147,477 majority. Today the Democrats carried 21 yards, the Socialists 1, and the Republicans only 13.

There are thirty-five hold-over Aldermen, and the Democrats came within four wards of wresting control of the City Council from their rivals. Of the Republicans elected only three bore the Thompson label. The others belonged to the anti-Thompson faction in the City Hall.

Issues involved were local or purely political. Mayor Thompson was charged by his opponents with ruthless use of the spoils system in an attempt to build up a personal machine. The suicide of Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, President of the American Tuberculosis Association and known as an expert on tuberculosis, came as a dramatic incident of the close of the campaign. It was used in full measure by the Mayor's opponents.

Dr. Sachs, according to friends, was not a politician, but had devoted his life to building up the Chicago municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, of which he for years was the head. Recently an alleged political attack was made on him, and he resigned. The Mayor referred to him as "the worst appointment I have made."

Approximately 100,000 fewer women voted today than in the Mayoralty election a year ago.

DEFEAT KANSAS CITY MAYOR.

Republicans Elect Edwards After Turbulent Poll Clashes.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 4.—George H. Edwards, Republican, was today elected Mayor of Kansas City over Henry L. Jost, the Democratic incumbent.

Today's election, during which Acting Chief of Police Thomas J. Flahive and James S. Lapsey and Fred A. Lamb, Police Commissioners, were sent to jail on charges of contempt of court, was the most turbulent Kansas City has seen in years. Early in the day 300 men had been arrested about the polls on various charges. Many of them, it was declared, had been wearing Edwards buttons, and supporters of Mr. Edwards charged the arrests were made to prevent the casting of votes against the Democratic Administration.

The Commissioners and the Acting Chief were remanded to jail by Judge Burney because they had ignored writs of habeas corpus that would have freed the arrested men. Later the three were released on bail.

OPPOSE FUSION IN MAINE.

Progressives at Bangor for Convention Favor Colonel Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., April 4.—The advance guard of the Maine Progressives arrived here today and tonight the hotel corridors are filled with militant members of the party. Their convention will be held tomorrow, and if predictions hold true there will be more or less trouble in store for those who have been advocating a merger with the Republican Party. For some time past efforts have been made to bring about an effective merger, but on account of pronounced Hughes sentiment shown at the Republican Convention held at Portland, the merger talk has been opposed by Roosevelt men in the Progressive Party, and it was common talk tonight that if the merger proposal is put before the convention it will be opposed.

Halbert P. Gardner, a Maine friend of the Colonel, has announced he will be a candidate for Governor in order to keep the party intact. There are others who would make sacrifices to keep the integrity of the party unimpaired.

LA FOLLETTE LOSES STATE.

Has Apparently Won Only 10 of 26 Delegates in Wisconsin Primary.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 4.—Senator La Follette has apparently failed to gain a majority of the delegates to the Republican National Convention elected at the primaries today.

Returns from all parts of the State tonight indicate that a majority of the delegates nominated by the conservative Republicans and headed by Governor E. L. Philipp have been chosen. This applies also to the four delegates at large, who, if Governor Philipp's preferences are a criterion, will be for Hughes.

The La Follette candidates have carried probably not over five of the eleven Congressional Districts, giving La Follette only ten of the twenty-six delegates from this State.

La Follette's name was the only one on the preferential ticket, but the delegation is not required to vote for the winner of the preferential vote. Many voters, rather than vote for La Follette, wrote in the names of Roosevelt or Hughes.

Although many of the anti-La Follette delegates are in favor of Hughes if he will accept the nomination, they are unpledged and free to use their votes for the "best interests of the State and nation," as the Convention instructions phrased it.

SOCIALISTS WIN MILWAUKEE.

D. A. Hoan Running Ahead of Non-partisan Candidate for Mayor.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Returns tonight from the Milwaukee City election show Daniel A. Hoan, Social Democrat candidate for Mayor, to be running ahead of Mayor G. A. Buding, non-partisan.

Experts, from early returns, figured that Hoan has been elected.

Republicans Win in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 4.—The Republicans regained control of the city government at the biennial Mayoralty election today. Frank A. Hagarty was elected Mayor over Richard J. Kinsella, Democrat, by an unofficial plurality of 869 votes. Approximately 15,000 votes were cast. The new Board of Alderman will be composed of thirteen Republicans and seven Democrats.

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BETHLEHEM WANTS TO COME TO TERMS

Will Meet Government's Own Figures to Forestall Federal Armor Plant.

SUGGESTS $395 A TON

House Committee Votes Today and May Adopt Alternative to Government Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Bethlehem Steel Company's fight against the bill to establish a Government armor plant was involved in the discussion of the Senate bill by the House Committee on Naval Affairs today. President E. C. Grace of the Bethlehem Steel Company recently informed the committee that his concern was willing to make concessions rather than have a Government armor plate plant take away the value of the vast armor plate fartories of the private manufacturers.

President Grace subsequently offered to open the books of his company to Government investigators and to meet any price established by a fair and painstaking Governmental agency. He offered to furnish armor plate for the navy's five-year building program at $395 a ton, instead of $425, (the prevailing price,) and made this alternative proposal:

"We will agree to permit any well-known firm of chartered accountants or the Federal Trade Commission to inventory our plant and make careful estimates of the cost of manufacture. With that data in hand we will meet the Secretary of the Navy and agree to manufacture armor at a price which will be satisfactory to him as being quite as low as the lowest price at which the Government could possibly manufacture on its own account, after taking into consideration all proper charges."

Committee Postpones a Vote.

The committee today postponed until tomorrow a vote on the Senate bill. The absence of several members caused the postponement. The interest on the subject is so great that every member desires to be present.

Indications today were that while the committee was in favor of a Government plant, an amendment to be offered by Representative Thomas Butler of Pennsylvania was likely to carry. The Butler amendment will propose that while Congress shall authorize the building of a Government plant, the actual construction shall be halted pending a possible agreement with the Bethlehem Steel Company and other armor producers, regarding the price of armor plate.

Somewhat in line with the proposal of President Grace it will be recommended by Mr. Butler, who's the ranking Republican on the committee, that immediately upon the passage of the Armor Plate bill the Federal Trade Commission shall make an inventory of the cost of manufacture of armor. After the determination of this cost by experts, the private concerns manufacturing armor plate shall have an opportunity to meet the Government estimate. If they will enter into contracts to supply armor at the price deemed fair by the commission, the construction of the Government plant will be held in abeyance. Otherwise the Navy Department will have power to proceed with its own manufacture of armor.

Support for Butler's Plan.

The proposition was said today to have considerable support in the House Committee and may prevail. The vote on the Butler amendment, it was said, would be so close that it was impossible to forecast definitely the outcome of the committee action, but the chances appeared to be in its favor. Republican members are expected to vote almost solidly for the amendment, and it is likely that the Democratic members will not line up unanimously for the straight-out Senate bill.

The Butler proposal develops its strength from the fact that it would not destroy the effectiveness of the armor plate bill, but would offer an alternative for Government manufacture.

Certain Democratic members of the House Committee are said to contend that the offer of the Bethlehem Company, which is presumably reflective of the attitude of the Carnegie and Midvale Companies, is a "deathbed repentance." Nevertheless, the Butler amendment has already received such support that Chairman Padgett and the strict Administration Democrats of the committee are not sanguine that the Senate bill will be reported as it now stands.

Reports that the entire armor plate proposal may be defeated in committee are not confirmed. A substantial majority of the committee is understood to favor government manufacture, although it is now probable that a concession will be made and the private armor makers will have a final opportunity to meet such prices as a governmental agency may deem fair.

Schwab Explains to Stockholders.

Charles M. Schwab informed stockholders of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation at the annual meeting in Newark yesterday that every possible effort was being put forth to preserve the usefulness of its $7,000,000 armor-making plant.

"In order to save as much as possible of our investment in this branch of the business," he said, "we have taken steps to bring to the attention of Congress, as frankly, as openly, and as vigorously as we know how, the considerations which we feel should prevail in rejecting the proposal to build a Government plant."

Mr. Schwab quoted Senator Tillman as saying in a public hearing on Nov. 27, 1914, that "it would be very unfortunate for the (Midvale) company as well as for ourselves if we (meaning the Government) were to manufacture our own armor, because it would be much better if we should have the manufacturers supply the Government at a reasonable price." He added that Senator Tillman was entirely correct in this statement.

"We are prepared to manufacture armor for an indefinite period," Mr. Schwab continued, "at any price which the Federal Trade Commission may, after an examination of all the facts, decide to be fair and reasonable. It has been declared that if the Government should monopolize the manufacture of armor, that fact would take away from private capital any incentive for agitating enlarged naval or military programs. I desire to say in the most unequivocal terms that no representative of the Bethlehem Steel Company is seeking or has sought to influence legislation as to the size of naval or military expenditures. That is not our business. Our business is to serve the United States Government just in so far as the Government may elect to avail itself of our services.

"Since the war in Europe began our prices there have been practically what we choose to ask, but we have not in any instance increased the price of any ordnance products to the United States Government. We are keeping from any interference with the Government's plans as to preparedness or national defense; we are seeking to make all our prices so fair as to command the utmost confidence of every officer of the Government, and we are doing our best to supply a quality of product in accordance with the highest development of the manufacturing art."

Mr. Schwab said, in reply to a question, that the Pennsylvania Steel Company's physical properties would become an actual part of the Bethlehem organization in about two months, when all details of the purchase had been completed.

"With the acquisition of this company," he added, "our property will become one of the most important in the steel industry and we shall have between 52,000 and 53,000 workmen. Our developments during the past year were large, but future expenditures will be for commercial purposes and not for ordnance works. Business continues good and we are earning more money today than ever before in our history. Conditions seem to indicate a good future."

About twenty-five stockholders attended the meeting, one being a woman. The retiring Directors were re-elected. They were William M. Barnum and Pliny Fisk of New York, and Eugene G. Grace and Henry S. Snyder of Bethlehem, Penn.

EAST RIVER PROJECT WINS.

House Votes $200,000 to Deepen Channel to the Navy Yard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—After a partisan debate in which Republicans charged that the President was attempting "to placate Tammany," the House today retained in the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill the item for the improvement of the East River, New York, from deep water in the harbor to the navy yard. A thirty-five-foot channel is authorized, the first appropriation being $200,000, with authorization of continuing contracts for $500,000.

The East River item was the only new project in the Rivers and Harbors bill, and it was put in at the instance of Representative Murray Hulbert, a member of the committee. The President recommended the project, from the standpoint of national defense, after the situation had been presented to him by Representatives Hulbert and Fitzgerald.

U. P. TRAIN IS HELD UP.

Passengers on Overland Limited Robbed by Lone Bandit in Wyoming

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 4.—Union Pacific Overland Limited No. 1 was held up by a bandit at Corlett Junction, five miles west of here, early tonight, according to a report received here.

Passengers were robbed of $450, it was said. The robber escaped.

A posse is hurrying to the scene.

DUTCH CRISIS DELAYS LANGHORNE'S MARRIAGE

Secretary of Legation Ordered to Return to His Post at The Hague.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The political situation in Holland has assumed such a serious phase that the State Department has canceled the leave of absence granted to Marshall Langhorne, Secretary of the legation at The Hague, who was on his way to the United States to be married, and ordered him to return to his post. Mr. Langhorne's bride to be is Miss Mabel Johnston of Washington. The wedding was set for April 25.

Mr. Langhorne had gone from The Hague to England, where he engaged passage to the United States on the steamship Ryndam. Before leaving The Hague he cabled the State Department his itinerary for the period prior to boarding the steamship at Falmouth. This precaution was regarded as necessary in view of the uncertainty over the relations of the Netherlands and belligerent nations. When the State Department reached the conclusion that a break between the Dutch Government and one or the other group of warring powers was likely, a cable message was sent to Walter H. Page, Ambassador in London, to notify Mr. Langhorne to return to The Hague at once. The message reached the embassy in London after Mr. Langhorne had left there to board the Ryndam. It is supposed at the department that the message was delivered to Mr. Langhorne before the Ryndam had sailed for New York.

Officials of the State Department said today that they had not learned definitely the reason for the mobilization of Dutch troops and other active preparations for a hostile emergency. Cable messages received from Henry van Dyke, Minister to The Hague, indicate, it is said, that he has been unable to penetrate the veil of secrecy with which the Dutch Government has surrounded its intentions.

Dr. van Dyke has sent to the department the comment of influential Dutch newspapers, but their statements differ as to the cause of the military preparations. One story had it that the mobilization is directed against Germany on account of the sinking of the Dutch steamship Tubantia, while in other quarters credit was given to the story that the Entente Allies had planned an ultimatum to the Netherlands Government that commercial traffic with Germany must cease.

Minister van Dyke has made it clear, however, that the situation is critical, and it was on that account that the State Department thought it necessary to order Secretary Langhorne to return to The Hague, where his services will be sorely needed if Holland enters the war.

PROCTOR BALKS DIVORCE.

Daughter of Robert J. Wynne Unable to Get a Permanent Decree.

LONDON, April 4.—In the Divorce Court today the King's Proctor intervened to prevent the decree nisi which Ida Marcelle French has obtained from being made absolute.

The attorney for the King's Proctor said he would produce evidence concerning the association of Mrs. French, who is a daughter of Robert J. Wynne, former American Consul General at London, with a Mr. Andrews, whom, he was informed, Mrs. French had announced she intended to marry when she was set free. Mrs. French's husband is Captain H. R. French, formerly of the Seventh Hussars.

200 DIE IN POWDER MILL.

Explosions in English Factory Occur During "Accidental" Fire.

LONDON, April 4.—The explosion of a powder factory in Kent has caused the death or injury of 200 persons, it was announced officially today. The following statement was given out:

"The Ministry of Munitions reports with great regret that during the weekend a serious fire broke out in a powder factory, which led to a series of explosions in the works. The fire was purely accidental. It was discovered at midday and the last of the explosions took place shortly after 2 in the afternoon.

"The approximate number of casualties is 200."

ANY PRICE IS TOO HIGH

Any price is too high for a building contractor if that price does not ensure to the Owner an all-around satisfactory result on the score of Cost, Quality, and Time.

But practically no price is too high for the contractor who can guarantee that sort of result, for he saves far more to his client than he gets for himself.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

WANTS NEW ASSAY OFFICE.

Treasury Recommends Sale of Site and Purchase of Another.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Byron R. Newton, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, sent to the House today a recommendation that a bill be passed authorizing the sale of the present Assay Office in New York and the erection of another on a new site. The Acting Secretary says that the occupants of buildings near the present Assay Office object to the fumes, and in addition a new building is badly needed.

The Director of the Mint estimates that a new site can be obtained a short distance from its present location at a cost of $600,000 and the present site may be sold for not less than $2,000,000. To acquire a new site and erect a building thereon, Mr. Newton says, should cost approximately $1,900,000.

Because of the limited space at the present office it has been found necessary to trans-ship gold from Seattle to Denver for storage instead of shipping it directly to New York.

Real estate men in the financial district were surprised at the decision of the Treasury Department that the Assay Office should be moved. The building now occupied, which has never been completed, was erected only about five years ago, and is modern in every respect. It is equipped with a very high stack which is supposed to burn all obnoxious fumes.

Before the present building was occupied there was frequent complaint over fumes, but with the removal and the erection of the new chimney the old sulphuric acid process was dropped and an electrolytic method adopted which did away with nearly all gases.

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times. April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

The Last Word in Bread Making

WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD

is the result of years of scientific research, patient investigation and the spending of thousands of dollars in costly experiments and baking equipment to bring it to its present standard of bread perfection.

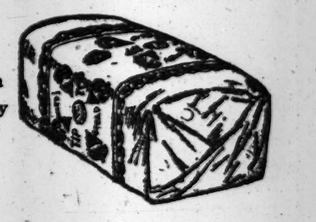
As you buy it today from your dealer it is the last word in bread making, and it costs no more than other kinds.

The finest flour and other food materials which money can buy, all carefully tested for quality and purity, are used in making WARD'S TIP-TOP BREAD and DAINTY-MAID BREAD. The processes used in converting the high-grade ingredients into wholesome and nutritious loaves are far ahead of all other methods and admitted the most scientific and advanced known to the bread industry.

By this patented process proper proportions of beneficial lime salts are added to the water, modifying and correcting the water to the best standard for bread making, stimulating the yeast growth and the production of the carbon-dioxide gas necessary in all bread-making—all of which permits the production of bread of better quality, flavor and texture, and, most important of all, greater nutritive food value.

To buy either TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID BREAD is a matter of economy because no other food offers so much nourishment and food value for so little money. To buy either TIP-TOP or DAINTY-MAID BREAD guarantees you cleanliness—guarantees you highest quality and 100% purity. Make one or the other of these loaves your daily choice and you are assured of bread perfection.

Delivered Fresh and Clean Every Sunrise



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334,744

[Reported to Post Office Department, April 1, 1916.]

Average net paid circulation of

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Daily and Sunday

for six months ended March 31, 1916, **334,744**

—a circulation which represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever recorded by a newspaper.

RECORD OF GROWTH

The circulation reports of The New York Times to the Post Office Department—as required by law—are as follows:

I. Report	(average for 6 months)			Oct. 1, 1912	209,751
II. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1913	228,534
III. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1913	230,360
IV. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1914	246,118
V. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1914	259,673
VI. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1915	298,248
VII. Report	"	"	"	Oct. 1, 1915	318,274
VIII. Report	"	"	"	Apr. 1, 1916	334,744

CIRCULATION
THE NEW YORK TIMES
APRIL 1, 1916

One-Cent Circulation:		
Metropolitan Dealers		221,772
Two-Cent Circulation:		
Country Dealers	79,915	
Mail Subscribers	27,360	107,275
Total Advance Sale		329,047
Advertising Mail List		410
Exchanges		95
Downtown Office		1,820
Main Office		1,523
Annex		1,050
Office Use		600
Total Net Circulation		**334,545**

☞ *No Returns and No Unsold Copies.*

1898—1916
THE NEW YORK TIMES
CIRCULATION RECORD

1898,	April	25,726
1899,	"	76,260
1900,	"	82,106
1901,	"	102,472
1902,	"	104,330
1903,	"	105,07[illegible]
1904,	"	110,833
1905,	"	122,310
1906,	"	126,915
1907,	"	144,114
1908,	"	165,155
1909,	"	176,023
1910,	"	181,270
1911,	"	191,452
1912,	"	225,392
1913,	"	246,386
1914,	"	266,616
1915,	"	317,862
1916,	"	334,545

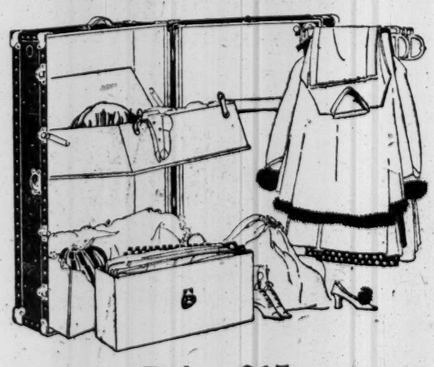
The circulation of the Sunday edition of The New York Times in March, 1916, exceeded 400,000 copies per Sunday.

The advertising rate of The New York Times, 50 cents per agate line, with circulation both Sunday and daily far exceeding 334,744, makes the cost less than one cent a line for each 6,650 circulation—the cheapest, as it is the best, advertising in the world.

The New York Times Leads All New York Newspapers in **Volume, as Well as in Character,** of General Advertising

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Neverbreak Hundred WARDROBE TRUNK



Price $15

For this week only

Roomy—not bulky. Big enough—yet small enough. Holds six suits or twelve dresses.

Only trunk with a **removable** garment rack.

Guaranteed not to break.

Can't cost excess.

The most-for-your-money trunk on the market.

Saks Luggage Department

The Spring Selections of

Saks Overcoats and Suits for Men

may be summed up thus:—

Not the limitations of a *table d'hote* but the latitude of an *a la carte* bill of fare.

¶ In a *table d'hote* meal the restaurateur tells you what you shall eat—in an *a la carte* meal you tell him.

¶ The distinction is singularly apropos as applied to men's clothes this season because of the great scarcity of woolens.

¶ There are a lot of *table d'hote* clothing selections in town this Spring, but there is one clothing shop which affords all the liberality of an *a la carte* selection, from caviar to coffee, and that is Saks'.

The Saks selections are an unparalleled exhibition of variety

¶ And we are not going to go beyond that statement in this advertisement, not even to discuss the accentuated beauty of Saks styles. One point at a time is enough. And we know of no bigger point in our favor today than this one: *That whatever be a man's wants in the shape of Spring Clothes we are equipped to supply them.*

Spring Suits, $17.50 to $48
Spring Overcoats, $15.00 to $35

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

GUNS COAST NEEDS SENT TO OUTPOSTS

All of the 14-Inch Type Made in Two Years Go to Manila, Honolulu, and the Canal.

NONE KEPT FOR U. S. PROPER

Use of the Pieces on the Atlantic Would Have Doubled the Strength of Eastern Fortifications.

In the last two years there have been completed in the United States twelve 14-inch coast defense guns of the most modern and powerful type, each with a range of more than 32,000 yards and each firing a projectile weighing approximately 1,500 pounds. Of these twelve guns none has been mounted or will be mounted in any of the coast fortifications of the United States proper. Nine of them have already been placed in the fortifications guarding Manila, Honolulu, and the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal.

The last three of the twelve are to go to the fortifications of Manila. They are already in transit or ready to ship. Of the twelve guns five have already been mounted at Manila and two each at Honolulu and on the Pacific end of the Canal. The addition of the three guns now ordered to Manila will give those fortifications eight guns of the 14-inch calibre in addition to several complete batteries of 12-inch guns and 12-inch howitzers, making that port, defensively speaking, a second Port Arthur in the Far East.

The fact that the Government has seen fit to leave no stone unturned to prepare adequately its two great mid-Pacific ports and the Pacific entrance to the Panama Canal for any attack on the part of any foreign nation, occasioned a former officer of the army to call attention to the fact, yesterday, that up to the present time nothing whatever has been done to protect similarly, with the most powerful of ordnance, the great ports on the American Pacific, Gulf and Atlantic seaboards. In all these forts, as he pointed out, there is not a single gun or howitzer mounted on either the 14-inch or 16-inch types. A 16-inch coast defense gun has been perfected, and one of these is now ready to receive its final tests. This great gun will go to Panama, together with another of the same type. It is also rumored that other 16-inch guns will be sent to Honolulu.

Guns Are Needed Here.

"Do you realize," said the former army officer yesterday, "what these twelve 14-inch guns and the two 16-inch pieces would mean to the defense of the United States proper if they were mounted in any of our most important fortifications? They would, for instance, more than double the strength of the defensive scheme adopted for either New York, Boston, Norfolk, San Francisco, or any others of our great coast cities, even though only half of them were mounted in any of those fortifications. Imagine what two of those great guns would mean to the defenses of Sandy Hook or the Long Island approach to New York, to the defenses of the Capes of Virginia, which guard not only Norfolk but Baltimore and the National Capital, as well.

"It is all right and entirely proper to place these great guns at Manila and Honolulu and on the Isthmus, but if we can afford to put them there, why can't we afford to place a few on our own seaboards? Are not New York, and Boston, and Philadelphia, and Norfolk, and New Orleans, and San Francisco, and other great continental ports as much worth defending as Manila and Honolulu and the Canal? We know that these guns are the equal of any guns of their type in the world. It certainly seems reasonable that Congress should be as liberal for our own coast cities as those of our insular and isthmian possessions.

"And just one other thought comes to my mind, and that is this: If we are going to give up the Philippines in the near future, which the Lower House of Congress has already voted to do, why should we send all the 14-inch guns we possess to defend something that won't even belong to us in a few short years. The Democratic Party, I understand, is pledged to give the Philippines their so-called independence, and it is apparently also determined to give them all the guns of the 14-inch type that our arsenals can turn out."

Change in Philippine Policy?

It was suggested that the sending of three new 14-inch guns still in this country to Manila might be an indication that the Administration is determined to let the Congressional action already taken in this matter, and still to be taken if it is to be effective, quietly lapse.

This suggestion gains color from the fact that it is known that the three guns now in transit, or ready to be started, were ready to ship about six weeks ago, when an order came from Washington not to send them. This was at the time that Congress was debating the Philippine independence problem and the indications strongly pointed to its adoption within a brief period. A week or so ago the cancellation of the original order was recalled and those in charge of the transportation of the guns told to send them on to Manila. One of the guns left Sandy Hook last Saturday, another also at Sandy Hook is now being loaded, while arrangements are about complete to load the third gun, which is at Watervliet Arsenal, near Troy.

The two guns from Sandy Hook are to be mounted in a steel revolving turret, the manufacture of which necessitated several years of experiment and work. A single plate used in the making of this turret weighs 138,000 pounds. The plate is now being loaded on a specially constructed truck at Sandy Hook and will go with the two guns to Seattle, where they will be transferred to army transports for shipment to Manila.

Shipments Since War Started.

Of the 14-inch guns shipped or ready to be shipped to Panama and the mid-Pacific possessions, three were completed and shipped in 1914, two of them to Manila and the third to Honolulu; two were shipped to Manila in March, 1915; one was shipped to Honolulu in June, 1915, another to Panama in October of the same year, one was shipped to Manila in February of this year, and another to Panama in January of this year. Each of these guns weighs 132,000 pounds, and cost about $80,000 each.

But the guns are not all in the way of coast defense that are leaving this country. Artillerymen, to replace whom there are now no artillerymen in sight, are also going, not by squads and platoons, but in whole war strength companies. Next Saturday, on the army transport Kilpatrick, four companies of coast artillery, one company each from the fortifications guarding Portland, Me.; Boston, New York, and Norfolk, will start for Panama. En route the Kilpatrick will call at a Florida port and take on another company from the Pensacola fortifications.

The coast defense fortifications of the country are now short 52 per cent. of the number of regulars needed, in the opinion of the War College, to half man those forts. For instance, there are needed to half man the forts guarding New York forty-two companies of coast artillery troops. At the present moment these forts are manned by nineteen companies, making a shortage of twenty-three companies, and when the Eighty-seventh Company leaves Fort Totten next Saturday, the shortage will be twenty-three companies. Fifteen companies are needed to half man the fortifications about Portland, and when the Eighth Company leaves Fort Williams on Friday to come to New York, the shortage there will be eight companies. Boston needs seventeen companies, and the transfer of the 124th Company leaves seven companies there.

SHIPMENT PLANNED LONG AGO

General Weaver Thinks 12-Inch Guns Big Enough to Protect U. S.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The shipment of the fourteen-inch guns to Manila is in line with plans that have been under way for nearly ten years. At no time has there been any purpose of making fourteen-inch guns for the coast defenses of the United States proper.

This was gone over in detail a year ago by General Weaver, Chief of Coast Artillery, before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Appropriations, when the Fortifications bill was under consideration. General Weaver said that with slight modifications of the gun carriages now used the twelve-inch guns could be made to carry projectiles as far as any guns in use on any battleship in any navy in the world could reach. This would be secured by giving the guns a greater elevation and the projectile a higher trajectory.

There are 118 twelve-inch guns in the fortifications in the United States. Their cost and the time required to replace them with fourteen-inch guns made any such project impracticable, and the difficulty was believed to be fairly met with the plan to change the gun carriages so as to increase the range of these guns. General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, agreed in this view, and it was accepted by the committee and adopted as a part of the policy of the War Department as to coast defense.

The removal of men from the Atlantic coast forts is declared to be unavoidable as long as the army is at its present limit. There has been a demand for years for more men for the coast artillery and ex-Secretary Garrison a year ago tried in vain to get Congress to increase that corps by 10,000 men. It now appears likely that pending measures for the increase of the army will remedy the situation and provide strength adequate to the needs of national defense along the seaboard.

Auto Parade for Bundle Day.

To stimulate interest in Bundle Day, to be held on Tuesday, April 11, by the United Hebrew Charities, a number of privately owned automobiles, bearing placards announcing Bundle Day, will parade through the streets on Monday next. Those who have offered their own motors are: Mrs. Alexander Kohut, Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim, Mrs. Julius Beer, Mrs. Belle Freedman, Mrs. Leopold Plaut, Mrs. Stephen S. Wise, Mrs. Max Loewenthal, Mrs. Cyrus S. Sulzberger, Mrs. Arthur Lehman, Mrs. A. Steinman, Mrs. Paul Gotthell, and Miss Sadie American. Information about the day may be obtained of the Industrial Department, United Hebrew Charities, 37 Greene Street.

SUBWAY WORK HALTS AS 2,000 MORE QUIT

Drill Runners and Blasters Walk Out—Oscar S. Straus Hastening Home.

DYNAMITE MOVED TO SAFETY

Contractors Will Run No Risk of Damage in Broadway—Sullivan Threatens Strike of 30,000.

The threatened extension of the strike of timbermen and laborers in the subways being built in New York City was partially effected yesterday, when 2,000 drill runners and blasters, according to union officials, quit their places in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Bronx. An alleged attempt by the contractors to force the drill runners and blasters to do the work of the strikers was given as cause for this action. Work on several of the most important sections of the underground work was brought to a complete standstill as a result.

All of the contractors stripped their magazines of dynamite yesterday to lessen the possibility of damage to property, it was said. Nearly 1,000 sticks of the explosive, stored in subterranean vaults near the shafts along Broadway, were removed during the day, and returned to the warehouse of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. A policeman was stationed at the same time in front of every magazine in which explosives of any kind were kept, and agents of the Bureau of Combustibles kept a watch on the situation. A few stocks of dynamite were retained at sections where operations were not completely suspended, but a rigid watch was maintained on the men in charge of the blasts.

Mr. Straus's Departure Hurried.

A dispatch from Asheville, N. C., announced last night that Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission, who had been spending several days with his wife at the Southern health resort, left hurriedly for New York City yesterday because of having been called here by the strike on the new subways.

A slight flurry was caused early in the afternoon when Tony Andy, 29 years old, of 85 Everett Street, a foreman employed by the Litchfield Construction Company, was arrested near the dynamite magazine at Fifty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, on a charge of carrying a revolver. Andy was arrested by Patrolman Henry Hoffman of the Forty-seventh Street Police Station as he came out of the shaft, which is about 200 feet away from the storehouse in which the dynamite was kept. The foreman was arraigned in the West Side Court and held in $1,000 bail for examination today.

President Percival Litchfield of the Construction Company, who was near by when the foreman was led away by the policeman, stated that Andy was arrested because he displayed a revolver when approached by walking bosses of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union.

Promise of a still further extension of the strike was contained in a statement issued last night by Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union. Mr. Sullivan asserted that the union had been informed that the General Contractors' Association intended to put 1,000 strikebreakers at work today.

"If the contractors do this 30,000 men employed in the subways under construction will be on strike tomorrow night," he said.

Says Union Has Large Fund.

Mr. Sullivan added that Secretary C. A. Crane of the General Contractors' Association was mistaken in his belief that the timbermen and laborers would not remain on strike more than two or three days.

"The union has money enough to carry on a strike of 15,000 men for ten months," he said. "Mr. Crane might do well to remember that the union has been preparing for this thing for eight months."

Commenting on the invitation by Commissioner Hayward of the Public Service Commission for an interview with a representative of the labor organization, Mr. Sullivan suggested that the contractors would have to be invited also before the union would accept.

"The only way to reach a settlement is for the commission to call both sides before it," he said.

The strike of the drill runners and blasters followed a personal visit of President Thomas E. O'Brien of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, who made the rounds of the sections in an automobile, accompanied by another labor official who gave his name as "O'Brien" also. The drill runners are members of Local No. 1, Roak Drillers and Tool Sharpeners' Union, and receive $3.88 a day each. Their work, according to the contractors, is extremely simple, and could be performed by any common laborer after a few days' instruction. They received their comparatively high rate of pay through labor agitation, it was explained.

Among the first of the drill runners to quit work yesterday were those employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation at the heading at Broadway and Forty-third Street. President O'Brien descended into the shaft shortly before noon, and a few moments later the men, who, it was said, gave the contractor no notice whatever of their intentions, picked up their tools and left.

The other contractors affected all alleged that no notice was given by the drill runners and that they had thereby violated the spirit, if not the letter, of their agreement with the employers.

The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation has the section from Forty-second Street and Broadway to Forty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, and very little work was done in this section after the drill runners quit. The Degnon Contracting Company closed down completely on the section of the B. R. T. line from Fifty-ninth Street east to the river. The Litchfield Construction Company was able to continue partial operations on its section along Seventh Avenue to Fifty-ninth Street, but the Vice President of the corporation announced that construction would probably be closed down completely by this morning.

Lexington Avenue Work Affected.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which has the contract for the section along Lexington Avenue from Forty-second to Fifty-third Street, announced that all of the drill runners there had quit also. The Subway Construction Company has another section, under Broadway from Thirtieth to Forty-second Street, but the drill runners there remained at work. The company had already laid off all of its drill runners in its section between the Battery and Vesey Street, so their absence was not attributed to the strike call issued by President O'Brien.

"The drill runners were called out wherever the contractors ordered them to do the cleaning-up work usually done by the laborers," said Mr. Sullivan, but the contractors asserted the only work asked of the men was what legitimately belonged to them.

Mr. Sullivan's promise that 30,000 men would go out if strikebreakers were employed was based on the assumption that the hoisting and construction engineers would refuse to work with non-union men. The engineers are the most important body of union men in the service of the contractors, and their loss would complete the tie-up, it was said.

No evidence of this attitude on the part of the engineers was obtained at the Rapid Transit Subway Construction sections, however, yesterday. The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company is doing the work of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and it makes no discrimination between union and non-union men.

An official of that company stated that the employment of union men was not required by the Public Service Commission or by the law governing public work.

"As long as we pay the prevailing wage and observe the eight-hour provision, the company is living up to the labor requirements," this official said. He added that several of the drill runners employed by the company were non-union men.

President O'Brien also visited the subways under construction in Brooklyn and made a speech to the members of the Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union at the labor headquarters at 471 Carroll Street. The labor executives met later at the headquarters at Melcher's Hall, 209 and 208 East 128th Street, and another meeting will be held this morning.

Several of the engineers for the contractors also met informally yesterday to discuss the situation, and it was stated that a meeting of the contractors might be held today or tomorrow.

Service Board Thanks Sullivan.

James Blaine Walker, Secretary of the Public Service Commission, wrote last night to Frank X. Sullivan, thanking him for calling the attention of the commission to the possibility of danger of fire from the cutting off of the high-pressure mains, and assuring him that this had not been overlooked. Mr. Sullivan referred especially to the pressure main in Broadway, from Fourteenth to Twenty-third Street, and Mr. Walker obtained a report from the engineers on that situation.

"It was necessary in course of subway construction," he wrote, "to shift a service water main in Broadway, and this in turn required the shifting of the high-pressure main between Seventeenth and Twenty-third Streets. This work was begun more than a month ago and has been going on steadily ever since. The portion now being changed is between Nineteenth and Twenty-first Streets. The work is being done two blocks at a time. South of Nineteenth Street no work has yet been done and north of Twenty-first Street, namely, between Twenty-first and Twenty-third Streets, the work is completed. A test will be made tomorrow on that portion of the pipe between Nineteenth and Twentieth Streets, and if this is satisfactory back-filling will be placed."

Mr. Walker also pointed out that when the strike began the places of those engaged on this water pipe were filled, and that the Fire Department had been informed of what was going on, and had no doubt taken the precautions necessary for the care of the territory affected. He added that the fire in Beekman Street on Monday had been a test of the Public Service Commission's work. The high pressure main used on that occasion was one of those which had been opened up by the contractors, but it stood the strain of the pumping without difficulty, while the decking of the street had not been affected by the heavy fire apparatus upon it.

O. S. STRAUS LOSES VACATION.

Comments That He Is Paying Penalty of Holding Public Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 4.—Oscar S. Straus, Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the Southern District of New York, who has been here with Mrs. Straus for several days, left suddenly today for New York, where he was called, according to his statement, by labor troubles in connection with the strike on the new subway.

Before leaving Mr. Straus declared, as he did at the time of his appointment, that he only accepted appointment as Chairman of the Public Service Commission at the hands of Governor Whitman because he deemed it his duty, and he said he hoped, as soon as the work could be placed on a solid and substantial basis, to be relieved from the position.

Mr. Straus came here several days ago with Mrs. Straus, who is convalescing from an attack of pneumonia. He had intended to spend some time this Spring in Asheville, had the call from New York not necessitated his leaving. At the station he declared to a reporter:

"My sudden return to New York is occasioned by labor troubles among the contractors employed on public service utilities and I want to be there. It is the penalty of being a public servant. My appointment after the upheaval in the office of the Public Service Commission came as a call to duty.

"We are striving to re-establish the Public Service Commission in the public favor and to restore the old confidence in the board. Governor Whitman has appointed men of capacity and ability. I would consider it a great pity if Government commissions would fall down in the great City of New York. The commission form as instituted by ex-Governor Hughes, and which has been followed in a great number of States, has, for the most part, proved successful. I deem it my duty to accept the onerous and responsible position as Chairman of the Commission, and when the work is again placed on a solid, substantial basis I entertain hopes of being relieved."

Mr. Straus refuses to discuss politics.

YOUTSEY'S PLEA REJECTED.

Pardons Board Votes Against Parole for Gov. Goebel's Assassin.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 4.—Henry Youtsey, convicted sixteen years ago of complicity in the assassination of Governor William Goebel and serving a life term, was refused a parole today by the State Board of Prison Commissioners. The Board is composed of three persons, two of whom voted against the parole.

Youtsey is the only person among the six accused of complicity in the assassination who is serving a prison term. The others were acquitted or pardoned.

FOUNDED 1856

New customers who are patronizing us in vast numbers are most enthusiastic in their commendation of our Spring apparel for men and boys.

The following letter reiterates the verbal expressions of complete satisfaction we are hearing daily:

New York, April 1, 1916.

The suits arrived to-day and are very satisfactory in every respect. I wish to thank you heartily for having done so well for me. I shall recommend Brokaw Brothers to all my friends.

Good service is appreciated by all; some show their appreciation more than others and I shall certainly show mine in every way possible.

Very sincerely,

Service is a paramount factor in our wonderful showing of new and pleasing models in Spring clothes for men and boys.

BROKAW BROTHERS
1457-1463 BROADWAY
AT FORTY-SECOND STREET

"You've twenty minutes to catch the next train to Philadelphia!"

"Are you sure; where's a timetable?"

"Why, don't you know that a fast New Jersey Central train leaves Every Hour on the Hour for Philadelphia? That's the beauty of that road—Your watch is your timetable!"

Leave Liberty Street from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. weekdays; 8:15 A. M. and hourly from 9 A. M. to 11 P. M. Sundays. Midnight train daily; Sleeper ready 10 P. M. (Leave 23d Street 10 minutes earlier for all trains.)

Your Watch Is Your Time Table

RIGOLETTO'S VOW

Style K
Price $300

The AEOLIAN VOCALION

The Wonderful New Phonograph of Perfected Tone

THE Aeolian-Vocalion is a completely new instrument of tremendously greater powers than ever before have been possible in the phonograph.

The Vocalion tone is true in every delicate shade of expression—it is a full, satisfying, *natural* tone. It is the re-voicing of *all* the music-richness of the record.

And the remarkable expression device—the Graduola—gives you instant and perfect control of this exquisite tone. Breathe each sound softly or with the fullest volume of a wonderful voice. Vary each phrase subtly, as you feel, as you wish.

AN INVITATION. You cannot realize the wonderful perfection and musical superiority of this new and greatest of phonographs until you have heard it—have *played* it. Come in, we invite you, and let us demonstrate the Vocalion for you. We will be glad to have you regardless of whether or not you are a potential customer.

VOCALION PRICES $35 TO $2000
(NON-GRADUOLA STYLES $35 TO $75)
Moderate Monthly Payments

Catalog and descriptive matter sent upon request
Complete Stocks of the famous Columbia Records always at Aeolian Hall

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY
AEOLIAN HALL
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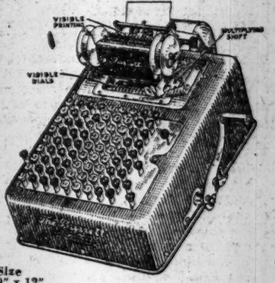
Battery of 109 Machines

The Barrett Portable

Adding-Listing-Computing Machine



Size 9" x 12".

Model 12, only desk calculating machine that prints 'The Recognized Standard'

The Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. own 109 Portable BARRETT machines.

This remarkable endorsement of the BARRETT machine can be summed up in—

Portability
Adaptability
Durability
Price

This company is only one of thousands who have recognized the BARRETT Desk Machine as the most useful and economical machine on the market. Be guided by their judgment and save time and money.

BARRETT Portable Machines are priced from $75.00 up.

Relieve that mental strain in your office today. 'Phone at once—Cortland 2445.

John J. Harris, Sales Mgr.,
BARRETT MACHINE SALES CO.,
156 Broadway, N. Y.

A Lesson from Downtown

"But, my dear," he said, "suppose I had never adopted the new improvements. I would have no telephone in my office, no typewriters, no adding machines."

So she improved her next baking by using

RYZON
THE PERFECT BAKING POWDER

Ryzon is a new baking powder. We believe it is the best baking powder in the world today. Ryzon will improve your baking or your money back.

Expert cooks get best results with a little less of Ryzon than is required of other baking powders.

¼-lb. tin, 10c ½-lb. tin, 18c 1-lb. tin, 35c

The Key to Your Home

Separated from home by county or continent—standing on Broadway or 'longside a water-tank—close at your hand is the key to your home.

WESTERN UNION

keys start your Day Letters and Night Letters on their way.

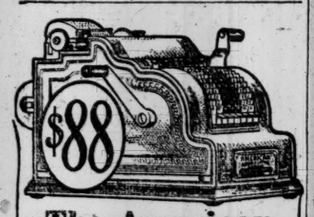
Your "All's Well" message reaches home before the mail train gets up steam. Low rates for many words.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

ADVERTISEMENT.

If you want to know what happened to the American ambulance orderly that made him want to stay away from the front for a while, read "The Spy," James Hopper's cross-section of one hideous aspect of war—in this week's

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY



The American
Adding and Listing Machine
with the American Scientific Keyboard—the Seven Key System.
Light, compact, convenient, efficient. Can be kept on your desk or carried to work that is to be done. Telephone for a demonstration.
THE AMERICAN CAN CO.
(Adding Machine Division)
447 W. 14th Street Tel. Chelsea 4700

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Sanitol" Week April 16th

WET CELLARS MADE DRY
FROM INSIDE WITH SMOOTH-ON
IRON CEMENT No. 7
Write for Catalogue.
SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO., Jersey City, N. J.

Open Security Market.
The Open Security Market of The Annalist brings together buyers and sellers of unlisted bonds and stocks. 10 cents—every Monday—$4 a year. Times Square, New York —Advt.

BIG DEFENSE SCHOOL FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Automobile Owners Asked to Aid Quick Mobilization of Troops at Sheepshead Bay.

WANT 2,000 CARS FOR A DAY

Gen. O'Ryan Announces Plans for Military Tournament to Run for a Week in May.

At a luncheon in the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan of the National Guard announced plans for the military tournaments to be held at Sheepshead Bay during the week of May 20-28. He said that a permanent garrison would be stationed at the camp during the week, and that it would not be made up from any one regiment but would be composite. A new feature in the transportation of American troops would be introduced, he said, if the 50,000 or more automobile owners in this city should show a spirit of preparedness and lend their motor cars to the National Guard for one day.

General O'Ryan said that the first practical demonstration in meeting the problem of rapid concentration of troops would take place on Sunday, May 21, when 2,000 automobiles would be needed to transport approximately 10,000 troops to the drill grounds at Sheepshead Bay. Circulars would be sent out from his office in the near future, he said, to the 50,000 owners of motor cars in this city asking them to sacrifice their cars for one Sunday for the sake of preparedness and the concentration manoeuvre. Those who lend their motor cars on this date will be asked to pledge their cars as a reserve troop transport in time of war.

The plan, as General O'Ryan outlined it, is to have the automobiles ready at the armories of the city at a specified time and to assume that orders had been sent by telegraph from Washington the previous night ordering the concentration of the New York City Division at Sheepshead Bay. The members of the Guard are to sleep in their armories, using them as a barracks, as in war time, so that they will be ready to start in the morning.

It is expected that the National Guard aero corps, accompanied by fliers from the Aero Club, will accompany the troops and participate in the manoeuvres.

"To further the plans for preparedness and for the protection of New York," said General O'Ryan, "I am always ready for any arrangement whereby the men of my command may get a chance to become more efficient. There is a lot of talk about preparedness by people of late, and in order to learn the depth of their spirit and also to give a demonstration in concentration the automobile owners are to be asked to lend their machines—to make the personal sacrifice for one day.

"If I were the commander of 100,000 troops and my mission was to invade America I should make that attack on the South Shore of Long Island, the most vulnerable spot in the country, many think; camp my men in Brooklyn, and send a Lieutenant to the Mayor of New York who would say: 'My superior officer directs you to dismiss the National Guard and the regular army about this city and send all American troops from Manhattan Island. You may keep your Police and Fire Departments and schools as they are. You are also directed to raise the sum of $1,000,000 quickly or we intend to blow the city off the map.'

"Here is a chance to test the possibilities of concentrating the New York City Division of the National Guard at a place like Valley Stream or Sheepshead Bay, to meet a theoretical attack of a landing party, granting, of course, that the American fleet has been defeated or has been forced to seek the shelter of some harbor. We will say that transports are landing about 100,000 men, and it is vital for us to have troops at the landing point to repel them as quickly as we can.

"On short distances the quickest way to transport cavalry and artillery is by marching them; infantry by trolley or railroad for long distances. Let it be assumed that the National Guard organizations have been mustered and are drilling in the parks, being recruited to war strength and the recruits being inoculated against typhoid, clothed, armed, and equipped. There is an especial situation. Telegraphic orders have been received from Washington, we will say, to concentrate at Sheepshead Bay the next day. In anticipation of a move of this kind the National Guard Headquarters is to cause blanks to be printed and distributed to all motor car owners, that is, owners of pleasure cars in the city, those blanks to be filled out and returned to the Chief Quartermaster of the Division. The blank will call for a list of the number of cars a man cares to lend, the seating capacity of the car, its horse power, and other details. It is here that we are to test the power of sacrifice of the New York public. As many of them as are willing to give up one Sunday will send the blanks back filled in. We will need about 2,000 cars provided with an extra inflated tire with their chauffeurs or owners. The men in charge of the cars will be distinguished by a pennant and will have car numbers alloted them, and a definite place near the armory assigned.

"Each company of the National Guard will have a list of such cars, the telephone numbers of their owners, who will be under promise to respond to instant command. Arrangements will be made for the parking of the cars for the May encampment, the cars will be checked and under guard and the owner will have the privilege of watching the manoeuvres."

At the luncheon to which the members of the military committee were invited by Harry S. Harkness, President of the United Service Association, millionaire aviator, and owner of extensive Sheepshead Bay property, were Colonel William Graves Bates of the Seventy-first Regiment; Colonel John H. Foote, Fourteenth Infantry, Brooklyn; Colonel Charles de Bevoise of the First Cavalry; Colonel George Albert Wingate of the Second Field Artillery, and Major Allen L. Reagan, aide to General O'Ryan, and Captain Alfred Wendt of the Cavalry Reserve of the National Guard.

WILLCOX FOR PENSION BILL.

Teachers Who Oppose It, He Says, Do Not Understand Its Benefits.

President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education yesterday commented on the Lockwood-Ellenbogen Teachers' Pension bill, on which the Senate Committee on Cities will hold a hearing this afternoon.

"Teachers," he said, "who are opposing the bill are assuming a grave responsibility. Although the measure has been approved and indorsed by the Pension Commission of this city, by the city administration, by the unanimous vote of the Board of Education, and by a large majority of the teachers and supervising staff, it is quite possible that an active minority of the teachers may defeat it.

"The measure does not deprive any teacher of a single dollar of salary. It does provide for the compulsory saving of about 5 per cent. of the salary, but under no circumstances can these savings be lost to the teacher. If a teacher dies in the service or leaves the service for any cause without retirement the accumulated deductions with 4 per cent. compound interest are refunded. If a teacher is retired the accumulated savings are doubled by the city to provide the stipulated annuity.

"As the 8 per cent. deduction provided for teachers nearing the retiring age may be reduced to 5 per cent. with a corresponding reduction in the annuity, no teacher is really compelled to save more than 5 per cent. Even upon actual retirement any teacher may elect to decline the annuity and withdraw his accumulated savings instead.

"No plan could possibly be devised on which all would agree, or which would not cause some inconvenience or perhaps hardship in individual cases."

OFFER TO ASSIST MAYOR.

Chicago Taxicab Company Calls Mason-Seaman Attack Unjust.

Mayor Mitchel received a telegram yesterday from Harry C. Strauss, President of the Atlas Company of Chicago, a taxicab concern, saying that the recent attack upon the Mayor by the Mason-Seaman Company, which went into receivership, was, in the opinion of President Strauss, unjustified. The dispatch read in part:

"Atlas Motor Service, which you used while in Chicago, operated at half Mason-Seaman rates, and shows large returns. In appreciation of your comments of Atlas Motor Car Service my services at your disposal without compensation if needed in this controversy."

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times. April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

USE SHAM DINOSAUR TO ROUT MILITARISTS

Opponents of Armament Tote "Jingo" About the City to Point Their Moral.

ARMOR FAILED TO SAVE HIM

Died Despite It, You See, So What's the Use of Packing Extra Weight Through Life?

A prehistoric argument against preparedness was wheeled through the streets yesterday. It bore this inscription:

This is Jingo, the armored dinosaur: All Armor Plate and No Brains. This animal believed in Huge Armament—He is Now Extinct.

When Jingo shook the earth with his tread in Mesozoic days he had no name. When one of his femurs was unearthed in Hell's Half Acre in Wyoming scientists gave him a name they thought such a beast ought to be able to carry. It read something like dinosaurus stegosaurus stenops, but some of the newsboys on the street yesterday thought Jingo was a bug. A member of the committee arranging the anti-preparedness mass meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening called it yesterday the Dinosaurus Theodorus Roosevelt us, and said it was dug out of the mud of Oyster Bay. To those with fragile jawbones it is plain Jingo.

Anti-preparedness speakers who took Jingo to eleven corners yesterday told crowds that Jingo was the original militarist. They pointed to his fourteen-inch tushes fore and his twenty-inch prongs aft to prove that he believed in heavy armament. Jingo armed himself so heavily, they said, that when he got into a swamp this animated super-dreadnought went down with all flags flying.

When the original Jingo, or dinosaurus stegosaurus stenops, terrified anti-militarists in Mesozoic or Paleozoic days he weighed more than ten tons. But with all this bulk, say the anti-preparedness committee speakers, Jingo had only two ounces of brains.

"That's why he was for preparedness," yelled a man in one of the street audiences. "He had two ounces of brains."

But the antis protested that he armed because he had only two ounces of brains, and thought that to guard his vast expanse of waistline from the sabre-toothed tiger he ought to grow three or four tons of bone on the back of his neck.

"One thing about that military lizard, anyway," said another in the street audience, "he had enough backbone to tell the anti-Jingoes to move out of his swamp and stay out. He might not have had enough brains to write notes, but he had enough ivory in his head to take hard knocks."

The Jingo pulled around the city yesterday on a truck by Needles, a specimen of the prehistoric horse, did not weigh ten tons, and he was the first dinosaur to ride in a carriage. Neither did he belong to the Mesozoic era; "he was a papier-maché innovation of the Gingeralezoic era." But he had everything his prototype had, except the two ounces of brains.

According to the description furnished by science, this awful reptile belonged to a Mesozoic or Jurassic family "of the therosaurian dinosaurians with retrorse ischia, meeting in midline, and short metatarsals." That means armor-plate.

"The vertebra and the haemopohagus are consolidated"—that means that all turrets could be used in a broadside at the same time. Not only that. This ancient bogey that went down to the depths of bottomless mud soughing for more worlds to eat "had imbricated plications to the jaw" and "basiocipital, supraoccipital, intercalary, and supratemporal bones." There is an unconfirmed report that Jingo also had a tail that projected to the rear from the opposite end of the back where the bag containing the two ounces of brain hung.

Jingo was inanimate yesterday except when he almost fell off the truck when Needles stumbled, just after they left Times Square, but he will walk in the nightmares of many messenger boys for many nights. One blue uniformed boy, who sped like an iron post with a special delivery letter intrusted to him, heard Benjamin C. Marsh of the Greenwich House Settlement talking against preparedness yesterday, using Germany and Jingo as examples.

"Say, mister," asked the boy, "that ain't the Kaiser on the wagon, is it?" Then another speaker gave another lecture on dinosaurs, intimating that those in Washington ate out of a barrel.

One of the places Jingo visited yesterday was Tammany Hall. One of his worst enemies in Mesozoic days was the sabre-toothed tiger, and Jingo wanted to see how the Tammany Tiger of "Gingeraleozoic days" would claw him up. But poor Jingo was badly clawed up by his escort yesterday. Some of his "sabre-toothed tigers" were L. Hollingsworth Wood, Winter Russell, the Rev. Norman E. Thomas, Solon Fieldman, B. F. Withington of the Union Theological Seminary, and Miss Tracy Mygatt of the Woman's Peace Party.

Despite his ivory armament Jingo will be attacked in Carnegie Hall tomorrow evening by more "sabre-tooths," and it is thought he will have a thicker coat of green paint put on his expansive abdomen before then. Those who will assail Jingo are: Representatives Clyde H. Tavenner, Oscar Callaway, Martin D. Dies, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, James H. Maurer, candidate for the Socialist nomination for President, and Alfred J. Boulton, President of the Central Federated Union.

Maxwell

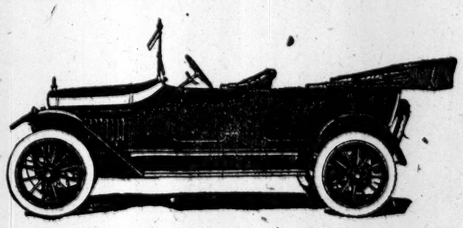
Leadership

LEADERSHIP, after all, gravitates to the fittest. And Service must ever be the measure of that fitness. When a man ceases to serve his community, his fellow-men, his value is lost. So it is with motor cars.

In one of several automobile classes the Maxwell aims and always has aimed to give that full measure of service which shall proclaim it a leader. Every effort of our organization has been toward that end.

Economy, efficiency, beauty and comfort—these are the qualities dignified by an inbuilt honor, to which Maxwell service is sequel. And these are the qualities that have set the Maxwell apart, and, in its class, marked it with the seal of distinction.

Maxwell Motor Cars are honest, worthy products. They are made by folks who have not attained absolute perfection, but who strive earnestly to maintain the eminence and good will they have earned.



One chassis; five body styles

Two-Passenger Roadster,	$635
Five-Passenger Touring Car,	655
Touring Car (with All-Weather Top),	710
Two-Passenger Cabriolet,	865
Six-Passenger Town Car,	915

Full equipment, including Electric Starter and Lights. All prices F. O. B. Detroit

Maxwell
MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

New York Retail Branch:
MAXWELL MOTOR SALES CORP.
1808 Broadway, at 59th Street
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Bronx Dealer: Simmons Automobile Co., 415 East 149th St.
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United States 'Usco' Tread Tires

'Usco' Tread
One of the Five

Sturdy Marching Feet for Your Automobile

A soldier can march as far as his feet will let him.

Like a soldier, the feet of an automobile must be carefully shod.

An automobile—no matter how good it is—will give satisfactory service only if it has the particular tires adapted to its particular uses.

That is why there are five United States 'Balanced' Tires—a tire to meet every need of price and use—the only complete line offered by any one tire manufacturer.

One of the five is made for your car—made to give you the lowest cost per mile.

Ask the nearest United States Tire Dealer for your copy of the booklet, "Judging Tires," which tells how to choose the particular tire to suit your needs.

United States Tire Company
'Nobby' 'Chain' 'Usco' 'Royal Cord' 'Plain'
"INDIVIDUALIZED TIRES"

ALBODON
THE IDEAL DENTAL CREAM

Something Better for Your Teeth!

BY ALL TESTS and comparisons it could be put to by competent judges—dentists, physicians, bacteriologists, chemists, sophisticated laymen—the opinion they all agree on is that ALBODON is from every standpoint the best article for the teeth now obtainable.

It is new in many particulars of manufacture and has important and desirable qualities possessed by no other dentifrice to the same degree.

(The formula was published for the information of dentists and druggists in publications devoted to their respective professions.)

Therapeutic Features

The primary purpose of a dentifrice is to clean and polish the teeth. ALBODON *contains the highest percentage of actual cleansing and polishing ingredients of any dentifrice on the market.* So the name, which is from the Latin, meaning liberally, white or clean teeth, is not altogether fanciful.

ALBODON stands high in antiseptic efficiency, as was proven by tests on bacteria and saliva made by three esteemed and disinterested chemists, whose reports we are glad to send. It is, however, an antiseptic, not a germicide. It does not contain peroxide, carbolic acid or chlorate of potash. *It is sufficiently but safely antiseptic.*

Mechanical Features

ALBODON is a CREAM, not a paste. *It will not separate, discolor, melt or harden under varying atmospheric or climatic changes.* Hence a key like a sardine-can opener does not accompany a package of ALBODON. In hot or cold weather, with the cap on or off, its consistency is unchanged. It is always smooth and velvety *and without a trace of grit.*

Aesthetic Features

ALBODON is *cream-white* and contains no coloring matter. It has a *distinctive "smack"*—a likable taste that leaves the mouth cool and refreshed.

Safest and Best for Children

To encourage children to use a dentifrice regularly one must be given them that presses easily from the tube, that has a likable taste, that contains no dangerous chemicals, that *looks inviting* because not artificially colored. These features, embodied in ALBODON, recommend it especially to the use of children.

An Aid to the Dentist

ALBODON is not a substitute for the dentist, but an aid to his personal instrumental work. See your dentist at regular intervals, and use ALBODON twice daily, and *you will be amazed to see how little serious dental "work" your teeth will require in the future.*

ALBODON is a better preparation, in a liberal tube, at no increase in price. It is more economical than other dentifrices because less of it is required for each cleansing.

Buy Albodon—You Will Not Be Disappointed

Price 25 cents at all drug stores and wherever toilet articles are sold

Free Samples For Skeptics

Our best advertisement is the free sample. We are glad to send it to anyone looking for a dentifrice better than the one now being used. If you are skeptical and do not want to risk 25 cents for a regular-size tube of ALBODON, let us send you a *free sample.*

Send your name and address in any way most convenient to yourself, or cut out this coupon and mail it to us.

THE ALBODON COMPANY
154 West 18th Street Dept. A. New York City.
Kindly send me a free sample tube of ALBODON, the Ideal Dental Cream. My name is _____
My address is _____
My druggist's name is _____

WIFE OF DR. WAITE SUES FOR DIVORCE

Recites Poisoning of Parents, Relations with Mrs. Horton, and Intent to Kill Others.

CALLS WHOLE LIFE A FRAUD

Declares Misrepresentation Won Her Hand and That She Left Him in Fear of Her Life.

Special to The New York Times.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., April 4.—Through Attorney Shelby Schurtz, son of Dr. Perry Schurtz, the man who was largely responsible for the investigation which led to the arrest of her husband, Mrs. Clara Louise Peck Waite filed suit for divorce from Dr. Arthur Warren Waite in the Superior Court here today.

The bill charges her husband with intimacy with Mrs. Margaret Horton and other women "unknown to her," and that he not only took the lives of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Peck, but that he intended to take her life and the lives of other members of the family. She alleges that he gained her consent to marriage by fraud, that he treated her with extreme cruelty after marriage, and that she was forced to leave him because she feared for her life.

She alleges that Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton lived at the Hotel Plaza in New York between Feb. 22 and March 16 as Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Walters of New Rochelle. The following is taken from the bill:

"By falsely claiming to be a physician defendant carried on an extensive plot in poisoning. The result of the poison administered to your oratrix's mother by the defendant was the death of your oratrix's mother on Jan. 30, 1915.

"As a result of poison (arsenic) administered by defendant to your oratrix's father, John E. Peck, his death occurred on March 12, 1915.

"From the result of investigations you oratrix verily believes it to be true that defendant actually had in mind to poison various other members of the Peck family, and, indeed, had it especially in mind to poison your oratrix.

"In consequence of the revelation of these vile and inhuman acts toward your oratrix and in consequence of such extreme, brutal, cruel and inhuman treatment, it became unsafe for your oratrix to live or remain with him, and in consequence she was compelled to, and did, leave the Pantlind Hotel, where she was staying with him after the death of her father, and seek refuge in the family home, and since she has not dared to return to said defendant for fear of personal injury from him."

A confession given to New York newspapers by Dr. Waite, concerning the death of Mr. and Mrs. Peck, was also mentioned.

The bill further alleged that Dr. Waite obtained Mrs. Waite's consent to marriage through fraud, and after the marriage he took her to New York for the express purpose of accomplishing the death of her father and mother.

In these connections it is set up that the defendant fraudulently represented himself as a regularly practicing physician, specializing in surgery of the head, that defendant represented himself to be a moral and honest young man, and a practicing physician with an established income.

"Whereby your oratrix," the bill continues, "was deceived by such fraud and deceit and but for that would not have consented to marriage with the defendant.

"Your oratrix is informed and verily believes it to be true that the defendant fraudulently misrepresented his whole life to your oratrix and induced your oratrix to marry him for the sole purpose of gaining money, and defendant took your oratrix to New York State, not to gain a legal residence or establish a home there, but for the purpose of better accomplishing his vile ends, for the purpose of luring your oratrix's father and mother away from their home better to accomplish their death and the death of your oratrix and other members of your oratrix's family.

"That defendant, by such fraud, did accomplish his ends and did deceive your oratrix into marriage with him and did accomplish the death of your oratrix's father and mother, and but for the discovery of defendant's fraudulent acts defendant would have carried out his intentions of murdering your oratrix and other members of your oratrix's family, all for the sole purpose of gaining money."

Mrs. Waite asked that her maiden name be restored. She appeared in court heavily veiled and no person was allowed to speak to her.

A copy of the bill has been sent to Dr. Waite at New York.

Dr. Waite was not told yesterday about his wife's divorce suit. The prisoner's condition was so serious that Dr. Gregory, in charge of the Bellevue ward where Waite is a prisoner, warned against exciting him. It was said that Dr. Waite's condition was more dangerous than was supposed outside the hospital. He was badly poisoned by the drugs he took on the eve of his arrest, and, according to physicians at the hospital, is undergoing the very tortures which his victims, Mr. and Mrs. Peck, suffered. Dr. Gregory declared that it was improbable that Waite would be arraigned this week on account of his condition.

Mrs. Horton, who is named in the divorce suit, said yesterday that whatever the Pecks did now could not possibly worry her. "I am not interested in the least," she said, when told about the suit. "They can do nothing more to hurt me in this case, I am through with the whole matter."

The District Attorney's office was busy yesterday gathering up loose ends of the Waite case, and nothing definite was told about what course they were taking. The sender of the "K. Adams" telegram remains a mystery except to the District Attorney, who says he is under pledge not to divulge the person's identity until Thursday.

Professor M. D. Berlitz, of the language school which Dr. Waite and Mrs. Horton attended, saw Assistant District Attorney Dooling yesterday. He said that both the doctor and Mrs. Horton had been pupils at his school and that both were unusually bright.

SAYS ACTOR CHEATED HER.

Woman Who Lent Ramsay Wallace $600 Objects to Bankruptcy.

Specifications of objection to the discharge from bankruptcy of Ramsay Wallace, leading man in a former Sherlock Holmes Company, have been filed by A. Bertha Wyatt of Bristol, R. I. She alleges that on Oct. 21, 1907, at the Hotel Remington she lent $600 to Wallace for the express purpose of continuing the Sherlock Holmes Company, but that the money was not thus employed and the company abandoned.

She obtained a judgment for $763 on Jan. 24, 1911, in Providence, and later brought suit on the judgment in this city in the City Court. Thereupon Wallace filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 15, 1915, with liabilities of $1,160 and no assets, and Judge Hough restrained the Wyatt suit for a year.

HOWARD MUST DEFEND SUIT.

Court Upholds Magistrate Corrigan's $200,000 Libel Action.

Justice Cohalan of the Supreme Court denied a motion made yesterday for George Bronson Howard, the author, to have the complaint of Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan in his suit for $200,000 for alleged libel, dismissed on the ground that it did not state a sufficient cause of action.

The complaint is based on the story "God's Man," written by Howard, in which a Magistrate is severely handled. Magistrate Corrigan was sure that he was the Magistrate Mr. Howard had in mind when he wrote the book. Color seemed to be given to this belief by the fact that Howard was once held by the complainant in $1,000 bail on the charge of Theodora Gerard, a show girl, in a matter involving a missing ring.

NEW ZONING SCHEME PLEASES BROOKLYN

Representatives of Borough Find Few Things to Criticise in Commission's Report.

ALL DEMAND LIGHT AND AIR

Association Asks That Heights Be Restricted to Residences—Find Parks Cared For.

At its public hearing in the City Hall yesterday the Commission on Building Restrictions and Districts took up the central part of Brooklyn within the area bounded by Gowanus Canal, Buttermilk Channel, East River, Bedford Avenue, Eastern Parkway, Prospect Park West, and Fifteenth Street. Many civic organizations were represented, and the work of the commission, which has filed a tentative report to the Board of Estimate, was indorsed, only a few appearing to protest against it.

Guy Du Val of the Brooklyn Heights Association and Sidney V. Lowell, Robert W. Bush, and Alfred T. White of the Brooklyn Committee on City Plan requested the commission to restrict the Brooklyn Heights districts to residential purposes and to allow no business in that section. They urged stricter regulations in the Brooklyn plans, so as to prevent congestion, and suggested that regulations be imposed so that there might be open spaces between buildings by restricting the proportion of the area of a plot on which a building might be constructed.

Park Commissioner Raymond V. Ingersoll, commending the work of the commission, said it had done much to preserve the park area.

"The report of the commission," he said, "is one of the most important documents of municipal statesmanship ever compiled. Without doing violence to existing conditions, the work will provide a normal, logical, and well-balanced scheme for the development of the borough, and will aid the city in properly locating its schools, libraries, and other public buildings, because the growth of the city will be along evident lines. The general plan substitutes harmony and design for the present chaos and ugliness in building development."

The plan as a whole, the Commissioner said, had met the park point of view in Brooklyn.

"There has been a wholesome trend in Brooklyn," said Mr. Ingersoll, "to build public and semi-public buildings on the borders of small park, thus helping to make these parks and playgrounds centres of recreation and civic centres. This trend has been recognized by the commission in restricting the streets about the parks, with one or two exceptions where the parks are in purely industrial centres. But I think that even though the areas about Red Hook Park and McCarren Park are restricted, there will always be people living in the section, and we should do something to preserve these parks for their use as much as possible."

Speaking as a private citizen, Mr. Ingersoll asked the commission to restrict the block on South Oxford Street, from Fulton Street to Atlantic Avenue, his home block, to residential purposes. He said he belived that sufficient provisions had been made for business purposes in other streets and that this one block, as well as a few others in the section, now entirely residential, should be restricted to that use.

W. Fred Silleck, President of the Erie Basin Board of Trade, said that while the maps of the commission looked ideal, they had omitted to take care of the section in which people worked in the factories and along the water front. He said that it was imperative that the commission restrict a residential section for the benefit of the workers in the factory and waterfront districts. He suggested the commission restrict Verona at Richards Stret, east of Van Brunt Street; Sullivan Street, east to Columbia Street, and Columbia east to Verona Street.

L. W. Naylor, an attorney, praised the work of the commission, and recommended that it be enacted into law at once. John C. Gebhardt, representing the Tenement House Committee of the Brooklyn Board of Charities, approved the general plan, but suggested that there should be more drastic regulations to prevent congestion. He suggested more yard spaces and smaller tenement houses, and showed how crowded the class rooms in public schools are by reason of congestion.

John P. O'Brien, a former Assistant Corporation Counsel, asked Mr. Gebhardt if it were not true that the law requiring 450 cubic feet of air for every living person in a tenement house was being violated all the time, and was impossible to enforce. Mr. Gebhardt admitted that it was true.

Tomorrow the commission will take up the section east of the Bronx River in the Bronx.

DONLEY DRIVEN MAD BY PLOT, FRIENDS SAY

Coroner Seeks to Uncover Conspiracy That Ended in Suicide of Babylon Guide.

AUTHORITIES HIDE LETTER

Witness Testifies State Detective Scared Up Ducks That Led to Fear of Prosecution.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., April 4.—The inquest into the death of William N. Donley, the Great South Bay guide and hunter, who committed suicide in his home here last night after terrorizing the town for twelve hours and wounding five persons, was begun today by Coroner A. A. Moore of Bay Shore. The inquest was held in the Village Court House, and the taking of testimony of ten witnesses took from 10 o'clock until 2 P. M.

Most of the questions put by the Coroner and by Assistant District Attorney Leroy M. Young concerned the so-called conspiracy which Donley's friends declared caused him to become insane through worry about a plot, said to have been hatched by game wardens, to railroad him to jail. Another point that received much attention was the special delivery letter that Mrs. Donley said made her husband furiously angry yesterday morning.

Many of the witnesses testified that Donley had been lured into violation of the game laws by a State detective, who posed at Babylon as Frank Melford, a chauffeur out of work. One of the baymen, Thomas Sprague, who admitted to Coroner Moore that he had frequently killed ducks out of season, declared under oath that Melford had acted as "riser"—he scared the waterfowl to take wing and expose themselves to fire—on the gunning trip that resulted in Donley's arrest. There was evident effort on the part of the Coroner to get as much information as possible concerning the activities of Melford while a boarder at the dead man's home.

After the six messages, written on the tops and sides of cartridge boxes, which Donley left behind had been read and found to be incoherent Assistant District Attorney Young took up the mysterious special delivery letter. The contents of the letter he refused to disclose. All questions about the letter to witnesses and their answers were written, and the Coroner and Mr. Young had many whispered consultations.

Notwithstanding the precautions taken to prevent the letter being made public it became known that a Babylon woman, who signed herself "Mrs. S.," had sent the communication to Donley. The letter was written on blue-lined paper, apparently inexpensive, and was in pencil. One of the officials, who asked that his name be withheld, admitted that the reporters' information was substantially correct, but denied that the letter had any bearing on the suicide of Donley, or that it conveyed threats.

When it was discovered that Mortimer L. Avery, bartender at the Manhattan Hotel and a great friend to Donley, was absent through illness Coroner Moore adjourned the inquest until April 10.

Mrs. Margaret Donley, who with her four children has lived at the Casey Hotel since she narrowly escaped death at the hands of her husband, told a Times reporter today that she might take over Donley's business, hiring a man to assist her.

KNOLLWOOD CLUB MEETS.

C. M. Depew and Simeon Ford Address White Plains Residents.

The annual meeting of the members of the Knollwood County Club of White Plains, N. Y., was held last evening in the Waldorf Private Apartments. A dinner, followed, attended by 200 enthusiastic members of the club and their guests. George T. Wilson, President of the club, was toastmaster, and among the speakers were Chauncey M. Depew and Simeon Ford.

The President read telegrams from Patrick F. Murphy and John D. Archbold, the first President of the club, expressing regret at their inability to be present on account of being on shipboard. A musical entertainment was furnished by the Glee Club, consisting of members of the Knollwood Country Club.

Among those present were Brig. Gen. Daniel L. Appleton, Dyer Pearl, John D. Lindsay, George C. Boldt, Jr., Samuel W. Fairchild, Judson S. Todd, George Post, Arthur Turnbull, Harry J. Luce, William C. Breed, Ellis Wainwright, H. Bertram Legg, Walter H. Sykes, Jr., and Walter H. Merrall.

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The seed-business is peculiar in that a large percentage of a year's business is done in a few weeks. Our store systems have all been built with a view to handling a large number of customers in the shortest possible time, and yet to give the full attention to each individual order. For instance our WILL-CALL department enables you to leave your order in the morning on your way to the office and it is ready later on without any waiting. Another unique system allows the customer who wants just a packet or two to select them himself. On busy days in the Spring it is not unusual for our cashiers to handle six to ten thousand separate transactions, and rarely is a customer kept waiting.

Peter Henderson & Co.
New York City
Stores 35 and 37 Cortlandt St.
(Opposite Hudson Terminal)

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10-20 YEAR
MORTGAGE-BONDS
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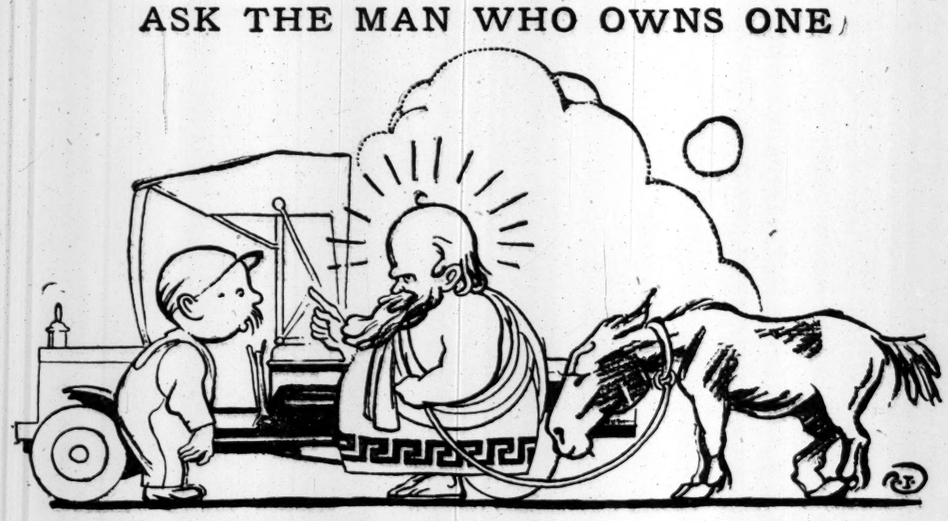
ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE



A Horse will Stand Still Just as Fast as a Motor Truck

But—

Map out your traffic so that it rolls steadily all through the working day, and you get the last penny of extra profit to be had from motor hauling.

At the same time you get the difference between a truck that keeps on hauling and one that keeps on stalling.

For there are trucks and trucks.

The lame ones will stand up at the loading platform with the same swagger as the real ones.

But they won't stand up on the road—and that's where the real truck turns miles into money.

That's where the Packard truck has squelched pretenders in more than two hundred lines of trade—on the road.

Which is not surprising.

For the Packard truck is built for the road, in the factory which has set the standards of motor vehicle progress for seventeen years.

Because of Packard experience, resources and lasting responsibility, it naturally is built stronger, simpler, more carefully.

And being a Packard, from motor to monogram, it needs less attention, fewer repairs, less coaxing—it will stand more shocks and hammering the year around.

It will haul more goods, over a longer time and at a lower cost than any other railless carrier.

There is a size for every service. From the swift, light one-tonner to the 6½-ton dreadnaught, all are of the same advanced silent, chainless design.

PACKARD MOTOR CAR COMPANY
of NEW YORK, *Broadway at Sixty-first Street*

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BRANCHES: *Brooklyn, Newark, Paterson, Hartford, Springfield, Buffalo, Erie.*

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Practice vs. Theory Tested by the War

Up to August, 1914, there was a theory in the Automobile World that a truck that was giving service for business purposes could be depended on for war conditions.

Six months *war* experience *proved* that this is *not true.*

But turn the theory around and it works out in practice:—

The truck that holds up in war service is ideally serviceable in business traffic.

For instance, in many business trucks that were put into war service, the shifting of the heavy load strained the axle housings.

In other cases they stripped the teeth off the gears.

It is the *unexpected* that is always happening.

Men with the best intentions in the world often see only one or two things at a time.

But in no profession in the world is the faculty of *seeing the thing as a whole* more important than in motor truck design.

As an example, the Schnieder trucks in Paris, which automatically left the bus service and delivery work and became armed wagons when war was declared, are mostly all running.

Why? Because the foreign governments, clever and prepared, had arranged for certain standards in design and material.

A truck that is worth while for war is worth while for business.

One reason, perhaps, why the Governments of Europe took all the Riker Trucks that could be built—except a few that had been secured in advance by big business in America.

Now, for the first time since the Riker Truck was introduced—a few are available for the business man in general.

Many a business man who has need for only a single truck and who has been hesitating to buy a fine motor truck, should see the Riker Truck — *the best built truck in America.*

The price of the Riker Truck is about the same as for other trucks, but every man who operates a mechanical equipment of any kind *knows* that the *better built a mechanism the more economical it is to run.*

There is more high grade material used in the Riker Truck than in any other truck in America.

Chrome-nickel steel in frame, in gears, in propeller shaft, in driving axles.

The frame oversize—the transmission gears extra wide and extra large—the propeller shaft and driving axle very large—the center housing of the rear axle massive.

Special metals, and competent engineering make the Riker Truck not only the strongest but the lightest truck of its rated capacity.

All the parts are accessible.

It is easy to get at—easily started—easily steered and driven.

Whether for a single truck or for a whole installation of trucks—our Branch House in this city, managed from our Main Offices in Bridgeport, is in position to give prompt and intelligent service to owners.

Some day you are going to need a motor truck. But whether it is now or a year from now, you will be interested in seeing how A. L. Riker has applied his *engineering principles to the truck problems of modern business*—the Riker Truck, made by the Locomobile Company—*the best built truck in America.*

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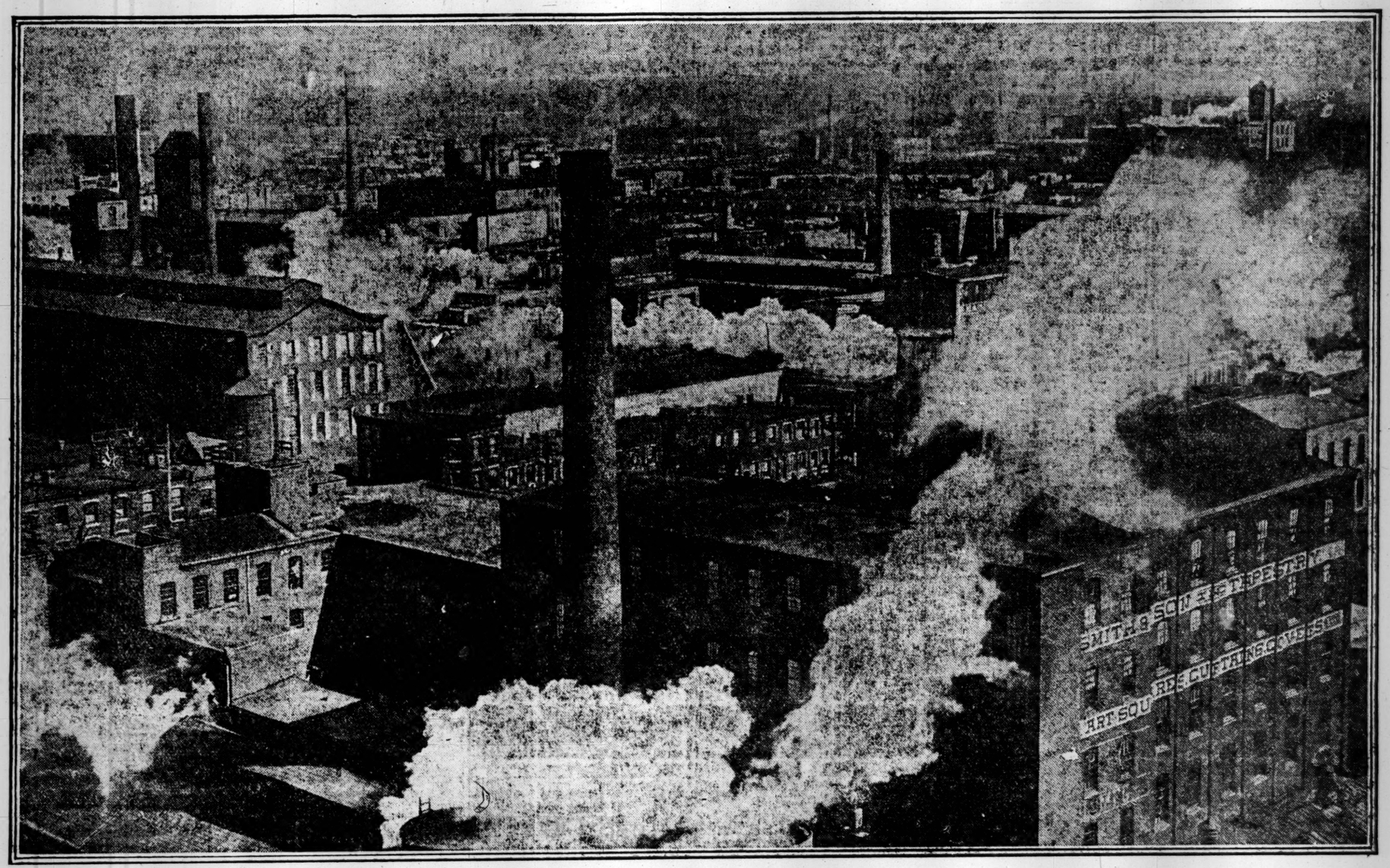

PHILADELPHIA

The World's Textile Capital

THE above picture shows the rug, carpet and textile capital of the world—the Kensington Mill District of Philadelphia—which produces more than one-third of the rugs and carpets made in America, and employs 11,000 skilled, well-paid, comfortably-housed workmen. Brussels, Wilton and Axminster gave their names to now famous carpets and rugs, but the output of the three combined in their best day did not equal Philadelphia's present textile production.

THESE great textile plants form only one section of the 8,000 manufacturing establishments in Philadelphia, commanded by men of business brains and intelligence, possessed of technical skill, powerful capital and vigorous enterprise. And these men read the Public Ledger daily, because it is the family newspaper of better-than-average Philadelphians, and because of its unusually complete Business Section.

THINK of a "trade" paper combined with a big metropolitan daily newspaper—together, yet distinct. That's the Public Ledger. It affords an unequaled sales-opportunity to manufacturers of products which appeal to Philadelphia's 8,000 huge industrial organizations. It puts them in direct touch with big business buyers—the men to whom the Public Ledger's Business Section speaks daily.

PUBLIC LEDGER

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ARMY POST PLAY BY AUGUSTUS THOMAS

"Rio Grande" Brought Forward as a Little Cousin to "Arizona."

BENNETT HEADS ABLE CAST

An Excellent Production Given a Colorful but Thin and Mechanical Melodrama at the Empire.

RIO GRANDE—A new play in four acts by Augustus Thomas. At the Empire.

Colonel Wolcott	Bennett Southard
Colonel Bannard	Richard Bennett
Bill Hecht	Frank Campeau
Dr. Carson	Francis M. Verdi
Nan	Lois Fisher
Lieutenant Ellsworth	Calvin Thomas
Mrs. Lane	Amelia Gardner
Major Lane	Robert McWade
Rue Meadows	Gertrude Dalton
Captain Meadows	Saxon Kling
Mexican	Juan Villasana
Trooper Redmond	John Warwick
Katie	Rea Martin
Trooper Casey	Juan Villasana
Doctor's Assistant	George Villasana
Dr. Morris	Theodor von Eltz

"Rio Grande" is the name of an unsubstantial and disappointing play in four acts, which was tried on a New York audience for the first time last evening at the Empire Theatre. It is disappointing because it is the work of Augustus Thomas, who, at one time or another, has given the American stage some of the very best of its native plays.

From the title and the general tenor of the paragraphs which heralded the new play's arrival on Broadway, it was hoped that he had written, if not another "Witching Hour," at least another "Arizona." Indeed, from the name, "Rio Grande," there was some reason to believe that Mr. Thomas had reverted to the days when he seemed to write his pieces with a fountain pen in one hand and a map of the United States in the other. But "Rio Grande," whereas it has a background full of the bright color Mr. Thomas knows so well how to paint, has no color in its story; the fable of this melodrama is thin and mechanical to a degree. Here is ready humor to keep things cheerful, a fine savorous Americanism in the text, and the deft dialogue of a master of his craft. But here, too, is a story quite depressingly unconvincing. The net product is pretty paltry.

This new melodrama by Mr. Thomas is a severe case of fatigue of the faculty of invention. At a rough guess, you would say that he had written it either when he was very tired or when he was in a great rush. It is so exceedingly timely that you would be inclined to settle on the latter diagnosis if you did not stop to remember that a playwright might have been inspired to turn out a piece about the Mexican border almost any time in the last five years.

For "Rio Grande" is another army post play—this time one wherein the action unfolds within the confines of the dreary, sunburned, dusty post at Laredo, Texas. By just a touch here and there, the author brings to life this lonesome outpost with the officers weary of inaction, fretting at the meticulous economies of the remote civilians at Washington and so eager to take potshots at the Mexicans that they fairly pray for one good encounter with a small force that has crossed the border before it shall dawn on headquarters that they may have merely come over for shelter.

The army post color is all there, from the proper and officially inspected buttons and spurs to the clouds of dust coming in through the vine-hung windows when, to the sound of bugles and a fine shuffle of hundreds upon hundreds of hoofs, the horses are led riderless past the Colonel's house. There are these thrilling sounds and later the music of the funeral march played by the regimental band and taps sounded for the young Second Lieutenant, who had killed himself because of his intrigue with the Colonel's lady.

So the background is admirably designed for the unfolding of a fine and thrilling fable, but this particular story of the Colonel's lady being like Judy O'Grady under her skin is neither fine nor thrilling. Here "Rio Grande" runs dry. The background is as brightly colored as a Navajo blanket, but the plot is as mechanical as a machine gun, and from time to time you detect the presence of the embarrassed Mr. Thomas furtively loading it up again.

Nan, the daughter of the regiment, marries a Colonel much older than herself out of affection, gratitude, and admiration when her heart really belongs to the handsome and ardent young Second Lieutenant. Two years later the young people meet in secret and their secret becomes the property of a blackguardly comfortable adventurer, whose insufferable advances bring Nan to a sense of her degradation, lead her to pour out her confession in a letter to her husband, and send her headlong into the river.

When they think she has been drowned Mrs. Lane gives the telltale letter to Major Lane to please him, and he, to please Mr. Thomas, gives it to the Colonel, who, having lost his glasses, is about to have it read aloud to the audience, when rather pointedly the young Second Lieutenant commits suicide. So everybody goes off to the front, Nan revives slowly, the Colonel comes back, reads the letter, shoots the orderly, and the survivors all live happily ever after.

The production is better than the play, and the acting is all pretty good. Richard Bennett is excellent as the Colonel, and Lois Fisher is unfairly tested in the maudlin rôle of the Colonel's lady. Robert McWade, who has apparently vanished from the cast of "Common Clay," barks in his fashion as the Major, and good work is done by Calvin Thomas and Frank Campeau, the bad-man-in-chief of all Western melodramas.

MISS HEINRICH'S RECITAL.

A Singer of Fine Intelligence in an Interesting Program.

Miss Julia Heinrich, who has been heard at the opera this season, and who was not unknown here before that as a singer of songs, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall. Miss Heinrich has shown a fine dramatic intelligence and an excellent vocal equipment in the operatic representations she has given. She showed in this recital a similar intelligence and appreciation of what song singing, and especially German lieder singing, should be. Nor did she carry over to the concert platform the manners and methods of the operatic stage, as dramatic singers are often too apt to do. She produced her results purely by the variety and significance of the expression, the color, the accent, the modulation of phrase, that she was able to introduce into her singing.

Miss Heinrich is fortunate in being the daughter of her father; and Max Heinrich, it is clear, has imparted to her—he has more than taught her, he has ingrained into her artistic nature—secrets of lieder singing that have made him for many years one of the most admirable exponents of that art. Miss Heinrich's voice is powerful, well schooled, well under her control. It is a voice of wide range, with rich lower tones. It shows its most agreeable quality in mezzo voce. The upper tones when they are delivered in full voice are apt to sound rather hard. Miss Heinrich's phrasing and diction are both admirable, and were constantly a source of pleasure to her listeners in giving lucidity and intelligence to the wide range of emotional expressiveness in her interpretations.

Her program was of unusual interest. Some of her Schubert songs were not among his most familiar. "Dem Unendlichen" she sang with superb dramatic power and vigorous declamation, and "Am Strom," "Der Wachtelschlag," and "Die Post" with engrossing skill. Of Brahms she presented his "Regenlied" and its pendant, "Nachklang," among his profoundest and most beautiful songs, in a manner to sugegst their poetic quality. She was especially happy in her selections from Franz, "Die Lotosblume" and "Standchen," which she sang with much grace and more of charm than anything else in her German list, she had to repeat.

The program also included a group of French songs by Bachelet, Delibes, and Saint-Saëns, and her father's set of three in English entitled, "Love in Spring."

REGINALD DE KOVEN BACK.

He Brings His New Opera to be Produced at the Metropolitan.

Reginald De Koven, the American composer, returned yesterday on the Holland America liner Nieuw Amsterdam after an absence of two years, bringing the score of his new opera, "The Canterbury Pilgrims," which he wrote at Vevey, Switzerland, where he spent nineteen months.

In speaking of his latest work, Mr. De Koven said that it was to be produced early next season at the Metropolitan Opera House, and that he had hurried back on receipt of a cable dispatch from Otto Kahn. "I first booked on the Lafayette," he went on to say, "and she did not leave Bordeaux. Then I transferred to the Rochambeau, and had the same luck. Finally I booked passage with my wife on the Nieuw Amsterdam, and had to cross from Dieppe to Folkestone to catch her at Falmouth, as Americans are not allowed to cross over from Havre to Southampton. The boat we traveled on was the Sussex, just a week before she was torpedoed, and I had a deck cabin, on the recommendation of the Purser, who said it was the safest portion of the ship. Afterward I discovered it was the place where the torpedo struck her.

"'The Canterbury Pilgrims' is in four short acts, and will play just under three hours. The book, by Percy MacKaye, is in singable and lyrical English, and Chaucer is the principal character in the opera. I have always maintained that English opera, if it is well written, can be rendered by any singers, even if they do not understand the language, and is next to Italian from a musical point of view. After I have had a consultation with the management of the Metropolitan Opera Company I shall see about the cast."

Mr. De Koven said that the war had made a big difference to Switzerland in revenue, as the country depended upon the tourist to a great extent. The Government has decided to tax the foreign residents in the hotels. He added that during an automobile tour through the south of France, just before leaving for home, he saw the recruits for 1916-17, and said they were men of splendid physique.

Concert Aids Italian Reservists.

For the benefit of the families of the Italian reservists a concert was given last night at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Italian Ambassador, at which Olga Carrara, soprano, made her first appearance in this city. The other artists were Philip Gordon, pianist, and Albert Greenfield, violinist. The singer's numbers included operatic arias and songs by Italian composers. Astolfo Pescia assisted at the piano. There was a large audience.

20 Authors of Friars' Melodrama.

Twenty authors will collaborate in writing a twenty-minute melodrama to be acted at the Friars' Frolic next month. Each author will try to get his hero and heroine into a difficulty from which the next author cannot extricate them. Among those who will help make this dramatic crazyquilt will be George M. Cohan, Bayard Veiller, Louis Anspacher, Eugene Walter, Channing Pollock, Rennold Wolf, James Montgomery, Max Marcin, and Samuel Shipman.

Speakers for Marcus Loew Dinner.

At the complimentary dinner to Marcus Loew to be given in the ballroom of the Hotel Astor Sunday night the speakers will be A. L. Erlanger, Arthur Brisbane, Percy Williams, and Patrick Francis Murphy. Theodore Rousseau, Mayor Mitchel's secretary, will read a speech written by the Mayor, who will be unable to be present. Additional honorary guests will be W. N. Hempstead, Alf Hayman, Sam Scribner, and Aaron Jones.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

An electrical device patented by Dodge and Castle, the scenic artists, will be used for the first time in the production of "Through the Ages." The device does away with border lights, footlights, painted ceilings, and sky borders. In their stead lights playing from all sides of the stage give the effect of sky or ceiling. Through this layer of light other lights pour to illuminate the stage and setting.

The Hippodrome elephants will join the Easter shoppers on Fifth Avenue this noon. The pachyderms have been confined to the stage and stables of the playhouse since their outing last Fall, and a permit to take them on the avenue was obtained.

The Dramatic Circle of the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, will celebrate the Shakespeare Tercentenary tonight. Addresses will be made by F. F. Mackay and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes. There will be readings by Marguerite Leslie and Mrs. Frank A. Parker and Elizabethan songs and dances by members of the circle.

Marceline, the famous clown, will return to the Hippodrome for the performance Sunday night, April 16, that will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the playhouse. He will appear with Teto, the present comic of the Hippodrome.

Nan Halperin has been engaged by Albert De Courville, manager of the London Hippodrome, for a revue he plans producing in New York next season. At present Miss Halperin is appearing at the Palace.

William Anthony McGuire has converted "The Man Without a Country," Edward Everett Hale's famous short story, into a playlet in three scenes. It will be produced at the Palace Monday, with Will J. Corbett in the principal role.

Mary Lawton and Hedwig Reicher have been added to the list of artists who will appear at the benefit for Hungarian war orphans at the Lyric next Tuesday afternoon.

Pauline Donelda, prima donna from Covent Garden, London, will be one of the soloists at the Hippodrome concert Sunday night.

CIRCUS READY FOR OPENING.

Dress Rehearsal of All the Acts to be Held Tonight.

A dress rehearsal will be held at 8 o'clock tonight of the attractions to be offered in New York by Barnum & Bailey's circus. The first performance of the season will be given in Madison Square Garden at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Bulletins sent out by Publicity Director Jay Rial of the show last night indicated that all was well with the circus. The splendors that in past years had caused the soul of youth to expand in the hearts of mankind were ready for the grand parade. So were the new novelties which, Mr. Rial said, would cause breasts to thrill that hadn't thrilled since the circus was here last year.

Scenic artists, stage mechanics, wardrobe makers, students of historical lore, lucky boys who got into the Garden in some mysterious way no grownup could fathom, performers, animal keepers, acrobats, clowns who didn't look like themselves in store clothes, hundreds of workmen and others were busily on hand at the time Mr. Rial was sending out the bulletins.

As far as human vision could detect, things were in readiness for that wonder-inspiring exhibition, "Persia; or, the Pageants of the Thousand and One Nights"; for the "pantomimic splendors," the equestrian acts, the aerial flights, the joy-inspiring clowns, the wildness of animals, and the tights, the spangles, the glitter and glamour of all the other glories that go to make a night at the circus an antidote for old age.

Mr. Rial made another inspection of the 19 elephants, the 110 cages filled with animals from all parts of the world, the camels, including the youngster who came into earthly being on Jan. 20 last; the lions, which roared at every opportunity; the tigers, including the one which bit the tail off a neighboring leopard last year, and all the other jungle and wilderness beasts, and they also seemed fit and ready for tomorrow's special event. There was no question about their being in good voice, as any one could attest who accompanied Mr. Rial without ear mufflers.

Wherefore it may be predicted that the first show, at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, will be a success, and there seems to be no reason to wax gloomy over any of the other shows that will be given twice a day thereafter.

THEATRE NIGHT IN HARLEM.

Special Attractions and Decorations in Honor of Carnival.

The Harlem Carnival to celebrate the opening of the Bronx car extension, which will continue through the week, observed Theatre Night last night. The theatres were decorated and special features were added in honor of the occasion. This morning the car line will be formally opened to the public, when a special car, in charge of Adelbert S. Nichols, Honorary President; Thomas P. Fowler, President, and thirty members of the Harlem Board of Trade will make a trip over the route. A luncheon will follow at the Hotel Theresa, Seventh Avenue and 125th Street.

The extension, which connect Harlem to New Jersey and the Bronx, begins at 140th Street and runs along Willis Avenue to 125th Street, thence to Fort Lee Ferry.

WAR ON SILK MISBRANDING.

Federal Trade Commission to Hear Arguments in Washington Today.

The Federal Trade Commission will hear arguments today in Washington on the petition of various interests to intervene in the suit brought by the Silk Association of America to have the commission enjoin the use of the word "silk" or any combination of letters suggesting the word "silk" in connection with merchandise which contains no silk. The Silk Association's complaint, which is the first to be made, alleging the practices complained of as "unfair methods of competition" within the meaning of the statute creating the commission has attracted much attention in business circles generally.

Walter Gordon Merritt, counsel for the Silk Association, before leaving for Washington last night said he did not know the identity of the interests seeking to intervene in the suit. The attorney said that the trial of the issue itself would probably take place in May. The Silk Association's petition to enjoin misbranding affects nine manufacturing firms.

Among the trademarks the use of which the commission is asked to enjoin are those containing the words "silk," "silkateen," "sanasilk," "Jap-silk," and like devices, all of which it is alleged tend to mislead the public into believing that silk goods are being purchased. According to lawyers interested in the pending case a decision in favor of the Silk Association's contention by the Supreme Court would spell a new era of business honesty in all lines of merchandise.

TO RAISE 2D AV. ELEVATED.

Structure to be Made Higher Near the Queensboro Bridge.

The Second Avenue elevated will have to be raised between Fifty-eighth and Sixty-second Streets in order to provide the rail connection between the Queensboro Bridge and the elevated lines, so as to permit trains from Queens to run downtown. The work will be performed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company without interfering with the regular train service in the same manner that similar jobs were carried out in the construction of the third tracks of the elevated.

The maximum lift required will be at Fifty-ninth Street, where the structure must be raised 3 feet 4 inches. The slope will begin at Fifty-eight Street, and the old level will be reached again between Sixty-first and Sixty-second Streets.

The Second Avenue trains, when this alteration has been finished, will be able to run over the Queensboro Bridge to Astoria and to Alburtis Avenue, Corona, and this route should be in operation by the Fall. The B. R. T. trains, which come up Broadway, will also run over these Queens lines, but they will pass under the East River in a tunnel at Sixtieth Street, which will not be completed for a long time.

WHITMAN FOR LOCAL OPTION

Tells Head of Anti-Saloon League He Will Approve Measures.

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of New York, last night made public this letter he said he had received from Governor Whitman in reply to his letter of April 1:

"I write to acknowledge receipt of your letter of April 1 in regard to Third-Class City Local Option bills.

"Irrespective of the merits of the various bills before the Legislature, I am and always have been, as you know, in favor of submitting to a vote of the people in their various localities the question of whether they shall allow the traffic of liquor therein or not, and I will approve such a measure. This, of course, covers the three bills to which you refer in your letter."

INSTRUCTION.

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EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & Sat.
MATINEE TODAY at 2:20
"AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS."
Rio Grande
AUGUSTUS THOMAS'S NEW PLAY.

LYCEUM B'WAY, 45TH ST. Eve. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:20. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present
The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2.
Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival
Tree in Henry VIII.
with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 185.

After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Thea. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evgs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2:15.
JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN
in the Triumphant Musical Comedy. SYBIL

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. MATINEE TODAY 2:30.
MITZI in 'POM-POM'
"Little Mitzi is great" in this comic opera, says the N. Y. Herald.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evgs. 8:20 Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20.
MRS. FISKE
In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa.
ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
"Best Romantic Play in Years."—Evs. World.
The Cinderella Man
A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Today At 2:15
ASK ANYBODY WHO HAS SEEN IT—
READ ANY PAPER THAT REVIEWED IT—
ANYHOW "DON'T MISS IT."
—TIMES
The Dramatic Sensation of the Year.
JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE.
JUSTICE
with JOHN BARRYMORE, O. P. HEGGIE, &c.
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"FINE PRODUCTION OF FINE PLAY."—TRIBUNE
"DRAMA OF REMARKABLE POWER."—WORLD

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8. Mats. TODAY & Sat. at 2.
MR. HACKETT Announces the LAST WEEK of The Merry Wives of Windsor
NEXT WEEK—THE MELODY OF YOUTH.

FULTON W. 46th St. Evs. 8:20. | 3rd POP. MAT. TODAY 2:20 | MONTH
THE MELODY OF YOUTH
NEXT WEEK CRITERION THEATRE.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15.
HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY
with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w, Sat. & Tues. 2:20.
The Boomerang
EXTRA MATINEE NEXT TUESDAY 2:20.

LONGACRE West 48 St. Bryant 23. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:30
LEO DITRICHSTEIN
in his triumph, "THE GREAT LOVER."

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:10 SHARP. Matinees TODAY & Sat. 2:10.
The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Sat. 2:15.
FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:20 Mats. TODAY (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20
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CORT W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25 Mats. Today (Pop.) & Sat. 2:25
Matinee Today 50c. to $1.50.
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Seats 75c, $1, $1.50, $2 at Box Office or Wolfsohn Musical Bureau, 1 West 34th St. (Steinway Piano.)

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CHOPIN RECITAL Harold Bauer
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Friday "L'Oiseau de Feu," "Carnaval," "Scheherazade."
Sat. Mat. "Cleopatre," "Les Sylphides," "L'Apres Midi d'un Faune," "Prince Igor."
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NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1916.

HOPE FOR THE RAILWAYS.

The changing sentiment of the country for the railways is showing itself when it might have been least expected, that is, when the railways are "glutted with prosperity." It is more correct to say that the railways are embarrassed by more business than they can do than that they are overwhelmed with prosperity, some remarkable earnings to the contrary notwithstanding. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission's figures, net earnings per mile averaged an increase of $95 for eight months and of $106 for February. That is an increase of 50 per cent. for the West, 25 per cent. for the South, and 90 per cent. for the East. Not all industrials are doing better than that, and it might be thought that the shippers would harden their hearts. On the contrary, it is just now that there is something like an era of good feeling toward the railways.

Notice already has been taken of the manner in which Eastern shippers are co-operating with the railways to break the trade embargo. That affords the clue to the mystery of the softening of sentiment toward the railways. Shippers and receivers have come to see that the troubles of the railways are the troubles of all business and that the removal of the obstruction to railway traffic clears the way for general prosperity. For example, the lumber shippers of five States east of the Mississippi are supporting the proposal of the railways for an increase of rates. In such cases the action of the Interstate Commerce Commission needs to be only perfunctory. Even more striking is the testimony, published yesterday, of Mr. JULIUS KRUTTSCHNITT after an official trip over the territory of the Southern Pacific:

> I am very hopeful regarding the outlook for treatment of the country's railroads. Ten years ago we decided to go direct to the public. The results have been surprising. There is better feeling everywhere between corporations and the people. It is no unusual thing now to go from one end of our system to the other, a journey of 11,000 miles, visiting shippers over the whole route, without hearing a single complaint. Ten years ago this would have been undreamed of. The fellow who is doing the harm now is the politician, and railroad corporations may rest assured of the sanity of the ultimate outcome of their case because the people are final masters of the politicians and administration.

Here is a hint why the new prosperity of the railways should not be prematurely stopped by the regulators. In the times of depression net earnings kept up remarkably well, although the gross shrunk severely. The railways seemed to earn money because they did not spend it. The large gross now repeated is liable to be reduced for the opposite reason, that is, because the railways must spend now the money they saved before. If the railways had been in funds they could have bought equipment cheaply. Now they are forced into the iron and steel market when it is at the top, and their previous economy will prove costly. Earnings which are rightly profits, therefore, will be spent on betterments, for the further reason that such is the system on which rates are regulated.

The Commerce Commission has declared that rates should not be so high as to allow the railways both to earn dividends and add to their property. Rates should be reduced, and betterments should be charged to capital account as the proceeds of new money. The doctrine seemed more reasonable when announced than now. Then the railways were favored borrowers. Now their credit is inferior. For the first three months of this year, according to the compilation of The Journal of Commerce, railways have been able to borrow $43,907,000 less than last year, while industrials have borrowed $65,369,000 more. Railway issues of all descriptions increased this year only $25,555,400, while industrial issues increased $296,243,000. The secret is found in the April record of interest and dividend disbursements. April dividends of railways increased $432,000. Industrial dividends increased $13,220,000. Just one railway appears in a list of some twoscore additional or increased dividends.

It approaches a demonstration that the shippers are right in favoring the railways as a favor to themselves. If the country wishes railways it must allow them to fatten after their time of starvation. During the decade of which Mr. KRUTTSCHNITT spoke the country has grown greatly, but the railways have hardly held their own. Not in a half century has there been less growth of the railway facilities of the country than for the year past. Such small growth as there has been naturally was not among the one-sixth part of the railways which are in receivers' hands, not for months, as used to be the rule, but for years, a further indication of the difficulty of railway financing. Consequently the tendency of railway growth is limited to the strong systems, with a marked tendency toward monopoly of the territory through which the systems run respectively. The country has come to see that mistreatment of the railways is punishment of their patrons and encouragement of monopoly. That is the best hope of the railways.

The dream of both reducing rates and raising wages is over, together with the notion that the main part of regulation is rate reduction. The regulation of railway rates slipped through regulation of railway profits into regulation of mercantile profits because of the reduction of railway facilities. But regulation of railway rates and regulation of railway profits are in no fair relation, and the reduction of railway rates is negligible to shippers in comparison with the stimulation of their business by suitable railway accommodations. This has to be demonstrated about once in a generation, and it is to be hoped that the demonstration for this generation is now complete.

THE MILITIA EXPERIMENT.

Senatorial support of Mr. HAY's federalized militia plan indicates that the provisions of the House military bill to that end will prevail and that we must make up our minds to accept that poor substitute for the admirable plan of Mr. GARRISON until time shall prove that the militia of the State cannot be practically federalized. If the provision in the Senate bill for the development in times of peace of a volunteer force under Federal control is permitted to stand, we may find in that a substitute for the federalized militia which will serve our purpose and give us a trained force of citizen soldiers under Federal control in name and fact. Senator BORAH spoke out bravely again yesterday in opposition to the National Guard plan, but it is fair to say that his argument is based on past experiences with the Guard and not on the revitalized force Mr. HAY believes will be created by the terms of his bill. The new responsibilities of the guardsmen will be large. In this State there is good promise now that a State Constabulary will be created by act of Legislature, and that will relieve the National Guard of the responsibility of performing police duty. The example of New York will, in time, be followed by other States. THE TIMES does not favor the federalized militia plan, but, as we are to have it, we must try to make the best of it.

The Senate on Monday voted to accept the provision of the House bill creating a National Guard division of the Army General Staff. As there is no precedent for this action, all adverse comment upon it must be founded on conjecture. Much depends upon the kind of officers the National Guard is to have in the future. If they are all as competent as our own General O'RYAN, they may perform good service in their advisory capacity. But this whole scheme is experimental, and as the experiment is to be made in spite of the good advice of well-informed men, why not start it at once? A bill was introduced in our State Legislature on Monday to increase the minimum strength of the National Guard. No such bill will be possible after the new military bill becomes a law. Congress provides for the numbers of the Guard. A good plan for the Senate to follow in regard to military extension is to stop talking and pass the bill. There will be still more talk in the conference committee, and time presses.

MICHIGAN IS FREE!

Four years ago last March the Michigan Legislature met in special session, fiery-hot with haste. It had been called to deal with a great moral emergency. Government was to be torn from the unclean hands of the bosses and restored to a rejoicing and regenerated people by means of the Presidential primary. A Presidential primary law was passed. The legislators returned to their adoring constituents. The two peninsulas trembled with anticipation. From Menominee to Mud Island, from Keweenaw Point to Dafter, from Copper Harbor to Bessemer Junction, from Stalwart to Marenisco, from New Buffalo on Lake Michigan past Muskegon and Manistee, through Bliss and Grace down to a happy close in Temperance on Lake Erie, the mighty message was sent. The islands of the lakes took it up devoutly. Michigan was redeemed.

It seemed almost immoral that the Wolverines should have to wait more than four years for the fruits of their emancipation. Monday the day of deliverance came. By ones, by twos, even by threes, in some cases, the liberated masses trudged or rode to the polls for the privilege of laying their tribute of posies on the ballot urns of two illustrious Michiganders, each of whom has as much chance of being nominated for President as a hen has of being a professor of dentistry. Mr. HENRY FORD, god of Peace and the Car; Senator WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH, whose inquiring scientific spirit, seeking the origin of icebergs and trying to stow steamship passengers in watertight compartments, should have made him a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences, were the two pillars of the people's hope. It shows the responsiveness of the Michiganders to duty and opportunity that the Pacifist and Scientist ran neck and neck, the former leading by more than a neck at this writing. Thus is wisdom justified of her children. Thus is the record of "the people's voice" punctuated with universal guffaws.

Mr. FORD has said, too modestly, that his candidacy was "a joke." It was quite as serious as Mr. SMITH'S. The primary was the joke. Rather an expensive jest for "the people." Detroit's share in the bill is estimated at $17,000. But what is money? Shall we put "the dollar above the man"? Michigan is free at last.

THE BLOOD-MANIACS.

A Russian hospital ship, the Portugal, on her way to the south coast of the Black Sea to pick up wounded soldiers, stopped off Cape Fatieh last Thursday morning to permit the pumping out of water which was clogging the speed of an accompanying vessel. She was painted white, with great red crosses on her sides. She bore all the insignia of her humane purpose and use agreed upon at The Hague in 1908. It was broad daylight. No observer, telescope, periscope, or human eye could mistake her character. She had on board, besides her crew of Russians and French, Red Cross officials, Sisters of Charity, physicians, nurses, servants. Every soul of them, in his or her different degree and way, was on a voyage of humanity, helping to relieve suffering, having no hand in war.

A submarine appears, circles about the motionless ship as if to make doubly clear that not in ignorance but with full knowledge and with malice prepense was she to be attacked. From less than 170 feet away the submarine fires two torpedoes. One misses, one, exploding in the engine room, sinks the ship. A Russian torpedo boat saves 158 persons. The other 115, among them 50 physicians and nurses, and 14 women of the Red Cross, are drowned.

Turkey has denied that a Turkish submarine was the violator of this sacred ship, the murderer of these missionaries of kindness. Turkey will be believed. In spite of her alliance with "Christian" Schrecklichkeit Turkey would respect the Red Cross. This is the deed of a specialist. It is the climax, at present, of a series of sea massacres, long become a habit, or disease, haematomania.

There is a nation that spits upon international law, upon treaties, upon pledges and agreements. It mistakes for terrifying strength ferocity and a blind, useless maiming and killing of harmless men, women, and children; children seem to be its favorite subjects for Zeppelin slaughters. On land and sea, from under the sea and from the air, it kills noncombatants as nonchalantly as an Apache of the old days would scalp a baby or dash out its brains against a doorpost. The madness for destruction which it can satisfy only in part on the monuments of Belgian and French art it feeds fat upon helpless, innocent human beings. The will to power scorns all the "sentimentalities" of honor. Wherever it can it makes a breach in the walls that the nations have slowly built against the old savageries of war. It murders right and left.

Americans have seen and borne, with such patience as they might, the sacrifice of American citizens, traveling on their lawful business on the seas. The Lusitania and its successors in mercilessness are now outdone. The sinking of a hospital ship is an unmatchable crime, done in the light of the sun, intentionally, deliberately. What is the world to think? Is a great nation mad, or are these excesses the fruit of a growing despair, of a sense of doom?

PLANNING A PAPER NAVY.

The most important part of the new naval program will be the measures adopted to carry it out. If no provision is to be made to expedite the building of new ships authorized, the bill accepted by Congress will be practically inoperative. Yet although the House Naval Committee intends to order two new dreadnoughts and four battle cruisers, as well as many other war vessels, this year, reports received by the Chairman, Mr. PADGETT, indicate that the chance of any one of them being laid down in 1916 is very small. The private builders all report that they are overrun with work and will be unable to undertake the building of warships for a year to come, unless the imminence of war compels them to put aside their other pressing business.

Mr. DANIELS's political leanings make him an ardent believer in Government construction. But the Government has only one yard in which a modern ship of war can be constructed, and that is in Brooklyn. On the ways there the long-delayed construction of the dreadnought California is proceeding with the deliberateness which characterizes all Government work. A new dock for dreadnought construction is building, and when that is finished—some time before next Christmas, we believe—one of the warships ordered in March, 1915, will be laid down. The other will be constructed in the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco when the ways for it have been built. There is talk of making such alterations at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, as to permit the construction there of one of the 1916 ships. The five others will have to wait, it seems, until the private builders are ready to begin work on them. In fact, the outlook is that not one of the new battleships or battle cruisers will be ready to place in commission until the year when Mr. DANIELS's impressive five-year building program will be completed. And we are to go on authorizing new ships which cannot be built.

No wonder the Administration's sincerity in the matter of preparedness is sometimes doubted. What better argument can its political enemies have than a naval bill which authorizes new war vessels and makes no provision for their construction? Great things are to be done, but when, and how? The Government is to have an $11,000,000 armor-plate plant, which may be ready in eleven years. It is to refine crude oils for use in its oil-burning ships at an immense outlay for buildings and machinery. It is starting to build up a great navy without the means to build anything. And the people are told, deliberately told, that the work cannot be expedited because the private shipyards have other work in hand. This is a pitiful climax of a century of industrial progress. Naval development on paper will not serve to defend us from attack. If provision is not made to build ships quickly, we shall have no ships when we need them.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Armor-plate factories, oil wells, meat ranches, water powers, railways, canals, are among the proposals of Government ownership as a means of reducing prices. But the correction of prices is an endless task. If wages are to be regulated, so must be the cost of living. The only way to regulate the cost of living is to regulate the cost of production.

Take the case of the armor-plant proposal. Would the Government merely set up the armor-plate plant? In that case the Government would lose many benefits available to iron and steel plants which produce the armor from the ground to the ship's side. Not only would the Government miss many economies, and thereby produce dear armor. The result of the partial production would be that the Government would still be paying many of the hateful private profits. Where would the Government stop? Would it buy iron mines and ore freighters? Or would it make armor at a loss, charge the difference to the taxpayers, and cripple the armor plants to boot?

If the Government sets out to correct the price of oil, will it build pipe lines and call the oil cheap because the cost of the pipe lines is not included and the oil is produced from Government land? If the Government sets out to correct the price of meat, will it buy cattle and ranches, set up packing houses, ask favors or demand services from the railways in the postal parcel service manner, and then demand the people's praise for efficiency on methods which would wreck any private enterprise? The idea that recklessness of cost results in economy of Government production is one that it seems impossible to remove, whatever the size of the bill to the taxpayers.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Maniac Handled by Amateurs.

Nothing could better illustrate the necessity for a rural constabulary force of the kind possessed by Pennsylvania, or the utility of such an organization, than the exigency created by a crazed bayman at Babylon Monday afternoon and evening. It was sheer good luck that DONLEY did not kill as many residents of the town as were wounded in the hours while he was exchanging shots with his besiegers, and the tactics of the latter were exactly those to be expected from men of their training, or rather of their complete lack of training for the handling of a situation in itself entirely simple.

It is not that the Sheriff and his Deputies were at all notable for indisposition to take risks; they did that to an extent quite as great as could be expected. Indeed, three or four members of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, or of the Northwest Mounted Police—perhaps even one of either body—could probably have captured the maniac with less of personal danger than was braved by those whose futile efforts continued till DONLEY himself escaped them all by suicide. The trouble was that nobody in Babylon knew what to do or how to do it.

Our legislators, who so recently expressed by their votes the sapient opinion that for the covering of the whole State forty-five special constables were better than ninety, may well ponder this disquieting episode. In labor circles, too, it should receive the consideration it deserves, for it is in the guarding of rural communities from perils like or analogous to those to which the people of Babylon were exposed, and not in strike-breaking, that a properly equipped and trained State Constabulary would be employed. As a matter of fact, they never would be or could be called upon to break strikes; the nearest they would come to it would be in suppressing strikers who resorted to violence and riot. And that is not near at all, since riot and violence as incidents of strikes are emphatically condemned by all the leaders and officials who speak for labor with any authority.

The Babylon affair has interest in another way. DONLEY's homicidal outbreak in all probability could have been foreseen and prevented had he come in time under the observation of alienists competent to diagnose the irritability of temper he long had shown and empowered to give him the treatment he needed—and that public safety demanded.

Another Plea for Saratoga.

First place is given in the current issue of The New York Medical Record to a paper on "The Springs of Saratoga; Their Value in the Treatment of Disease," presented at a recent meeting of the Academy of Medicine by Dr. W. GILMAN THOMPSON. In it is reviewed the history of Saratoga from the days before COLUMBUS, when the healing efficacy of its waters was already known and utilized by the Indians, through the several periods when it was a thronged resort of seekers for health and amusement, then became only too well known for horse racing and gambling, and finally was for a while practically ruined by a stupid and short-sighted commercialism that ruthlessly exploited the springs for the sake of immediate profit to be obtained from the carbonic acid they carried in large but not inexhaustible quantities.

Wiser counsels have at last prevailed to a degree, and a thoroughly competent State Commission has done what it could with the inadequate and grudging appropriations allotted by the Legislature to bring Saratoga to the magnificent utility of which it is capable. This work is still far from complete, and it will not be achieved until the place has the repute and is conferring the benefits of the justly famous European "bads" and "spas."

Dr. THOMPSON declared, and The Medical Record gives its strong editorial support to the contention, that nothing can be done at the foreign springs in the way of restoring and preserving health that cannot be accomplished as well at Saratoga as soon as the medical profession in America gains the appreciation of and the skill in using hydrotherapy that were long ago reached abroad. The waters and the natural environment of Saratoga are in no respect inferior to the best of the foreign springs, and, of course, the present time, when Europe is inaccessible to American invalids, is a most favorable opportunity for making the State Reservation what it should be.

To do it will cost money, and not a little of it, but the enormous though highly profitable expenditure which fierce competition has caused at many of the famous German springs would not be required here, since Saratoga has no close rivals.

Waiting to Hear the Defense.

Opinion, so far as it has yet been expressed, of the "modern school" proposed by Dr. FLEXNER is by no means as adverse as might have been expected from the outcries hitherto made whenever the three citadels of classic education were similarly attacked. The believers in the supreme virtues of Latin, Greek, and the higher mathematics are sure, however, to speak their minds in due time, for they are an articulate folk—nobody ever denied that—and they will not remain long silent under the accusation that they are utterly wrong in both theory and practice.

And that they are utterly wrong in both is probably not believed even by Dr. FLEXNER himself. So many and magnificent have been the achievements of an innumerable multitude educated along the old lines that the orthodox studies cannot safely or reasonably be called a complete waste of time. But there is no reason why those studies should be slavishly followed by all, and even less why they should be conducted in monastic conditions that are as inharmonious with the life and ambitions of these days as they were congruous with those of the Middle Ages.

The votaries of the classics too often forget that the system of education they advocate was, when devised, and for the class for whom it was devised, as intensely and purely "practical" as is the curriculum proposed by Dr. FLEXNER. It was directly and solely preparatory for the future activities of the only students upon whom it was imposed. They learned what they did, avowedly, in order the better to make their livings and do their work. It was science, then—what there was of it—that would have been unpractical, as is shown plainly enough by the vagaries of the old astrologers and alchemists.

WASHINGTON SQ. CHANGES.

A Vehement Protest from One of Those 'Who Are Greenwich Village.'

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has no voice yet been lifted in protest against the proposed erection of a supermodern, fourteen-story, multi-family, interlocking studio apartment house on Washington Square South? If not, then I raise mine.

I own no real estate in the Washington Square district. I lease no apartments. I am only one of those who have made Greenwich Village and the Washington Square district what it is—who are Greenwich Village—one of those who by their visions of beauty have created America's first home for iridescent souls, first real art centre, first "republic in the air," as one of our number has termed it.

We have no vested property interest, so perhaps no right to protest if the tumbledown picturesqueness of Washington Square South is to be "improved" (save the mark) by the erection of fourteen-story buildings to house garment factories or duplex "studio" apartments. But an atmosphere such as exists nowhere else in America, while it has taken many years to build, can be destroyed very quickly. The fulsome description of this new atrocity in your real estate section of last Sunday speaks of its promoters as "anxious to retain the old-time characteristics of the square." O tempora! O mores! This picturesque dilapidation cannot be made in a day. Myself, I fear it will take this highly polished fourteen-story structure many centuries to weather into appropriate decay.

Not that I have anything to say against this particular apartment house. As far as one may judge from the cut published by you, it has as many Gothic excrescences as a porcupine, or the Woolworth Building; as much window space as an automobile factory; all the hygienic, sanitary, modern, white-tiled splendors of a model ice box. And they are, forsooth, "artists" for whom this thing is being built on what should be sacred ground to every free spirit in America. An "artist" who can afford to purchase an apartment at from $9,000 to $16,000 needs no further exposure.

Is it only commercial values that are worth saving, only real estate that is to be protected? Will none raise a hand to save from profaning modernization the temples of the soul?

SALOMON TOLEDANO.

New York, April 3, 1916.

Must This Garden Go?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it possible that the suggestion in the Sunday Magazine, to the effect that the "Garden of the Heart" in Central Park is to be abandoned, is based on fact? With the amount of money wasted in maladministration of city affairs, cannot a trifling amount continue to be spent on this exquisitely beautiful garden?

MINNIE WOODLE.

New York, April 3, 1916.

The Doctor's Reply.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "Addisonian" in today's TIMES, should like to ask: Why call two gentlemen of the medical profession in a hurry after midnight to render a "trifling service"?

MEDICUS.

New York, April 4, 1916.

FOR DRILL IN SCHOOLS.

The Modified Australian System Proposed for New York Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with interest objections to the Slater-Welsh bill in regard to military training in the schools. As one of those who appeared before the committees to indorse the bill, I should like to say a few words about it.

This bill provides for a modified form of the Australian military system for the State of New York, and is supported by practically all the defense societies in the State. It is framed in accordance with the results of Lieutenant Steever's experience in the schools of Wyoming, and if passed will accomplish a great deal of good both for our boys as individuals and for the State. Briefly, it intends to give a short drill to boys between 16 and 19 years of age, training them in physical exercises, rifle practice, wall scaling, &c., and a brief period of encampment each year. The results of the system as exemplified in Wyoming are so good as to be beyond dispute, as is graphically described in Everybody's Magazine for February. Besides being of value to the boys physically, it will educate them in civics, that is, it will call to their attention the fact that they owe a duty to the State. And last, but not least, it will supply an outlet for their animal spirits which if not properly directed may cause them to "go bad."

As there will probably be quite an effort made on the part of emotional and in some cases selfish people to kill this bill, it is hoped that citizens will write their Senators and Assemblymen and request their favorable consideration of the bill.

D. A. WILCOX,
Assistant Secretary of the National Society for the Advancement of Patriotic Education.

New York, April 3, 1916.

Mexico and the National Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There could be no better illustration of the difference between irresponsible and responsible government than the contrast between Professor Mather's suggestion about calling out the National Guard and sending it to Texas (plus the comment on that proposal in today's TIMES) and the action of the National Government. As I understand it, we are engaged in the delicate operation of trying to capture or kill a powerful bandit, operating in a foreign country, who has extended his operations to our side of the border, without precipitating a war with that foreign country. This is what the whole nation wants done and the National Government is trying to carry out its wish. Now comes Professor Mather and suavely suggests that merely for the sake of an experiment we mobilize our whole available military force and send it to the Mexican border. Could such an act be interpreted in any way but one in Mexico? Carranza would be obliged to ask us what we meant. We would either have to desist or whatever vestiges of orderly government there are in Mexico would go by the board. Villa must be eliminated with the smallest display of force which is capable of conducting the operation consistent with due regard for the men involved. If experiments are to be made with the National Guard let it be a time when turning out the fire brigade will not of itself be the cause of starting a conflagration.

JAMES MARTIN.

New York, April 3, 1916.

Free Access to the Navy Yard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A short time ago, while in New York, I went down to the Brooklyn Navy Yard. At first I was surprised at the ease by which I was able to enter. The sight of the many ships, and the huge bulk of the California and the nearly completed Arizona in the ways, and the fighting ships of the United States Navy lying about at anchor, made me feel that there really was something to be proud of, and that the movement toward preparedness was at least started. The cruiser Washington was anchored off one of the docks, and after walking up the gangplank I found that I could go anywhere on the ship without being questioned or accompanied by anybody. I wandered about the turrets, between decks, engine and dynamo rooms, ammunition hoists, and in fact everywhere I wanted to go. Except for a few sailors lounging around in one or two places I was absolutely alone. Then a submarine lying in drydock offered the same inducements for inspection.

Now I count myself a loyal American citizen, but suppose I had been in the employ of a foreign government, or a foreigner filled with the idea of revenge for some fancied wrong, what untold harm I could have done!

I ask you to publish this, that others may know the possible danger that threatens us, and to ask the question: Would it not lead to greater preparedness if our officials would exert more supervision over the visitors to the seat of our greatest hope for real preparedness, the navy yard?

W. J. CARTWRIGHT.

Williamstown, Mass., March 17, 1916.

Dr. Flexner's Criticisms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Abraham Flexner's well-expressed and carefully considered strictures on the traditional theory of education are most illuminating and apt. Not only are these ideas deserving of closest attention because of their intrinsic merit, but also for the reason that if they are generally adopted they will mark an epoch of the greatest importance in the mental life of the race. The opinions he so clearly sets forth, however, are not new. On the contrary, for many decades they have been brewing and simmering in the minds of thousands of college graduates, who long have waited for a fitting opportunity to join in the chorus, the keynote of which has just been struck by as great an authority as Dr. Flexner. It is to be hoped that the educational world, to whom Dr. Flexner now submits for consideration his advanced and enlightened views, will prove to have remembered that the open mind is as necessary to mental progress as the open door in China is to that country's commercial development.

FRANCIS P. DODGE.

New York, April 3, 1916.

Long May It Wave.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New Yok Post Office, at Thirty-third Street, is a beautiful acquisition architecturally, and it is enhanced a thousand times by just one Star-Spangled Banner—a brilliant splash of color, floating against the gray stone background.

V. W.

New York, March 29, 1916.

TUBEROSES.

The Florist pays me five dollars a week
To help him deliver his set pieces;
And I walk through the streets with my big, unwieldy burden,
Trying to avoid collision with the passers-by.
When you have only a cup of coffee and a piece of bread for breakfast,
As I often have, the perfume of tuberoses,
Close to your face, is apt to make you dizzy;
And I sometimes have queer thoughts in my head
As I trudge along in my thin coat, trying to protect the flowers
From contact with the rude world; I sometimes wonder
Why there are no hothouses for human plants to develop in;
And why these beautiful, heavily-scented blossoms
Are tributes to the Dead, who care nothing about them,
While the money they cost would give comfort and cheer to the Living;
And sometimes—when the perfume is very heavy—I hate the tuberoses,
And fancy they are Vampires, stealing away my blood!

FLORENCE VAN CLEVE.

DEVELOPING GRAPHIC ARTS.

One Way to Bring Beauty Into the Everyday Life of the People.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The perusal of your article relating to the exhibition of American printing in the galleries of the National Arts Club under the auspices of the American Institute of Graphic Arts, which was opened last evening, recalls to my mind a recent afternoon discussion at a prominent New York club of the subject of how best to bring the people to a greater appreciation of art. As I listened to the discussion by men prominent in the art world, and therefore qualified to participate in it, I could not help but note that they spoke only in terms of sculpture and painting. To them art seemed to mean nothing but the fine arts. I came away from that discussion with the regret in my mind that some speaker had not pointed out that a method of approach to the fostering of a greater appreciation of art would be through the industrial arts, one branch of which is the graphic arts, as set forth in this exhibition of American printing.

I remember some years ago approaching a prominent artist with a suggestion that he superintend for me the production of a fine bit of printed work. In making the suggestion I was afraid that he would receive it with the not uncommon attitude of artists, that to devote their talents to an object of utility would be to prostitute them. I was, therefore, gratified to receive this particular artist's assurance that the project was one that met with his entire approval. He said he believed it to be the mission of the artists to instill in people a greater love for artistic things and that he felt he could render a higher service by designing, say, a cracker box that would conform to true art principles in proportion, color and design, and which would help to train the eyes of thousands of housewives and housemaids, than to paint a picture to hang in a parlor and to be seen by only a comparatively few people.

It is gratifying to one interested in the graphic arts to find that in the great museums of Europe fine books and beautiful engravings are preserved with the same loving care accorded to painting and sculpture. They will be preserved forever because the great printers of the past were true artists, and their work is in no more danger of being excelled and supplanted than is the sculpture of Michael Angelo or the paintings of Rembrandt. It is equally gratifying to find in this exhibition of American printing that the specimens of modern work with which it abounds conform to the principles of art which distinguish the examples of early printing shown in the same room.

Modern American printing as shown in this exhibition is bringing art into the everyday lives of the people. When the designers of furniture, decorations, and, may I say, clothes, all adopt, as happily some of them have, and hold to the same true standards of art the best method to bring art into the lives of the people will have been discovered.

JOHN CLYDE OSWALD,
Editor The American Printer.

New York, March 30, 1916.

PURPOSE OF PAY CLINICS

To Provide the Best Medical Care for a Neglected Class.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On Monday, March 27, the New York County Medical Society, without discussion or dissenting vote, expressed itself as opposed to the inauguration of pay clinics, for reasons set forth in the resolutions. A report of the proceedings and a copy of the resolutions voted upon were duly published in THE TIMES of the following day. The resolutions were aimed at a specific institution which is on the eve of opening a pay clinic, and the terms and purposes of the clinic were quoted.

It may be well to call attention to the fact that, while the institution in question is perhaps the first to embark on this line of work on a fairly large scale, other prominent institutions in this city are seriously considering the advisability of establishing pay clinics, to include all branches of medicine and surgery, and to be self-supporting institutions, with a staff of competent attending physicians and surgeons, who will be decently salaried. These clinics are to be in no sense charity institutions. They are to fill a long-felt want for individuals with modest incomes who can afford and want to pay for medical service, but who cannot afford to pay the present prevailing office fees of specialists. By practicing medicine on a co-operative plan it should be possible to render the large financially middle class self-respecting and self-supporting members of the community decent, up-to-date medical service at a reasonable cost.

The field of medical science and practice has become much too large for any one man to be a master of the whole. Hence the due appreciation of Shakespeare's conduct of these scenes would have spared Mr. Granville Barker the flat cone upon which Titania sleeps with her head suspended in air, as well as the quaint device of representing his fairies as golden sculptures in the centre of his stage to indicate that they were not visible.

In "The Tempest" Prospero's "call" is clearly in the inner stage, and most appropriate there; and it is notable that only three brief speeches, and those of no great import, are spoken from this position far up stage. Caliban's rock—"you sty me here in this hard rock"—was on one side of the outer stage, and "the line grove which weather fends your cell" on the other. Both were "practical," and the centre of telling speech and action. Caliban emerges from the rock; Ariel hangs the "glittering apparel" on a line tree and Stephano apostrophizes the tree as he takes off a jerkin.

The most striking use of the outer stage, however, is to represent the ship and its wrecking. Our reconstruction of this "practical property" is based on the study of three plays which represent such scenes, and it enables us to speak every word of the scene and represent all of the implied action—a feat apparently beyond the scope of the pictorial stage of today with all its elaborate mechanism, for the scene has never been given in full during the three hundred years since Shakespeare died.

I need hardly add that our treatment is largely symbolical, addressing itself to the imaginations of the audience rather than to their eyes. The total construction of our ship has cost less than $100, and the stage can be cleared so speedily that Prospero's first scene with Miranda follows without any apparent break. And in spite of all this citation of authority our purpose is not at all archaeological. We reconstruct Shakespeare's stage in order that we may reconstruct his play. That is what amuses us, and we hope that it will amuse our audiences.

JOHN CORBIN.

Deserted by the Breadwinner.

The Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, 69 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, appeals for help for the "Hand" family. Ever since Mrs. "Hand" was deserted by her husband she has had the double task of working to support her four young children and keeping house besides. The effort was beyond her strength, and, finding it impossible to make ends meet, she asked the Bureau of Charities to aid her. Continued assistance will be needed until the oldest boy, aged 13, is able to secure his working papers. For this purpose a fund of $125 is being raised to provide a weekly allowance for the family as a supplement to Mrs. "Hand's" wages. Large and small contributions toward this amount should be mailed to the bureau, marked "For 0261 T."

The bureau acknowledges with thanks the following contributions, received from contributors who could not be reached by mail: Appeal 025 P., Mrs. Woodbury, $5; 0230 S. U., M. A. C., $1; 0260, M. D., $1; Emilie G., 50 cents; 0269 W., Hn. St. G., $1; 0260 E., S. A. H., $1; W. A. M., $1; Harry N. Aitken, $2; cash anon., $1; 0260 B. T. O. J. S., $1; 0260 G., cash anon., $1; L. M. Spier, for Mrs. L., anon., Mrs. T., $10.

SHAKESPEARE'S STAGE.

Evidence That It Was Equipped with a Variety of Scenery.

New York, April 3, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Work on our forthcoming production of "The Tempest" at the Century Theatre has placed the Drama Society in a position to appreciate very keenly Professor Thorndike's admirable article in your Shakespearean supplement; but with our appreciation is mingled a regret that certain peculiarities of the old stage are ignored. The essential is gained when it is admitted that Shakespeare did use scenery—not painted in perspective, but scenic set pieces in the round. Coleridge said that his stage was "a naked room hung with a blanket"; and the idea that it was small and bare, and his stagecraft crude, was for decades honored in so-called Elizabethan productions, to the stultification of Shakespeare and the boredom of his audiences. Extant records show that his stage was large, beautiful, and set with quite an astonishing variety of scenic set pieces. It is our firm belief that it was the most effective vehicle for poetic drama in the history of the world.

The contract for the building of the Fortune Theatre, which was mainly modeled on Shakespeare's Globe Theatre, calls for a stage 42½ feet wide, or six inches wider than the stage at the Century, which is the biggest dramatic stage in New York. Computations of seating capacity based on the dimensions specified place the number at about 2,000, which is the capacity of the Century. This fact is more important than it may appear. Henry Arthur Jones once remarked to me that there is the most intimate connection between the style of a play and the size of the theatre for which it is written; and that to any one who understands such things it is evident that Shakespeare's plays were written for a large theatre.

It is, however, with regard to the use of scenic set pieces that your article seems to us most in need of a supplement. Professor Thorndike limits them to the small inner stage, which was under the balcony at the back of the main stage. This inner stage was only about eighteen feet wide, twelve and a half feet deep, and twelve feet high—a mere alcove as compared to the outer stage. Professor Thorndike says that it alone was used for scenery. The vast outer stage, he says, was "bare of scenery or properties."

To an experienced man of the theatre such conditions are impossible, and fortunately there is abundant evidence—only a small portion of which can here be cited—that they did not exist. The old play "Parasitaster" (cited by G. F. Reynolds in "Modern Philology" among a host of such instances) "shows a tree by which a man climbs up into a balcony." The balcony was placed either over the inner stage or, more probably, at one side of the large main stage, so that to reach it from without the tree would have to be on the main stage. We have, moreover, contemporary prints showing set pieces on the outer stage. The 1615 quarto of Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy" shows the young Horatio hanging by the neck in an arbor, and in surroundings that imply a space much larger than that of the inner stage.

Set pieces on the outer stage are plainly implied in the action of many of the plays of Shakespeare. In "Twelfth Night," when the conspirators have set a trap for Malvolio, Maria says: "Get ye all three into the box tree; Malvolio's coming down this walk." In Ben Greet's production of the scene the conspirators hid behind the jambs of a door up stage, showing their heads one over another. The effect of the scene was mainly lost. If they had retired further up stage behind a box tree in the inner stage the effect could only have been smaller still. As a practical man of

MISS ELEANOR NASH BRIDE AT RAMAQUA

Married to Culver McWilliam at Home of Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Nash, in Rye.

CEREMONY AMID LILIES

Bride Is an Expert Golf Player and a Descendant of the Nashes of Nashville, Tenn.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., April 4.—The wedding of Culver McWilliam of New York City and Miss Eleanor Arnett Nash, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edmund A. Nash, was celebrated here today at the residence of the bride's parents, Ramaqua. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Francis Allen Brown of Savannah, assisted by the Rev. Richard Townsend Henshaw, rector of Christ Church, Rye.

The ceremony took place in the spacious entrance hall at Ramaqua, which was decorated with lilies and palms. The bride, gowned in white tulle and Brussels lace, carried white hyacinths and was attended as matron of honor by her sister, Mrs. Douglas Gorman of Baltimore. Mrs. Gorman was also in white tulle topped by a white leghorn hat trimmed with tulle. She carried Killarney roses and forget-me-nots.

Mr. McWilliam had the bride's brother, Edmund Withirell Nash, as his best man. There were no ushers, as the wedding guests were confined to the immediate families, owing to the illness of the bride's aunt.

Mr. and Mrs. McWilliam are going to California and thence to Honolulu before they return to Rye.

Mrs. McWilliam is a descendant of the Nash family for whom Nashville, Tenn., was named, and is a granddaughter of Sir Hugh Owen of Wales. She is an expert golf player, having won a number of prizes on the Apawamis Golf Club links at Rye, and is also an excellent tennis player. Mr. McWilliam is in the brokerage business in New York City.

MISS ROBINSON TO WED.

Stepdaughter of Clay M. Greene, Playwright, to Marry F. W. Bryant.

Mrs. Clay M. Greene announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Marion Robinson, to Frederick W. Bryant, a son of Major Bryant of the Essex Troop, N. G. N. J., Montclair, N. J. Miss Robinson is a stepdaughter of Clay M. Greene, the playwright, who for twelve years was Shepherd of the Lambs Club, and author of "M'liss," "She Little Trooper," "Struck Oil," "Blue Beard," and many other plays, and of many skits presented at the Lambs Club gambols.

She is a granddaughter of Robert Hewett of Washington, and is a daughter of Mrs. Greene's first husband, Edward S. Robinson, from whom she obtained a divorce in 1907. Mrs. Greene was herself a playwriter, and collaborated with Mr. Greene, before their marriage, in several plays. She married Mr. Greene on March 12, 1911, in the Church of the Strangers, being attended by her two daughters, the Misses Marion and Helen Rose Robinson, and the son, Arthur G. Robinson, then a midshipman in the navy, gave her in marriage.

The wedding of Miss Robinson and Mr. Bryant, it is expected, will take place early next Autumn.

MARRIED AT THE ST. REGIS.

Miss Blanche Wolf the Bride of Alfred A. Knopf.

The wedding of Miss Blanche Wolf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Julius W. Wolf of 40 East Eighty-third Street, to Alfred A. Knopf took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the St. Regis. Magistrate A. H. Geismar of Brooklyn performed the ceremony, in the presence of a few relatives and friends.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore white satin trimmed with old point lace and a tulle veil held with sprays of orange blossoms, and carried lilies of the valley. Miss Marjorie Jacobs was the bride's only attendant. She wore white chiffon over pink taffeta and carried pink roses. Samuel Knopf, Jr., was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Alvin Josephy, Irving Wolf, James Henle, and Edwin Knopf.

After a honeymoon at White Sulphur Springs, Mr. and Mrs. Knopf will reside in this city.

Mrs. Sadie Mayer Weds Geo. Levy.

The wedding of Mrs. Sadie Mayer to George Levy of this city took place at noon yesterday at the home of the bride, at the Hendrick Hudson, 001 West 110th Street. Judge David L. Weil performed the ceremony in the presence of intimate friends. The bride wore a traveling gown of dark blue silk, with a hat to match, and carried a bouquet of orchids. The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast, after which Mr. and Mrs. Levy left for Atlantic City. After a short wedding trip they will make their home in New York.

Brandt-Goldsmith Wedding.

Joseph Brandt, a son of Brackett Brandt, and Miss Ray Goldsmith were married at 3 o'clock yesterday at the Hotel Marie Antoinette by the Rev. Dr. Drachman. Miss Goldsmith was attended by her sister, Miss Lillian Goldsmith, and Mr. Brandt had Tobey De Vries as his best man.

Miss Helen M. Stuart Engaged.

Mrs. William Couch Stuart of 2 East Fifty-fifth Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Helen Marie Stuart, to Ernest Stephens of London, England. Mrs. Stuart was Miss Lydia P. Robinson. Miss Stuart has two younger sisters, the Misses Edith and Lillie Robinson Stuart.

A Son in John De K. Bowen's Home.

Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven Bowen of Chicago may be congratulated upon the birth of a son yesterday in that city. It is their third child, and is to be named Ledyard Stevens, after its maternal grandfather. Mrs. Bowen was Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens of New York, and a granddaughter of the late Dr. Octavius A. White and Mrs. White, (Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler), and also of the late Dr. Alexander H. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, all of this city.

MUSICAL PLAY FOR CHARITY.

Spence School Society to Give Miss Lamont's "The Smugglers."

Miss Katharine Lamont, a daughter of the late Daniel S. Lamont, has written a musical comedy, "The Smugglers," which the society girls making up the Spence School Society, are to present for charity at their annual benefit on May 1 and 2 at the Plaza. James M. Beck, Jr., and Kenneth Clark have written the music for "The Smugglers," and it is to be preceded by Oliphant Downs's "The Maker of Dreams," a one-act playlet.

Miss Lamont, who was one of the débutantes of 1914-15, has written the comedy especially for this benefit. The Entertainment Committee in charge of the benefit has Miss Caramal Carroll as its Chairman, and the other members are Mrs. Franklin S. Richardson and the Misses Margaret Overton, Josephine Bedle, Gertrude Mali, Catherine Colt, and Vieva Fisher. Well-known society girls, including several of the Winter's buds, will take part in the playlet and comedy, and there will be dancing after the two evening performances.

Hitherto these annual entertainments have been for the benefit of a class of crippled children, but this Spring the money is to be used for the house the society has taken in East Sixty-second Street, where orphan babies are cared for until their adoption.

MISS BUEL'S BRIDAL PARTY.

Attendants for Her Marriage to Henry C. Smith on April 26.

The plans for the wedding of Miss Beatrix Buel, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence C. Buel of 103 East Eighty-first Street, to Henry Clapp Smith, son of Mrs. Joseph A. Smith of 480 Park Avenue, have been completed. Miss Buel will have as her matron of honor Mrs. Robert R. M. Emmet, (nee Miss Beulah Hepburn,) and Miss Victoria Buel, the little sister of Miss Buel, is to be the flower girl. Mr. Buel will give his daughter in marriage.

Mr. Smith's best man is to be George K. Denny, and the four ushers are to be Thomas Buel, a brother of the bride; Theodore Steinway, John Sloane, and Gordon M. Maynard. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, April 26, in the Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas, Forty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, and will be followed by a small reception at the Cosmopolitan Club, Lexington Avenue and Fortieth Street.

FOR CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY.

Alumni Plan Campaign to Raise a Fund of $150,000.

A campaign to raise $150,000 to erect an Alumni Memorial Library in the vicinity of the College of the City of New York was planned yesterday at a luncheon in Keen's Chop House, 107 West Forty-fourth Street, by a committee of sixty from the college alumni association.

Three years ago the Board of Estimate agreed to give the City College not only a library site valued at $170,000, but also to appropriate $100,000 to prepare the site, provided the Alumni Association raised a sum sufficient to erect a suitable building. It was said that $20,000 had already been received in cash, and that donations should be made payable to James M. Donald, Treasurer, and mailed to the Secretary, Howard C. Green, at the college.

Aid for Wilson Industrial School.

A welfare concert for the Wilson Industrial School for Girls will be held in Carnegie Hall on next Tuesday afternoon. Julia Culp and Percy Grainger will appear in joint recital. The Wilson Industrial School for Girls is one of the oldest institutions in New York. Founded before the civil war, its object has been to give aid to poor girls on the east side who desire to better their circumstances. The building is at 239 West Sixty-ninth Street, and ever since the institution was founded, it has interested many of New York's most philanthropic women.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Hayward Hosts.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Hayward of 32 West Eleventh Street entertained at dinner last night at their home in honor of Miss Helen Anita De Witt, whose engagement to Dr. Norman E. Titus was recently announced. The dinner was followed by a supper dance at the Club de Vingt, where J. Hornblower De Witt, uncle of the bride-elect, acted as host.

Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Guinness Return

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. Guinness, who had been abroad the last two months, arrived yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam. Lady Wilfrid Peek arrived on the same ship, and after spending a few days with friends here will go to St. Louis, her girlhood home, to visit friends and relatives there. Sir Wilfrid is with the relief expedition in Mesopotamia.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Arrivals from Rotterdam—The Departures.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Rotterdam via Falmouth on the Nieuw Amsterdam were:

The Rev. George Adams, R. S. Barlow, Miss M. C. Bean, Thomas Beard, G. R. Bennett, Walter C. Betts, Dr. and Mrs. E. C. Boddy, Elmer A. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hally Brown, Mrs. H. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Campbell, R. L. Chilvers, Lady Colebrooke, Mrs. H. C. S Collett, H. J. Connor, Mrs. B B Croyn, Mrs H. B. Crowley, J. T. Currie J. V. Daniels, K. C. Darling, W. K. Durward, F. F. Eames, Mrs. Joseph Fels, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Gavin, T. H. George, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin S. George H. Guest, Mr and Mrs Benjamin S. Guinness, Thomas Hall, F. H. Hamilton, Professor Albert van Hecks, William Henderson, R. W. Hunter, Francis N. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald de Koven, W. W. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lumsden, T. D. Meredith, Mrs. Meredith, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Mitchel, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. F. Morris, Charles Munro, Patrick F Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Niblet, Mrs. B. W. Parker, Lady Peek, C. Pennington, R. Douglas Pinkerton, Mrs. L. Portens, Mrs. W. F. Potter, W. W. Purdue, J. S. Sargent, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. O E. Stevens, W. E. J. Todd, I. C. Thomson, John Willison, Miss M. Wickland.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the Finland are:

A. M. Adams, W. M. Alexander, John Aller, A. J. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. W. Birch, H. A. Blackman, T. R. Bond, Mrs. E. M. Brooke, J. D. Bryant, C. W. Camp, James Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chambers, A. P. Cowburn, J. M. Deschamps, Miss M. E. Griffin, Miss M. Howell, Arthur E. Hobson, J. C. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Hodgson, W. S. Kidd, George Leith, G. H. Lemon, C. S. Martin, Mrs. Effie D. Massie, Donald Masson, J. M. Morgan, F. W. Mills, William Oliver, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. G. Palmer, F. V. Parrish, U. S. Consul to Dundee; G. B. Pollard, G. Rimington, Mrs. H. W. Simpson, C. A. Spiller, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tash, Wilfred Ward, Percy Waite, F. A. Wilder, and J. Wood.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday for Glasgow on the Tuscania were:

Charles Fairchild, Mrs. Fairchild, A. T. Mackie, Marshall Stanbury, W. O. Walker, George Anderson, Mrs. H. Beasley, F. A. Dixon, Mrs. H. Murray, Miss Daisy Reid, Mr. and Mrs. George Swan, Mrs. W. J. Watson, Hugh Watson, Mrs. F. S. Williams, and Mrs. Mary Willman.

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681 Fifth Avenue, near 54th St.

MAYOR WILL OPEN BIG FLOWER SHOW

Millions of Blossoms on View at Grand Central Palace at 2 o'Clock Today.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN GARDEN

They Are to Serve Tea and Raise War Relief Funds—Blossom Clock to Tell the Time.

The international million dollar Flower Show opens at 2 o'clock today in the Grand Central Palace, to continue through April 12. Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel will be the guests of honor at the opening and will be entertained in the Tea Garden.

A big clock will tell the time by the flowers blooming on it. Different flowers have a different time for opening, the morning glory at sunrise, the dandelion at 5:30, the water lily at 7, the field marigold at 9, and the star of Bethlehem at 11. Thus those who really know flowers can tell what o'clock it is.

The cash and other prizes offered are valued at more than $16,000, and not only every sort of garden flower, but also everything used in connection with flowers, plants, and gardens, and by the people who tend them, will be shown. There will be displays of greenhouses, machinery for the spraying of plants and caring for them in different ways, insect destroyers, garden seats, Summer houses, garden tools, and baskets.

Red Cross Tea Garden.

The Red Cross Tea Garden, which last year was a big social and financial success, will be greatly enlarged with a new dancing floor for this year. There will be dancing each afternoon and evening with the exception of tonight. Mrs. William Kinnicutt Draper, Secretary of the New York County Chapter of the American Red Cross, is Chairman of the Tea Garden Committee, and Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Vice Chairman. The Tea Garden has been decorated by Lawrence White and Frederic King, and Park Commissioner Ward has loaned flowers.

Today the Vacation War Relief Committee and American Fund for French Wounded will be in charge in the Garden. Mrs. William A. Prime, Jr., is Chairman of the Vacation War Relief Tea Garden Committee, and assisting her will be Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevin, Mrs. A. M. Dike, the Comtesse de la Greze, Mrs. Robert Lincoln Campbell, and Miss Marie Louise Emmet.

Debutantes as Waitresses.

One hundred and fifty members of the Junior League will act as waitresses in the Tea Garden during the week, the work being divided into shifts. Among the débutantes who will act as waitresses today are the Misses Mildred Reeves, Maud Slater, Gladys Waterbury, Helen Rives, Gabrielle Warren, Marie Rodewald, Geraldine Adee, Anne Bradley, Katherine Crosby, Gretchen Damrosch, Georgia Appleton, Marie Johnson, Helen Flake, Noemi Townsend, Katherine Price Collier, and Marie Louise Emmet. Their costumes, designed by Miss Marjorie Curtis, are red, white, and blue, the skirts striped vertically.

Among the private exhibitors in the competitive classes are Clement Moore, George Schlegel, Mrs. F. A. Constable, Mrs. H. Darlington, Adolph Lewisohn, F. E. Lewis, W. B. Thompson, C. K. G. Billings, Mrs. A. M. Booth, D. G. Reid, Bertram H. Borden, Mrs. D. Willis James, Howard Gould, Percy Chubb, Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Charle Louise Emmet Gould, William Ziegler, Jr., Miss M. T. Cockroft, W. E. Kimball, Mrs. J. Murray Mitchell, the Hon. T. M. Warburg, H. F. Guggenheim, Mrs. J. H. Flagler, Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Governor R. Livingston Beekman, Mrs. Oliver Hoyt, Mrs. Payne Whitney, H. M. Tilford, Arthur N. Cooley, Louis Strauss, H. H. Rogers, and Mrs. J. Crosby Brown.

A BLAKELOCK BRINGS $130.

"A Rose" Goes to J. F. Drake at Sale—Rubins's "Salome" $225.

The second evening of the sale of old and modern pictures belonging to different people and estates at the Anderson Galleries last evening brought $7,505, making a total for the two evenings and 200 pictures of $11,876.

A portrait of "Comtesse de Maleziens," by Robert Tournieres, No. 176 in the catalogue, showing a very charming young woman in a décolleté gown, with a feather standing high from her hair, and holding a rose in one outstretched hand, brought the highest price of the evening, going to John Fenning for $475. A little Dutch girl, "Portrait of Elizabeth Spiegel," by D. D. Santvoort, No. 152, three-quarter length figure, the child holding a flute, brought the second highest price, going to J. F. Drake for $430.

Other pictures bringing some of the higher prices were a Blakelock, a signed canvas, 15 inches by 15, by the artist whose work is now so much under discussion, "A Rose," No. 123, which went to J. F. Drake for $130. "Arabs on the March," a French picture, by Georges Washington, No. 150, went to H. Schultheis for $210. "Venice," a water color, by Thomas Moran, No. 151, went to H. D. G. Rohlfs for $185. "Mademoiselle de Marsoilier," by Nattier, No. 155, went to C. H. Smith for $320, and No. 153, the "Portrait of Don Miguel de Burguete," by Juan Bautista del Mazo, went to Eugen Boross for $180. "Late Summer," by Bruce Crane, No. 161, was purchased by J. O. McDermott for $175.

"A Portrait of Joshua Reynolds," by himself, half-length figure in dark red cloak, white stock, and three-cornered hat, No. 167, went to Thomas E. Finger for $285. This portrait was in the possession of Benjamin Haydon, the historical painter, and after his death was brought to this country by one of his pupils.

"March Weather," by Twachtman, No. 172, went to F. G. Oppenheim for $210.; C. H. Smith paid $230 for No. 181, "Countess of Oxford," by the Rev. William Peters; "In the Woods," by William Keith, No. 188, went to Weltmeyer Brothers for $310, and "Salome," by Rubins, No. 191, sold on order for $225. The sale will be concluded this evening.

FINDS TYPHUS SERUM.

French Scientist Discovers Specific for Eruptive Malady.

PARIS, April 4.—Dr. Pierre Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, announced yesterday to the Academy of Sciences the discovery of a serum for the treatment and prevention of eruptive typhus, for which no specific has existed.

The discovery is a result of the researches of Dr. Nicole, Director of the Tunis Branch of the Pasteur Institute. Nineteen cases treated with the serum haven shown marked improvement.

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GASTON LOSES APPEAL AGAINST TRIAL DELAY

Can't Obtain Attendance of Gerard and Other Witnesses During War, Court Holds.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 4.—The Court of Appeal, composed of Lord Justices Swinfen, Eady, Pickford, and Bankes, today dismissed the appeal of Edward Page Gaston from the order of Justice Darling on March 16, postponing the trial of the libel actions brought by Mr. Gaston against THE NEW YORK TIMES and five English papers until after the war, chiefly on the ground that the American Ambassador at Berlin would be unable to give evidence during hostilities.

Mr. Langdon, K. C., in support of the appeal, said it was of the greatest importance to Mr. Gaston to have the action tried as soon as possible and to have the issues decided. His appeal was based on two points—first, that the principle on which the Judge decided the case was erroneous, and, secondly, that the materials on which the decision was based were insufficient.

Mr. Langdon said Mr. Gaston strenuously denied all the circumstances relied upon by the defendants as justification. Undoubtedly it would be necessary for the defendants to call Ambassador Gerard and his private secretary. He contended that in the circumstances the trial ought not to be postponed until the end of the war.

McCardie of counsel said the defendant newspapers stood by every word they had published, but it was essential to their case to call not only the American Ambassador at Berlin, but also a considerable body of evidence from Germany.

For instance, there was what he called the luggage fraud, with regard to which the evidence of German station masters was required. There was also what he would call the lost-relative fraud. His evidence said that Gaston held himself out as having cousins in Germany and as being in a position to find out missing relatives, whereas, in fact, he had no cousins, and all he did was to send photographs of those about whom he desired to find out something to Red Cross officers in Germany; and that in that respect he received £50, and in some cases £75, for doing nothing.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, delivering judgment dismissing the appeal, said it would be idle to say that it was necessary to have in attendance at the trial the American Ambassador at Berlin, his secretary, the American Consul General at Hamburg, two officials connected with the North German Lloyd Company at Bremen, and also various persons who were at present prisoners of war in Germany.

It was manifest that the attendance of these persons could not be secured until after the termination of the war, or until there was a very material change from the present position. He thought, therefore, that the appeal had failed and should be dismissed, but liberty would be given to either party to apply in the event of the circumstances changing before the termination of the war.

The other Judges concurred, and the appeal accordingly was dismissed.

ALUMNAE TO RAISE $400,000.

Women Who Attended Wells College Open Campaign for Fund.

The alumnae of Wells College, one of the first women's colleges to be founded in this country, have launched a campaign which they hope will be the first step in causing their Alma Mater to be ranked with the largest women's colleges in the country. They intend to obtain pledges for $400,000 by June 16, in order to get $100,000 offered by the Rockefeller Foundation. Of the amount needed $150,000 has already been subscribed.

Mrs. William Fellowes Morgan, Honorary Chairman of the Eastern District of the Endowment Fund Committee, whose daughter is a senior at Wells College, opened the campaign yesterday at a meeting of the Wells College Club of New York, held at the Women's University Club. Mrs. Morgan spoke about the methods she had employed in assisting to raise large sums for the Young Women's Christian Association and for the Young Men's Christian Association. Miss Helen Louise Johnson, Chairman of the Economics Department of the Federation of Women's Clubs, also addressed the meeting.

Mrs. Thomas J. Preston, formerly Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who is an alumna of Wells College, attended the meeting. Among the other prominent alumnae are Mrs. Charles E. Hughes, wife of Supreme Court Justice Hughes, and Mrs. Hugh Campbell, a daughter of former Chief Justice Fuller, but neither of these was present.

Never before has the college made a public appeal for funds, having always been supported by rich patrons, and the present appeal has been made, it was explained, because the college was growing poor or because the usual support was not forthcoming, but because of the growth of the college. New dormitories, a new library, and other buildings which have been erected to keep up with the college's growth have made it necessary to obtain more funds, in order to run the college.

In seniority, Wells College ranks before Smith and Bryn Mawr. It was founded in 1868 on the shores of Lake Cayuga at Aurora, N. Y. Smith College was founded in 1871 and Bryn Mawr in 1880. Wells College now has an endowment of but $404,400, while the other two mentioned have over $2,000,000 of productive funds.

"HIGH SPOTS" IN SCHOOLS.

Teachers to Demonstrate Them for Educators' Convention.

All Principals and teachers will receive an invitation today from the Institute for Public Service to help prepare a list of best practices and conditions in New York's school work for distribution when the National Education Association meets here July 3-8. The preparation is in charge of Superintendent L. P. Benezet of La Crosse, Wis. The method of making the list of high spots was explained by the Institute's Director, William H. Allen, yesterday, as follows:

"New York's high spots in school work are far more numerous than even New Yorkers themselves have been told. To a degree that even School Commissioners and General Education Board experts have not discovered, our schools have been relating the course of study and the child to life. When 30,000 out of town guests are expected, for the greatest educational convention ever held seems a time for New York to list the strongest points in its own school work. For several years the low spots have been widely advertised. The schools will not be open during the convention, but specific evidences of progressive work should help visitors see the spirit of the country's largest school system. Then, also, to spotlight points of excellence is one of the best ways to interest teachers in strengthening weak points.

"Numerous school officers are cooperating. High spots are coming in fast. Every visit shows many excellencies. The list will be presented as far as possible through photographs and short 'thumb nail sketches'—a sort of 'where's where' or 'what's what' in New York's schools."

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DENOUNCES INDIAN BILLS.

Choate Says Proposed Laws Would Make Redmen Prey of Schemers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Joseph H. Choate of New York has written to Representative Stephens of Texas, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, protesting against three bills before Congress that would tend to release the Indians from Federal control and permit them to assume unrestricted personal ownership of their lands and property. Mr. Choate takes the view that the practical effect of these measures will be to make Indians, who are not yet ready for individual independence, the prey of designing white men and half-breeds.

"Legislation is now pending in Congress," says Mr. Choate, "which if adopted may overturn the present Indian policy and subject the Indians to the worst possible forms of spoliation, not only from outsiders but from unscrupulous persons within the tribal membership. The bill introduced by Congressman Hastings in the House of Representatives would confer on the Superintendent of the Five Civilized Tribes the authority now vested in the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Secretary of the Interior, respecting the lands and individual moneys of the enrolled members of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma.

Edward Kearney, Jr., Dies Suddenly

Edward Kearney, Jr., Vice President of Van Tassel & Kearney, horse and carriage dealers, and a frequent exhibitor of riding and driving horses at various shows, died suddenly on Monday night at his home, 120 Ridge Road, Rutherford, N. J., in his thirty-ninth year. He came home from his office on Monday and dropped dead while talking with his wife after dinner. Mr. Kearney was born here and was the son of Edward W. Kearney and grandson of Edward Kearney, founder of the firm. He owned several famous horses, among which were Prince Morrell, winner of more than fifty blue ribbons, and a prize trotting team, American Girl and American Boy, which were admired above all others when shown at the Horse Show here.

Olney Arnold's Body Arrives.

The body of Olney Arnold, the late United States Consul General at Cairo, Egypt, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon on the Fabre Line steamer Roma, and will be taken to Providence, R. I., for burial. Mrs. Arnold is ill at Lisbon and could not accompany the body of her husband to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were on the steamer Patria on March 1 when that vessel was attacked by a German submarine off Sardinia. Mr. Arnold was so ill that he had to leave the Patria at Lisbon, and died a few days after his arrival.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE DOUGLAS, Democratic leader of the First Assembly District of Queens, died suddenly from heart disease yesterday, as he was about to cast his ballot in the primary election at 411 Tenth Avenue, Long Island City. He was a candidate for member of the Democratic County Committee, and his brother, Frank Douglas, was substituted on the ticket. Mr. Douglas was in his forty-fourth year.

Mrs. AMELIA GUGGENHEIMER, widow of Jacob H. Guggenheimer, formerly an embroidery importer, died on Monday at her home, 334 West Seventy-first Street.

HIRAM L. FRIEDLANDER, leader of Friedlander's Orchestra for several years, died on Monday at his home, 210 West 107th Street, in his fifty-first year.

WILLIAM H. EMERSON, a lawyer and for twenty years with the legal department of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, died on Monday at his home in Newark, N. J., in his sixty-second year.

CAESAR ISRAEL, a music teacher, died on Monday at his home, 213 West 107th Street. He was born in Germany and came here thirty years ago.

JOSEPH HARRIS JOHNSON, 55 years, formerly doorkeeper of the United States Senate for years, and more recently private secretary to Representative William F. Sheffield, died suddenly on Monday at his home in Providence, R. I.

Captain HARRY DENYSE, one of the last of the old towboat Captains, died on Sunday at his home in Stapleton, S. I., in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. MARY F. RUSSELL, widow of Colonel Henry Sturgis Russell, died on Sunday at her home in Boston, in her seventy-third year.

Mrs. ELLA C. JOHNSON, widow of Benjamin F. Johnson and mother of former Governor James A. C. Johnson of New Jersey, died on Monday at her home in Fort Lee, in her seventy-third year.

HORATIO S. GREENOUGH, a native of Boston, who had lived abroad for many years, died on Sunday at Neuilly, France, in his seventy-first year.

Mrs. ELIZABETH McNEIL, who ten years ago started in the parlor of her home the St. Gabriel's Mission, which is now located in Hawthorne Street, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, died from paralysis on Monday at her home, 333 Hawthorne Street, in her sixty-third year. She is survived by two sons.

ALBERT E. H. OFSTROM, employed in the New York Custom House for many years and Secretary of the Third Ward Republican Club in Flushing, L. I., died at his home in Flushing on Monday after a brief illness. He left a widow, two daughters, and a son.

HOBART AHRENS, 45 years old, manager of the S. Anargyros branch in Manhattan and at one time well known as an oarsman, died on Sunday at his home, 673 Walnut Street, Richmond Hill. He was unmarried.

Miss ESTHER M. SPARROW, daughter of the late William B. Sparrow, a prominent contractor of old Williamsburg, died in the German Hospital on Monday after an operation. She was in her eighty-third year and the funeral services will be held this evening at the home of her sister, Mrs. Maria L. Whaling, 316 Monroe Street, Brooklyn.

JOHN GEORGE AMENT, a member of Lessing Lodge, No. 608, F. and A. M.; the Brooklyn Boss Bakers' Association, and the Brooklyn Technical Society, died yesterday in the Swedish Hospital after an operation. Mr. Ament was 61 years old and lived at 311 East Seventh Street. He is survived by a widow, four daughters, and a son, George, who is editor of The Brooklyn Reform.

CHARLES HENRY COOK, who died in St. Luke's Hospital on Sunday, was born in Brooklyn fifty years ago and was chief adjuster of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in Manhattan. He is survived by three brothers, Edward, George, and John B. Cook, and two sisters, Mrs. A. H. Plummer and Mrs. A. Reuten.

CLAUS POSTEL of 497 Sixteenth Street, South Brooklyn, at one time owner of a number of grocery stores in that borough, died in the German Hospital on Sunday, aged 81 years.

JULES HENRI GEISSLER, 54 years old, an expert accountant, died recently at his home, 335 East Eighteenth Street, Flatbush. He was a native of Paris, France, and had lived in Brooklyn for thirty-one years. His widow survives him.

HUGH McMAHON, a retired carriage dealer of this city, died on Monday at his home, 416 Eighty-first Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-fifth year.

Miss MARY F. WRIGHT, a retired public school teacher, died yesterday at her home, 177 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, from Bright's disease. Miss Wright was born seventy-one years ago in Williamsburg and was a daughter of the late Daniel T. and Margaret Beardsley Wright. Before her retirement she was a teacher in the Wilson Street School for twenty-two years, and before that taught in the Conselyea Street School for eighteen years. She was an active member of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, and was formerly President of the Women's Missionary Society of that church.

THOMAS H. LOWREY, a retired hat manufacturer and formerly for many years a contractor for the supplying of public institutions with hats, died on Monday at his home, 250 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 68 years.

JOHN WALKER, an expert accountant with the United States Indemnity Company of this city, died on Monday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., in his eighteenth year.

JOSEPH E. MILLS, a retired master plumber, died yesterday at the home of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Augustus Olsen, in Bloomfield, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. SUSAN V. SIMONSON, widow of David F. Simonson, died on Sunday at her home, 2,223 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, S. I., in her sixty-seventh year.

JAMES ARTHUR, for many years superintendent of the Richard mine in Dover, N. J., died there yesterday, in his seventy-third year.

MATTHEW A. COSTELLO, an exempt fireman, and a trustee of the Church of the Madonna, in Fort Lee, died yesterday at his home in Englewood, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

LOUIS EDWARD WHITAKER, inventor of tools for garden use, died on Monday at his home in Sussex, N. J., in his seventy-third year.

JOHN B. RISECRANS, a mill owner, died on Monday at his home in Branchville, N. J., after an illness of a day.

ASK FOR and GET
HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
Cheap substitutes cost YOU same price.

PRINTED O'DAY OBITUARY.

Notice in California Newspaper Said to be Due to Malice.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., April 4.—The family of Daniel O'Day, Treasurer of the Venango Oil and Land Company, who has been seriously ill at his country home here for some time, was amazed today by the receipt of scores of telegrams containing condolences because of his death from friends in California, where the family is well known. It was learned that an obituary notice had been inserted in a paper on the Pacific Coast, and, though the author of the notice has not been discovered, it is believed that it was done with malicious intent.

Mr. O'Day has been ill for some time with pneumonia, which followed a severe attack of grip. He had one very critical period, which it is thought may have given rise to the report of his death, and it is learned today that there are once more doubts as to his recovery. Dr. Charles W. Walker of Rye called in several Manhattan specialists in consultation and admitted today that Mr. O'Day's condition is grave.

GEN. CECIL A. LYON DEAD.

Progressive National Committeeman and Texas Lumberman.

SHERMAN, Texas, April 4.—General Cecil A. Lyon, a member of the Progressive National Committee, died here tonight after an illness of several weeks. He was born in Boston, Ga., and was in his forty-eighth year. Mr. Lyon received his education in Austin College and the State Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas. In addition he was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College.

Mr. Lyon was a lumberman and interested in a number of other corporations. He was Vice President of the Hardeman County Irrigation Company, President of the Lyon-Gray Lumber Company, a Director of the M. and P. National Bank and the Great Southern Life Insurance Company. Mr. Lyon was formerly a member of the Democratic State Executive Committee, a delegate to the Republican National Conventions in 1896 and 1900, delegate at large to the same conventions in 1904, 1908, and 1912, and then assisted in organizing the Progressive Party.

He was a member of the Loyal Legion, a number of clubs in Texas, and the Army and Navy Club of New York. His title was won in the Texas National Guard, of which he was the commanding officer at the time of his death.

Miss Marie Cameron, Recluse, Dies.

Miss Marie Cameron, 70 years old, once wealthy, died late Monday night at the King's County Hospital, Brooklyn. Miss Cameron, who lived at 192 Lincoln Street, Flushing, a house which she owned, was found on March 9 last by Miss Ada Smith, an agent for the Associated Charities of Flushing, suffering from starvation and exposure. Miss Cameron came to Flushing forty years ago from England and was a visitor for many years in many of the best families of the town. Later she became a recluse. Efforts to find her relatives have been unsuccessful.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged

SLATER—SATZ.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Satz of 2 West 120th St. announce the engagement of their daughter Etta M. to Frank Slater.

SCHROEDER—HILL.—Dorothy M. Hill to J. Leonard Schroeder.

SEEGERS—WHEELER.—Hazel M. Wheeler to Justus H. Seegers.

Married.

LEVY—MAYER.—At the "Hendrik Hudson," 601 West 110th St., Mrs. Sadie Mayer to Mr. George Levy, on April 4, 1916, by Judge David L. Weil. Dallas and Waco (Texas) papers please copy.

RICH—BROWN.—Mr. Endicott Gardner Rich to Miss Hazel May Brown, Sunday, April 2, 1916.

Brooklyn.

BAYLIS—HENWOOD.—April 4, Edith M. Henwood to William I. Baylis.

GILBERT—TURNER.—April 4, Helen Turner to Charles A. Gilbert, Jr.

MacNEIL—FLICKE.—April 4, Veronica E. Flicke to Belden M. MacNeil.

Died

ALEXANDER.—April 3, Leopold, beloved husband of Esther Alexander. Funeral residence, 22 Fayette St., Brooklyn, April 5, 2 P. M.

ALLISON.—Jo Webster, Lieutenant Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry, Wednesday, March 29, at Fort Bliss, Texas, son of Amanda Porter and Jo Webster Allison of Dallas, Texas, and grandson of Nashville, and Mrs. Alexander Porter of Nashville, and husband of Mary de Rasmes Allison. Interment at West Point Wednesday, April 5.

ARMINGTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, April 4, 1916, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Ezra Teltter, Mary Turck Armington. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,634 St. Nicholas Avenue, on Friday, the 7th inst., at 8:30 P. M.

ARNETH.—Edward, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Arneth, at his late residence, 1,726 Wallace Av. Funeral service at the Church of Our Lady of Solace, Wednesday morning, at 11.

BIESECKER.—Royale R., son of the late John Stokes Biesecker, at his late residence, 105 Bainbridge St

GIANTS DEFEAT NEW ORLEANS NINE---CANADIANS WIN FAST HOCKEY FROM PORTLAND TEAM

ROUSH AND KAUFF GET WINNING RUN

Two Ex-Feds and Tesreau Chief Figures in Giants' Defeat of New Orleans.

VICTORY COMES IN NINTH

Ozark Jeff Atones for Poor Start by Mowing Pelicans Down Consistently for Six Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 4.—Former Federal League warriors won a game for the Giants here today when the New Orleans team, champion of the Southern Association, was nosed out in the ninth inning and defeated by a score of 5 to 4. The Federal recruits, however, must divide the glory with Jeff Tesreau, who put the Giants under a handicap at the start and then held the Pelicans to one hit in the last six innings. Tesreau is the first of McGraw's pitchers to hurl a nine-inning game this Spring.

Benny Kauff scored the winning run in the ninth, and it was Roush's hit that drove him in. Kauff did not get a hit himself, but he made three fancy catches. Roush also starred in the field. Bill Rariden, who caught Tesreau after Doolin was injured in the first inning, made two of New York's hits—one a double—and scored two runs. He also handled Tesreau splendidly.

The Pelicans made all their runs and seven of their eight hits in the first three innings before Tesreau got into his stride. After that he put all but one of the batters who faced him back on the bench, and only three of the Pelicans went to bat in each inning after the third. Stansbury singled in the eighth, but was immediately involved in a double play.

The Giants had to fight hard to overcome the early lead of the local team. They tied the score in the seventh, and only a doubtful decision in the ninth prevented extra innings.

The weather was fine, but the attendance was only fair. Most of the 1,500 fans came out to see Kauff, who had been heavily featured in the local press. Benny did not hit the ball out of the infield, but once he drove a hard liner which the New Orleans shortstop captured.

The Pelicans hammered Tesreau hard at the start. Stansbury doubled in the first inning and scored on a single by Massey, who advanced on Edmondson's hit, and scored on a double steal. It was on this play that Dooin was spiked. The umpire called Massey safe at the plate after Dooin had tagged him a foot away.

A double play stopped the local men in the second inning, but in the third they got going again. With one out Eschen and Massey singled, moved up on an infield out, and scored on Sylvester's hit. After that just nineteen batters faced Tesreau, and only one reached first. After the third round only three Pelicans went to bat in each inning.

The Giants put over the winning run in the third inning on hits by Rariden and Doyle. Rariden again scored in the fifth, when he doubled and came home on a single by Burns. The Giants would have won in the seventh but for a double play. Merkle beat out an infield hit and scored on Fletcher's double. Bluhm then fumbled Roush's grounder for the only error of the game. Rariden drove into a double play, but while it was being enacted Fletcher scored the tying run.

Dixie Walker began pitching in the eighth. He got by for one round, but walked Kauff in the ninth. Merkle grounded to the shortstop, who ran across second base and then threw the batter out at first base. It appeared that Kauff was forced, but the umpire ruled that Massey had not touched the base. This was an important decision, as Kauff breezed to third on Fletcher's infield out and scored on Roush's clean single to right.

The Giants left here tonight for Chattanooga, where they will play tomorrow their last exhibition before meeting the Yankees at the Polo Grounds. The Cleveland team, which attended today's game, tried to get McGraw to stay here for a game tomorrow, but the Chattanooga game could not be canceled. The score:

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A	NEW ORLEANS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	S'bury, 3b.	4	1	2	0	2
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	1	4	Eschen, cf.	4	1	1	2	0
Zob't, 3b.	4	0	0	1	0	Massey, ss.	4	2	2	4	6
Kauff, cf.	3	1	0	3	0	Edson, rf.	4	1	1	2	0
M'kle, 1b.	4	1	2	11	0	Sylv'r, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
F'ch'r, ss.	4	1	2	0	5	Kn'p, 2b.	4	0	0	3	3
Roush, rf.	4	0	1	5	1	Bluhm, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
Doots, c.	3	0	0	7	2	Debey, c.	3	0	0	2	2
R'den, c.	4	2	2	3	0	Smith, p.	2	0	0	1	2
Tr'au, p.	3	0	0	0	3	Walker, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						*Miller	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	38	5	9	27	13	Total.	33	4	8	27	16

*Batted for Smith in seventh inning.

Error—Bluhm.

New York	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	1	—5
New Orleans	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Innings pitched—By Smith, 7; by Walker, 2. Runs made—Off Smith, 4; off Walker, 1. Hits apportioned—Off Smith, 6 in 7 innings; off Walker, 2 in 2. Two-base hits—Stansbury, Merkle, Rariden, Fletcher. Stolen bases—Massey, Edmonson, Roush. Struck out—By Tesreau, 8; by Smith, 2. Base on balls—By Walker, 1. First base on error—New York, 1. Left on bases—New York, 3; New Orleans, 2. Double plays—Fletcher, Doyle, and Merkle; Massey, Knaupp, and Bluhm; Roush and Merkle. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Holly.

COLTS SCORE A SHUTOUT.

Pitcher Stroud of Young Giants Allows Birmingham Only Six Hits.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 4.—The Giants' Colts won a one-sided game from the local club by a score of 6 to 0 today. Stroud, who did the hurling for McGraw's youngsters, allowed only six hits and kept them well scattered. The fielding and batting of the colts were very good, each man getting one or more hits, Jacobsen heading the list with three singles. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	—6	15	0
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	3

Batteries: New York—Stroud and Kocher; Birmingham—Perryman, Black, Johnson, and Houser. Two-base hits—Babbington, Coombs. Three-base hit—Farrell. Umpire—Mr. Stradford.

COLUMBIA SQUAD REDUCED.

Coach Coakley Retains Twenty-nine Men for Baseball Team.

Coach Andy Coakley made a second cut in the Columbia baseball squad last night, reducing the candidates to twenty-nine in number. Seven pitchers are retained and twelve infielders. In lieu of practice yesterday afternoon, Captain Watt and Coach Coakley instructed the entire squad in the training requirements. The following are retained on the squad:

Catchers—T. A. Clute, A. Goodman, L. B. Lane, A. H. Temple.

Pitchers—R. D. Beck, W. T. Criswell, Jr., G. Filepetti, M. F. Levy, G. A. Smith, E. D. Shea, H. Pinsky.

Buonaguro, H. F. Butler, E. H. Cleary, Buonguro, H. F. Butler, E. H. Cleary, T. F. Cosgrove, F. Dunn, Jr., W. F. Gorman, E. W. Hastings, J. Houck, W. J. Mannion, M. H. Mernstein, F. G. Spottke.

Outfielders—Reynolds Benson, W. W. Dwyer, E. T. Haskins, J. A. Laird, G. B. Murphy, J. A. Newman.

Princeton Cancels Holy Cross Game.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 4.—The baseball game scheduled for tomorrow between Princeton and Holy Cross was canceled tonight because the field is not in condition.

STORM KEEPS YANKS IDLE.

Game with Superbas to be Played Today If Weather Permits.

Rain and a damp, chilly atmosphere, which was peculiarly suggestive of pneumonia and tonsilitis, prevented the opening of the baseball season at Ebbets Field yesterday between the Yankees and Brooklyns. If the weather will only meet the baseball people half way today, the teams will play this afternoon at 3 o'clock. If the weather remains raw, however, Managers Donovan and Robinson will not risk subjecting their high-priced baseball flesh to the elements.

While no conclusive evidence was produced to bear out their statements, every one connected with the Brooklyn Club openly admitted that the Dodgers would win the pennant in the National League, while every one connected with the Yankees conceded the flag to Donovan's aggregation. The baseball club owner or manager who, in the Springtime, openly states that his club cannot win a pennant is yet to be discovered.

The official news given out by both clubs was practically the same, and concisely amounted to this: "The team never looked so good. The club that beats us wins the pennant."

The Yankees got back yesterday morning feeling very fit after their recreation and vacation in the South. All the players admitted that they had endured with fortitude the arduous sojourn under the warm southern sun, with no place to live in except sumptuously furnished hotels. All the players were in good shape except Caldwell and Slim Love, who have slight injuries.

Captain Huston said he believed that the club would show surprising batting strength. The men have been hitting the ball hard in the South, and Captain Huston looks for great hitting performances, especially from Baker and Lee Magee.

Tomorrow the Yankees will play the Colonial A. C. team of New Haven at the Polo Grounds. The Giants are expected back tonight, and will play Yale at New Haven tomorrow. The Brooklyns will open a series of three games against the Boston Red Sox tomorrow at Ebbets Field.

KAHANAMOKU ON THE JOB.

Great Hawaiian Swimmer Here to Contest in Many Meets.

Duke P. Kahanamoku of the Hui Nalu Club of Honolulu and W. T. Rawlins, President of the Hawaiian Association of the A. A. U., visited A. A. U. headquarters yesterday afternoon and conferred with Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, in relation to the arrangements for the various swimming championships in which Kahanamoku is to compete.

The Duke and Mr. Rawlins will leave here this afternoon for Chicago, where the bronze swimmer will start in one of the three special races which are to be held at the Illinois A. C. pool on Thursday evening. Thereafter Kahanamoku's schedule is as follows: 100 yards championship at the Pittsburgh Aquatic Club, April 8; 220 yards championship at the New York Athletic Club, April 10; 500 yards championship at the Missouri A. A. A. tank, April 22;

CLOSE MATCH WON BY PAYNE WHITNEY

He Puts D. P. Rhodes Out of Court Tennis Title Play in a Thrilling Five-Set Contest.

SEMI-FINALS ARE REACHED

Other Survivors Are C. E. Sands, C. S. Cutting, and Joshua Crane, Each of Whom Has Easy Victory.

Four matches were played yesterday in the national amateur court tennis tournament at the Racquet and Tennis Club, the semi-final round of the event being reached. Those players who are still in the competition are Charles E. Sands, Payne Whitney, and C. S. Cutting of New York, and Joshua Crane of Boston. Sands won his way to the semi-final round by gaining an easy victory over George W. Wightman of Boston, the score being 6–3, 6–0, 6–2. C. S. Cutting disposed of the Philadelphian, W. H. T. Huhn, in a match that was unexpectedly one-sided. The score was 6–2, 6–3, 6–3. Joshua Crane defeated Lawrence Waterbury at 6–1, 6–1, 6–4, and Payne Whitney won a rousing contest from D. P. Rhodes of Boston, the match going to five sets with the scores 2–6, 6–2, 6–0, 5–7, 6–3.

There was better tennis and better competition yesterday than during the playing of the first round. The survivors of the opening round were in the swing of the game and played a quality of tennis that was at times spectacular. Sands and Crane made their first appearance in the event, and though their matches were not hotly contested, they displayed skill that promises well for the character of the contests that will be staged today.

Payne Whitney showed steady tennis in his first round match, but yesterday he played even better, brilliant strokes being in evidence frequently. He played some tennis that was not quite up to par, too, but rallied from the lapses and toward the end did excellent work, just when it appeared that Rhodes was ready to come through with a rush and snatch the victory.

But of all the brilliant play that of C. S. Cutting stood out most noticeably. It had been anticipated that W. H. T. Huhn, who drew a bye in the first round, would make a determined bid to come through at the expense of Cutting. He made the effort but it proved entirely unavailing. Sometimes he was at the top of his game and then Cutting was pressed to gain points; but Huhn contributed in large part to his own defeat by failing to make good on returns that should have been sent back with ease. He had an abundance of speed, but used it somewhat to his own disadvantage, for in playing the ball low and forcibly he frequently netted.

Occasionally Huhn drove with such power to the back wall that the rebound brought the ball well toward the centre of the court. But it needed more than speed to defeat Cutting, who showed a crafty court generalship, which leads to the belief that he will be a hard man to defeat in later stages of this year's tournament. His placing was well calculated, and he was nimble in covering the court, so that Huhn, himself a spry player, was under a disadvantage.

For keen competition the Whitney-Rhodes match supplied all that could be desired. It was a test of mettle that tried both contestants to the utmost. Rhodes, though beaten, was no easy victim, for there was hardly any time during the contest when it could be taken for granted that he was out of the race; in fact, at some stages it appeared likely that he would be the winning contender. It was unfortunate for Rhodes that he happened to play Whitney when the latter was showing his fastest pace. A little break of the luck might have turned the tide of the contest, so close was the struggle.

Whitney did not get started at top speed in the first set and Rhodes took it at 6–2. The two games that Whitney won were right at the outset. After that he could not match the play of Rhodes, who took full advantage of Whitney's temporary weakness, and by nice placing forged to the front. Whitney getting only five points in the next four games. With the set turning against him Whitney tried desperately to evade defeat and carried the next two games to deuce, only to lose each one.

In the second set Whitney again started by taking the first game, and Rhodes replied with victories in the next two, which went to deuce. Whitney's game, though he was as yet not winning, was showing improvement, and the full tide of success flowed to his standard a little later. He judged his stroke to a nicety, placing the ball almost where he willed. Frequently he scored to the grille and to the dedans, and game after game tumbled to him, Rhodes's defense being shattered by the brilliancy of his opponent. Whitney ran out the second set by taking five straight games in which Rhodes scored only eight points.

The same success prevailed for Whitney in the next set, which he swept through to victory without a falter. There was a momentary pause as two of the games were carried to deuce, but Whitney won them, and his string of victories was unbroken. Rhodes failed to gain a game in the third set, so that Whitney had made, at the conclusion of that set, a run of eleven straight games.

Whitney kept right on in his triumphal march, taking the first two games of the fourth set, and it seemed probable that he would earn a quick decision in this as he had in the previous set. There was bound to be a break, however, and it came after the winning of the thirteenth straight game. Both the third and fourth games were carried to deuce, but Whitney lost both of them. His game was not so well sustained, weak moments coming here and there, and Rhodes, in addition, realizing that it was now or never, exerted himself to greater endeavor.

As Whitney's play weakened that of Rhodes grew stronger. The former found the net more frequently and flubbed some shots that proved costly. He changed racquets several times, but there was no magic in a racquet that could combat the steady up-hill climb of Rhodes. Victories alternated for several games, and then Rhodes wrought havoc with Whitney's game by clever placing and success in striving for the chasis. The former ran out the set by taking four straight games, the last two of which were love contests.

The final set was a nip and tuck struggle. Whitney won the first game, and Rhodes the second. With a decision at stake, Whitney played hard and succeeded in winning three games in a row, one a deuce game at 7 points to 5. The next two went to Rhodes, and then Whitney ran it out by brilliant play in the next two games.

Sands in his match against Wightman showed an effective service, scoring a number of service aces, and his play from the side wall to the dedans was deadly accurate. In placing, too, he outclassed his Boston opponent. Crane, in playing against Waterbury, found the grille an enticing objective. In the second set he scored five times in succession to this point of vantage.

METROPOLITAN CUP MATCH.

F. S. Appleby Will Play Poggenburg for Billiard Trophy on April 21.

The Metropolitan Cup, an amateur billiard trophy, which through lack of competition for it has been almost forgotten, will be brought back into play through the challenge of Francis S. Appleby. The trophy has been won three times by J. Ferd Poggenburg and he has accepted a challenge from Appleby. The match for the trophy will be played at the Liederkranz Society on April 21. The contest will be 300 points at 18.2 balkline and should Poggenburg be the victor, he will have four legs on the trophy and the required number for permanent possession is only five.

J. Howard Shoemaker, holder of the amateur pocket billiard championship, and C. M. Munoz, both of the Amateur Billiard Club, will go to Bridgeport tonight to play at the Algonquin Club. Henry S. Osborne, one of the contestants in the recent amateur championship, arranged for such a trip by some of the local players, just after the close of the tournament at the New York Athletic Club, and he will be one of the contestants against the New York team tonight.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—16. Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Leave granted to file brief in opposition to motion to strike from answer on or before Friday next.

492—Kansas City Southern Ry. Co. v. Myra N. M. Jones, admr., &c.—Argument continued.

773—Seaboard Air Line Ry. v. J. T. Renn.—Argued.

502—J. Bingham v. J. J. Bradley, U. S. Marshal, &c.—Submitted.

895—David Lamar v. U. S.—Argument commenced.

365 to 372—United Railways Co. of St. Louis et al. v. City of St. Louis.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 5: Nos. 365, (to 372,) 372, 731, 954, 402, 777, 666, 808, 830, 449, 614, 847, 863, (and 684 and 865,) 611, and 889.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Fisher Hydraulic Stone Co<Warner. Re Wray.
Herzog<C Killer & Co.
Autopiano Co<Clavi-tola Co.
Nat Binding Mach Co<Larkin Co.
Watt<Weston.
Munson SS Line<Glasgow Naviga Co.
Porter Safety Seal Co<Brooker Co.
Stager<US.
Robinson<Roe.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity calendar.

Rice & Adams<Levy Dairy Co.
Miller Rubber Co<Behrend.
Nat Metal, &c, Co<Horowitz.
Hogg<Maxwell.
Rocke<Goodman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Re Kobre & Greenberg. Motions at 2 P. M.:
Bogert et al<South Pacific Co.
Ely<Flemington. Angelino<SS Siamese Prince.
US<Carlozza et al.
Prendergast<Santa Rosalda.
Individual D C Co<Pub Serv Cup Co.
Hubbell, Slack & Co<SS Segurana.
Conron<Cauchois.
Haraszthy<Penn RR et al, (4.)
Maroni<Segurana SS Co et al.

DISTRICT COURT — Veeder, J. — At 10:30 P. O. Building—Criminal calendar at 10:30 A. M.

Crown Cork & Seal Co<Amer Corp Spec Co., (for trial.)
For call:
Solomon<Kaufman, Burt Co<Cohen & Bro.
Wolf<National Parlor Suit Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—Room 812, P. O. Building—Criminal calendar.

US<Wunsch. Same<Mumtley. Same<Wilton. Same<Macaroni Co. Same<Pakas & B, (2.) Same<NA Brew, (5.) Same<Ferrarotto. Same<Bello. Same<Cestino. Same<Poppiano.
Geoghegan<Bronston Bros & Co.
Brambhall-Deane Co<McDonald. People<Harrington. Glass<Glass. Leonard<Montague. O'Loughlin<Bever-wyck Co. Dethloff<Voll.
Same<Manno. Same<Micari. Same<Morgan. Same<Fetherson. Same<Carey. Same<S Gumpert Co, (S & J Gumpert.) Same<Rosen, Wagner, Brodet. Same<J & C Mathan.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M., Room 816, P. O. Building.

US<Fromm & Weiller.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J.; Laughlin, Dowling, Page and Davis, JJ. J.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Cont Coal, &c, Co<Kilpatrick. Re Hernandez.
Geoghegan<Bronston Bros & Co.
Hart<Equit Life Assur Society.
Brambhall-Deane Co<McDonald. People<Harrington.
McCaddon<Cent Trust.
Boyle<Mallory SS Co.
Farley<Carey.
Glass<Glass.
Leonard<Montague.
Canepori<Bernheimer & Schwartz P B Co.
O'Loughlin<Bever-wyck Co.
Warner-Godfrey Co<Triangle Waist Co.
Dethloff<Voll.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Guy, Clinton, and Whitaker, JJ.—Appeals from the Municipal Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Prince<Behal. C N<Crittenton Co<CNY.
Re Ganter.
Gregory<Oliver Typewriter Co.
E. Fougera & Co, Inc<Same.
Parke Davis & Co, Inc.
Price<Ball.
Agminaas<Wilkes-Barre Colliery Co.
Shoninger Brothers<Duval.
Stansbury<Stansbury.
Berry<Johnstone.
Schneider<Kaeffel.
Titus<Cent Park, N & E R R.
Re Aaron.
Re Kramer, (Sin-shelmer.)
Farson<Crolsic Realty
Levine<Lincoln Hospital and Home.
Schneider<Prendergast
Dooley<Erie R R.
Goldman<Swaab, Jr.
Re Brauwer.
Garvey<Gimbel Bros.
Newman<Newman.
Wise<Marx.
Evans<Raymond.
Arnold<Cons Tel & Elec Sub Co.
German<German.
Cohen<Diamond.
Deutsch<Berger.
Goldberg<Janover.
Jones<Emery.
Lewis<Howe.
Tedesca<Leland.
Mershon<Tailors' Soc (Local Union 390), &c.
Villaret<Villaret.
Brown<Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.
People, &c<Pryor.
Palmer<Fletcher.
O'Hara<Saydah.
Axler<Axler.
Benemio<Benemio.
Nicolasi<Gindice.
Re Bruere.
Kemp<Kemp.
Guilty<Int R T.
Clark<Clark.
Adelstein<Pinkerton.
Queen<Queen.
McVickar<Realty Realization Corp.
Finch<Hall.
Dahlgreen<Dahlgreen
Bergner<Haas.
Schmidt<Schmidt.
Halpern Co & Co.
Chardak<Chardak.
Falke<Balke.
Re Eagle.
Purdy<Purdy.
Kashower<Mintzer.
Cooper<Greenhut.
Irwin<Steinberg.
Sahlmann<Deutsche Betriebsgeselshaft, &c.
Chamberlain<Chamberlain.
Goldfarb<Drucker.
Springer<Kerschen.
Meyersohn<Met Life Ins Co.
Re Verde<Cotillo.
Schaefer<Lutz.
Wilson<Herbert & Hutzgen Co.
Brennan<Haas.
Silverberg<Greenfeldt.
Ackerley<Ackerley.
Schmidt<Cassara, (2.)
Kurent<Rosenberg.
Schmidt<Cassara.
Zuzenberg<Goldstein.
Miller<Bailey.
Soltz<Soltz.
Jones<Atterbury, (2.)
N Y Sav Bank<Kaufman.
Farrell<Arcnibald.
Josephlovitz<Jager.
Blum<Stern Bros.
Butchkowsky<Kern.
Crowe<Mason-Seamon Transp Co.
Painter<Fletcher.
Barclay<same.
Herch<Ehret.
McCrackin<McCrackin
Sindler<Sindler.
Howgate<Howard.
Welsh<Welsh.
Wilk<Schwartz.
Requa<Lovin.
Strassburger<Dubo.
Pirie<Pirie.
2d Av Dev Co, Inc<Schee.
Keller<Mother Lode Copper Mines Co.
Re Cook.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, Morfoot<Maldonado<US Fid, &c, Walker.
J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Schwartz<Schwartz.
Christman<Merritt.
Morsell<Morsell.
Petry<Matz.
Kidder<Adrian Pet Co.
Lockwood<Lavers.
Kupec<Kupec.
Lyons<same.
Staff<Staff.
Horner<Schreiber.
Belsky<Belsky.
Am Bill Posting Co<Springer.
Neuwalder<Neuwalder
Magnard<Wagner.
Demurrer: N Y Edis Co.
Parsons<Parsons.
Griffin<Griffin.
Rubber & Cel, &c, Co<Fed Adv Agcy.
Undefended divorces: Sam<Wallenstein, Newman, Grady, Wiener, Genntison, Grossman.
Lefkowitz<Lefkowitz.
Ferrel<Ferrel.
Rosenbaum<Rosenbaum.
Roth<Roth.
Muldoon<Slaver.
Catner<Catner.
Whitehead<Polk.
Caswell<Caswell.
Sobel<Sobel.
General calendar: Gritz<Rocke. Healey<Healey.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari calendar. Case on—Oppenheimer<State Bd of T C (13.)

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS — Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Morgan<Morgan. Elmore<McMartin. Peldman<Weiss.
Merch Bk of Canada<McGrath. Case on.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Gershenson<Stone. Bressler<Nas El RR. Schrieber<Du Chette. MacLeod, &c<Birdsall. Rothman<Gluck. Bobyoch<N Y C RR.
Nolan<same. Watson<Rexton Rty. Cohn<Nass Elec RR. Barrett<N Y & Q C Ry Case on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Orteiero<Douherty. No day calendar.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Tetanis<Vlasto. No day calendar.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Marshall<NY Rys. Mallon<Lyons. Walsh<NY Rys. Sheppard<Nich Cop Co. Phillips<Stern Bros, (2.) Carroll<Otis Elev Co. Inness<La Vigne.
Lemler<Friedman. Wolinsky<Lichenstein. Vellone<Postal Transfer Service, Inc. Heiman<Kings Co Tr. Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Sneidenman<Warheit Pub Co. Liebowitz<NY Rys. Zuninan<same.
Ainezaga<Fernandez. Farrell<NYC Int Ry. Case on.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Yonkowitz<Besaunder. Delaney<Gallagari. Frankenfield<Kappel.
Bloodgood<NY Tel Co. Clear.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Fallon<Erie RR. Hogan<Hecker-J-J Milling Co.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tobin<Am Letter Co. Gordon<CNY. Dennehy<Kingsbridge Con Co. J Weintraub<Jacklowitz. A Weintraub<same. De Palma<Forest Box, &c, Co.
Rugen<CNY. Moore<Bloch. Shapiro<Friedman. Stanziale<Briante Con. Stanton<Steinert. O'Brien<Bronx Taxi. Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Russo<NY Rys. Dever<same. Du Val<Fischer. Adkins<Bonwit.
Boody<Baker. P Medal<Mondschein. A Medal<same. Clear.

PART XII.—Delehanty, Bader<Wiener, (2.) Kirschman<Steeplechase Park Co, (2.) McNamee<Borland. Block<Linch. Dunne<Kahn. Knopfer<CNY.
Nahoum<C I & B RR. Galomb<CNY. Brown<Levy. McMahon<McGuire. Duffy<Penn RR. Lounsbury<CNY. Case on.

PART XIII.——, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess. The following cases will be transferred to the day calendar of Part VIII. for Thursday April 6.
Low<Spitzner. Chapin<Taylor. Markowitz<Carpenter. Gottlieb<Polach, (2.) Bojuischuck<Am Wet Wash L Co. Josephowitz<Jager. Majosky<NY Tel Co. Scannell<Gillespie Co. Cody<Preuss. Randolph<Field. Spiceman<M Groh's Sons. Mogelof<Ruppert.
Keneely<Halpern. Farrissy<Clementa. Weinstein<Hodwack. Northeastern Con Co<Carlan. Falcono<Wells. Fyelman<Well. Bernstein<Columbia O K Ice Cream Co. Zeplin<Werner. Fortunato<Pusco. Golden<Bergen. Haupt<Mayer. Crosby<Gruax.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Share & Triest Co<CNY. No day calendar.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Nagy<Lipman. Hanna<Di Paoli. Stewart<Thorburn. Fried<Tilzer. Axelrod<Steckler. Demarest Co<Adams & Monlant. Regg<Walsh.
Adams Laundry Mach Co<Sinn. Dunlop<NY Alco Film Service. Stanton<Colt. Goldsmith<Schuss. P A Payton, Jr, Co<Miller. Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
East Asph Pav<CNY. Harris<Lawrence. NY Assets Realization Co<Thompson. New Netherlands Bk<Seminole D & D (2.) Perlman<Donohue. G R Read & Co<Sturgess. Fleming & Reaveley<Shubert.
Wilson<Ill Surety. Sutter<Century Bk. Branower & Sons, Inc<Walden. Mann<Malatsky. Saks & Co<N Y Edison Co. Kerr<Ward. Atterbury M C Co<, Atterbury C T Co. Dollan<Littlefield. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, Smith<Montgomery. Donnelly<Murphy. Williams<Saladino. Halperin<NY Cons RR Hale<Cort. R B Shimer & Co<Kings Co Refrig Co. Pesoa<MacKinstry. Cohen<Kessler. Allen<Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc. Asso Authors & Composers<Ward Synd. McManus<Crandall.
J.—At 10:30 A. M. Cragin<Berkeley. Jakovice<Vlasta. Prudential Mllg Co<Goldstein. Grau<Chandler. US Wood Preserv Co<CNY. Well<Globe Ind Co. Heilbronner<Fidelity & Casualty Co. Mack<Field. Hunt<Harrisburg, Pipe, &c, Co. Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Alexander Schroetter, Cordelia C. Miller, James Dillon, Dora Seckel, Mary C. Archibald, Lizzie M. Somers, E. F. W. Becker, P. A. Hammond, C. W. Busch.
M. H. Bernstein, J. Middleton, John Antoniazzio, Sarah C. Waters, John E. Ketcham, W. R. Townsend, C. C. Williamson, John Sack, Robert Martin, Cornelia H. Dayton.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Contested wills:
Case on—Herbert M. Bingham.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Gerschenowitz<Siegel & Barnett. Gerstenzang<Rosenstreich. Suau<Ford. Singer<St James Amuse Co. Warny<Reynolds. Delmonicos<Hinck. Stolts<Marasco. Alexander<Gumperts & Co. (2.) Seaman<Hallet & Davis Piano Co. Vacoato<Cranford. Dicola<Gilmartin. H Goldwater & Co<Saffer Bros. Demarest<Demarest & Co. S Casolo & Bros<Stehelin. Slean<Wilson. Goldstein<Old Dom SS Kroopen<Baren & Schwartzberg Co.
Levitus<Frye Co. Thurston<Coe. Telescope Cot Bed Co<Stelfeld Bros. Paur<McTeague. Wallach<Manhattan A Co. Cruse<Hachstim. German Exch Bank<same. United Elec, &c, Co<same. Aetna L I Co<Birkett. Union Nat Bank of Cleveland, Ohio<Blackwell. Huber<Rubingstein. Dominitz<Green. Wohlauer<Rubinger. Austin Baldwin Co<Kohler. Hopp<Horton & Co. Seidenman<Frankel. Zitnansky<Winthrop.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Hertz<Rosenfeld. Hass<Fid & Dep. Trotta<Horton. Hessler<NY Rys. Coughlin<3d Av Ry. Rosenberg<Pitchenik (2.) Hall<Dlg. Flaick<Lawyers Title Ins Co. Hurst<Int R T Co. Phillips<N Y Rys. Mayer<Seidel. White<Griffenhagen. Cohen<Tarnower. Kurek<Berliner. Epstein<Pelletiere. Darling<Moscowitz. Molloy<N Y Rys. Wisner Mfg Co<Rassmussen. Schneiderman<Rosenthal. Russ<Hughes. Elsenberg<Engel. Gold<Lipman. Lefkowitz<Shancuff. Wasserman<Labkousky. Wojcik<Cerniak.
Smoley<NY Rys (2.) Di Bari<same. Weintraub<same. Kriegel<same. Merkel<Gower. Dubin<same. Bloom<Sammet. Builders H & M Co<Capital Rlty, &c, Co. Stanford<Gilmore. Juster<Fletcher. Star Co<S S & L. Shubert. Schwartz<J Everard's Brew. Kircher<Goebel. Franken Bros & Steinberg<Amsterdam. Katz<Markel. Froaks<NY Rys. Montano<same. Kashdin<same. Kashdin<same. White<Thompson-Starrett Co. Nadler<Grill. Juskowitz<NY Tel. Goldstein<Loria.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.
Sachs<Kurzrok Bros. Co.
Jaeger<Hall. Clear.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Chestnut<Greenberg.
Zsiga<J Hancock Mut L I Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on other cases so request. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made by affidavit, in strict compliance with the rules of the court.
Glickman<Lubliner. Cohen<Walworth. Laskin<Brown. Olcott<Walker.
Demarest<Demarest. Horan C, Jr, L & W RR. Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V—Allen, J.—Case on.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Case on.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Clear.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Re McCormick—Peter J McCoy. Re Louis Bauer Co, Inc—Geo F Weller. N Y Eye & Ear Infirmary<Cooley—Paul N Hertz<Ackley—Phoenix Ingraham. Re Brower—Mortimer Lanzit.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Re Elnhorn (Rosedale Av)—Joseph W Guedalia. Re Weil—Mathias L Connes. Tighe<Wetherald H Hertz. Re Lockman. Cooke<Bruno—Galloway. Re Prizer—Robert H July. Crosskurth<Anderson—Charles L Greenhall. Hall<Golding—George H Engelhard.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Adam Cicarone<James P McAteo—Clifford S Bostwick.

SUPREME COURT—Bijur, J.—Serena Wronkowr<Morris Lax. Jacob W Guedalia. David Rosenzweig<Phillip Friedman—The Beaber Tailoring Co. Catherine Collins<Wm F Boyle—Jacob W Guedalia.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Gus Gramas<Peter Mirros—John J Macklin.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Slaff<Schiffino. Heidenreich<Sheridan. Re Bronx Pkway Com. Polombo<Sisters of the Poor of St Francis.
Oberschelmer<Lynn-Edge Realty Co. Bones<Burnett. Bandler<Sanders.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.
Anossoff<Anossoff. Mazzulli<Mazzulli. Dworkin<Dworkin. Greene<Greene. Halstead<Halstead. Moore<Moore. Garnier<Garnier. Clark<Clark. Silverman<Silverman. Hendricks<Hendricks. Heidenreich<Sheridan. Freese<Freese. Eichenbaum<Eichenbaum. Lufkin<Lufkin.
Brieter<Brieter. Hembdt<Hembdt. Rado<Rado. Glandolfi<Glandolfi. Segal<Segal. Cosentino<Cosentino. Fromm<Fromm. Bisger<Bisger. Seidel<Seidel. Elser<Elser. Kraemer<Kraemer. Kalnin<Kalnin. Diamond<Diamond. Roth<Roth. Maidansky<Maidansky Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 613.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Fenton<same, (2.) Reconlin<NY Rys. RR. Carlson<Un Ry, (2.) De Caro<Whitman. Pink<Leschink. Singer<Flore & H. Same<Figge. Gibbons<Saks & Co. Brady<Union Rwys. Herman<NY Edis Co.
Hartigan<same. Di Iorio<Rodgers & H Kamme<Otto. McCreech<Eichler Br. McGlyn<Whitridge. Nelson<P A Gillespie. Cohen<I R T. Urbach<Grebe. Watson<Bohemian As. Bank<May.

Highest number reached in regular order, 560.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Wills for probate:
John F Sheridan, Catherine E Davis, Sophie Corrody, Christian Dilg, Jennie Kleinert, William Bernard, Margaret F Downey, Jacob D Gordon.
Motions:
Ephraim Heymann, Samuel A Srebnik, Ricka Tischler.

Accountings: Charles L Roos, John Shanley.
Adoption: Viola Ekbom by Henrietta S Ekbom.
TRIAL TERM—Schuls, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J.—Motion calendar.
Hart<Smolen. Jacks<Eckstein, (2.)
People<Byrne.

TRIAL TERM.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referee Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Veith<Post Avenue Con Co—George W M Clark.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, J. J.—Enumerated day calendar.—At 1 P. M.
Glaser<Burns. Sutera<Anchor Line. Re Hiscox. Greco<L I RR. Hinardan<Erie RR. Town of East Chester<Mt Vernon Trust. Albert<Buckley. Gregory<Man Pipe Co. Metzler<L I RR. Bruer<King. Duryea<Knapp. McManus<Ennis. Patterson<S & L Const Knapik<Waterbury Co.
Carr<Gottschaldt. CNY<Yonkers Power. Same<N J & S I Ferry Co. Bresslin<Star Co. Sweeney<CNY. Roberts-Nash Co<Nassau Lighting Co. Wood-Harmon<Plandome Co. Powell<N Y Dock Co. Callahan<Adamson. Mahoney<Burch. Conklin<Conklin. Re Walsh.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Scheer<Scheer. Matter of Lincoln Terrace Park. Essex<Essex. Kabat<Reilly et al. Ryan<Ryan. B'klyn Poultry Co<Lowenstein. Frank Brewary<Carreto. Atlantic Macaroni Co<Savarese et al. Conlin<Earle. Clark<Clark. Morgan<CNY. Schwartz<Barwin Rty Elchenbrunner<Elchenbrunner. Menville<Scadow. Barnet<Steeplechase Park Co. Annunziata<Claremont Iron Works Roe<Cornwell et al. Denham<Denham.
Re Perry Av, (Chiborowsky.) Same, (Herrman.) Re Ely Av, (Mutuak Realty Co.) Re Marion, (Townieri) Re Juniper Av, (McElvain.) Barcicoski<Tartan Chemical Works. Pelcyger<Pelcyger et al. Zinick<Reed et al. Fuchs<Edison Elec Ill Co of Brooklyn. Re Hutsoyler, (alleged incompetent.) Des Caso<Styles et al. Madden<Keary et al. Horowitz<Elsner. Mooney<Baker. Prendergast<Int R T. Re E 94th St, (Hanover Rty Co.) Re Pub Service Com, (Eastern P'kway L.)

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business, at 10 A. M.
Uncontended divorces: Cammarata, Kent, Fishel, Sagerstand, Martin, Newman, Zion, Wakefield, Golden, Bernstein, Rookasin.
Vilenius, Epstein, Greenberg, Houghton, Pecora, Koplowitz, Weinstein, Krisel, Pecker, Kahn, Jarrett.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J.
Eilau<Eilau. Harkavy<Grunzberg. Beslito<Chiarazzi. Henry<Henry. Hoffman<Hoffman. Moubray<O & M Imp. Boehnlein<Boehnlein. Doscher<Engel. Gilroy<Russo. Traina<Traina. Katz<Freedman. Gold<O'Connor. Molastowsky<Stander. McCarthy<Norton & Gorman Con Co. Hart-Berger Rty Co<Schnell Rty Co. Lipani<Lipani. Gale<Gale. Homsey<Lib Hold Co. Roberts<James.
Lott<Kings Parkway Realty Co. Mechanics Bank<De Caballero & ano. Titus<Titus. De Pelle<De Pelle. Van Doren<McCarthy. Hingle<Hingle. Romano<Cazza. Lanoz Nov Co<Meyer. Salzmon<Ehrlich & Rapp Ldry. Schneider<De Ghuee. Korchin<Rosenfeld. Evans<Bolowitz. Stefane<Stefane. Chester<Chester. Petersen<Petersen. Bush<Bush. Burchard<Milliman. Domnitz<Principe. Meyer<Ehrlich.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 8073.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelby, J.; Part V., Kelly, J.; Part VI., Clark, J.; Part VII., Aspinall, J.
Ficken<Vernon et al. Norkus<Westchester Lighting Co. Lotto<CC & B RR. Goldstein<Bleecher Bros. Murphy<Haggerty. Cedarholm<Nassau RR et al. Rizzo<Hoersgen. Harris<Meury. Kerrigan<Ball et al. Schin<Brown & Co. Geis<Scheuring. Hammersley<Borden's Cond Milk Co. Treeca<CNY. Smith<Smith. Borough Bank<Palumbo & al. Clarke<Borough Asphalt Co. Sundberg<Collins<NY Con RR.
Markert<Newtown Gas Co. Grossman<N Y Rys. Nicay<Noyo Rys. Greinsky<L I RR. Noto<Continental Ins Co et al. Duffy<Nassau RR. Greenberg<Green. Cataldi<Nassau RR. Levine<Lifschitz. Schelhorn<Westcott Express Co. Maltbaner<Maltbaner. Crowe<So Bklyn Ry. Suhr & Nelson<Cannon. Hart<Goodell. Tuthilo<Tumbridge. Vogt<Morse. Bell<Slede. Davis<CNY. Estersohn<Bershatsky. Buckholz<Nas R R. Chadwick<NY, N H & H RR. Shannon<McGovern. Caygill<Barker. McLean Hts Cons Co<Feeley. Pine<Ring (2.) Vianolo<Thomas & Buckley Holsting. Johnson<Whelan. Goldman<Schlesser. Robert<NY, NH & H RR (2.) Pfoh<West Elec RR. Dause<same. Smith<NY, NH & H RR. Hunter<Mills. Harrison<Chester Hill Auto Serv. Abrams<D & L Bldg. Michaelson<Ebling Brew Co. Bantz<Yonkers RR. Craig<same. Higgins<same. Capano<Eggleston.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over the term:
Riggio<N Y Rys. Rice<Union Ry (2.) Riggio<N Y Rys. Nowakowski<Fargo. Marroney<Bd of Education of Mt Vernon Kolnini<Durgan. Willenborg<City of Yonkers. Knowles<NY, NH & H RR. Graham<Parteno. Roberts<Pure Oil Co. Koch<Ryttenberg. Searles<New Rochelle Hosp Assn. Ede<W Elec RR (2.) Frederickson<Friedman. Glonchini<Cleveland Tunnel Cons Co. Kennion<W U Tel Co. Brooks<Pitts Con Co. Lovallo<Mauro. McLaughlin<Mt Vernon Hospital. Ercoli<N W & B Ry McCauley<Foster. Feineis<Kahn.

The following causes will be passed for the day.
Palley<Frank. Acker<Nati Casket. O'Neill<Kopke. Kusewitzky<Schneider Tomezzuski<B H RR. Dolefsky<same. Glonimco<McIntosh. Ponet<C I & B RR.
Nelson<B H RR. Tuckley<Clancy. Feldman & an<Lubitz. Toomn<NY Con RR. Meyer<Bockstein. Drusewicz<B H RR. Tocker<B Un Gas Co.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3089.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.
Wills of:
Elizabeth Burnhardt, Helene D Luhrs.
Matilda Lennon, Sarah Wilson, David Kutner, George E Bohen, Mary Cloos, Anna Smyth.
Henry A Dunning.
Admin of:
Patrick Fitzgerald.
Accounting of:
Thomas Tebball, Mary D Powers, Leah Fain, Mary D Wilhelm, Honara Sweeney.
Estates of:
Charlotte R Thomas, Hamilton Salmon, Mary A Doll.
Guardianship of:
Ingrisano Infants.

CONTESTED CALENDAR.
Charles Sargent, Mary Powers.
Sarah Snyder.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Dike, J.; Part V., Fawcett, J. Called in Part V.
Schoss<NY Cons RR, (ready Part V.) Vescatel<Paulsen. Pagano<Marecando. McBride<B H RR. Mahon<Loerner. Danna<Danna. Connolly<MacMeehan.
Lenetoff<Wolf. Brown<NY Cons RR. Randazzo<B H RR. Schronow<NY Con RR Stucchio<Nass El RR. Pearson<Airilo. Heilman<Nass El RR. Ullman<NY Rys Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day:
Palley<Frank. Acker<Natl Casket. O'Neill<Kopke. Kusewitzky<Schneider Tomezzuski<B H RR. Dolefsky<same. Glonimco<McIntosh. Ponet<C I & B RR.
Nelson<B H RR. Tuckley<Clancy. Feldman & an<Lubitz. Toomn<NY Con RR. Meyer<Bockstein. Drusewicz<B H RR. Tocker<B Un Gas Co.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Part I

U.S. AGENTS BRIBED, TOBACCO MEN SAY

Charge That Deputy Revenue Collectors Took Graft in the $20,000,000 Fraud Cases.

$5 TO $20 WEEKLY THE PRICE

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn Orders Grand Jury Investigation Here.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The charge was made today by Carl E. Whitney of the law firm of Wise & Whitney, 15 William Street, New York, that 100 or more Deputy Internal Revenue Collectors in New York and Brooklyn have for an indefinite length of time been receiving payments of money from cigar and tobacco manufacturers as the price of their connivance at frauds on the Government in the matter of internal revenue stamps. These charges were submitted to Assistant Seretary of the Treasury Malburn, who at once demanded the names of the men charged with the acceptance of bribes. Mr. Whitney declined to reveal the identity of the Deputy Collectors.

Mr. Whitney said that, as counsel for the cigar manufacturers who were arrested two weeks ago in the raid conducted in Brooklyn under direction of Mr. Malburn and Internal Revenue Commissioner Osborne, he had learned of the practice and had been told the names of many of the offenders. But this knowledge he felt inclined to regard as coming within the scope of the confidence between counsel and client, which has the fullest protection of the law and the courts. Assistant Secretary Malburn at once telegraphed John Z. Lowe, United States Internal Revenue Collector, to find out who had taken bribes, and get all necessary evidence to submit to the Grand Jury for criminal prosecutions.

Charge Systematic Graft.

At the Treasury Department it was intimated that Mr. Whitney's clients, realizing that they faced the chance of conviction and imprisonment, decided to invite the leniency of the Government by disclosing that the Deputy Revenue Collectors had been systematically grafting. They stated that they had been paying these men regularly every week from $5 to $20 to each man. Mr. Whitney stated that his clients asserted as an extenuation of their own crime that they had been regularly reapproached by the Deputy Collectors and importuned to come into the game of paying for the silence of the Government officials and then selling large amounts of cigars and cigarettes without paying any tax on them.

If evidence can be gained through Mr. Whitney's disclosures that will serve to justify arrests the deputies alleged to have been engaged in grafting will be indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government. The penalty provided for the crime charged is dismissal from the Government service and a fine of not less than $1,000 with imprisonment for not less than six months.

Following the arrest and arraignment here March 20 of a score or more of small tobacco manufacturers and dealers, and the seizure by Internal Revenue agents of thirty-seven factories, on the charge that stamps had not been affixed to tobacco, cigar, and cigarette containers, came the allegation by some of the merchants caught in the net that for years they had been paying sums ranging from $1 to $20 a week to Federal officials to evade the law's requirements. Later arrests tended to confirm the fact that collusion had existed between manufacturers and Internal Revenue officers.

$20,000,000 In Frauds.

The frauds, which were not confined to this city, were described by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Malburn, in a statement issued here the day of the first arrests, as "appalling." They were said to have cost the Government $20,000,000.

The announcement from Washington that Carl E. Whitney had filed charges with the Treasury Department that a number of deputy revenue collectors in New York were involved in the frauds, developed the fact that a sweeping investigation had been under way here for more than two weeks. John Z. Lowe, Jr., Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District, with offices in the Custom House, is in charge of the collusion inquiry.

The impression prevailed that it might be a week or more before all the alleged grafters in the local Internal Revenue service were arrested. Besides the Second District, the investigation, it was said, had extended to the Third, or upper Manhattan District, of which Mark Eisner is Collector, and the First District, covering Brooklyn and Staten Island, in charge of Collector Harry P. Keith.

Assistant United States District Attorney Emilio Vaselli said yesterday he did not know the names of the Deputy Collectors involved in the charge of collusion.

Mr. Whitney, at his home, 306 East Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon, last night said:

"I never met or communicated with Mr. Malburn in my life, and, therefore, am at a loss to understand how the press dispatches brought his name into the case in this connection. I visited Washington March 18, two days before the arrests of tobacco merchants in New York, and had a talk with W. H. Osborn, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in the course of which I said it was certain that Internal Revenue men had been in collusion with manufacturers and dealers. I merely made the statement to the Commissioner that I was convinced there had been collusion. The investigation now in progress resulted, I suppose."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties Settled on Articles in Various Tariff Schedules.

Lack of evidence led the Board of General Appraisers to affirm the Collector at New York in his assessment of 30 per cent. on merchandise classified by the officials as preserved fish roe. The claim was for free entry as eggs of fish.

The board took adverse action on a protest by D. P. Young, Jr., dealing with the rate on balsam of copaiba. The Appraiser reported the commodity to be in a crude condition, with the result that duty was levied at 10 per cent. The importer's contention was that the product was a crude drug, and as such entitled to duty exemption. The board disagreed and affirmed the assessment.

The board continued to widen the class of fabrics to be admitted under the tariff as "flannels." Lines & Warne imported goods described as all-wool gauze flannel, silk stripe gauze flannel, white silk stripe gauze flannel, Ceylon flannel, and white cricket flannel. All of this merchandise was returned at 35 per cent. as "wool cloth." Judge Brown, reversing the Collector, granted duty at either 25 or 30 per cent., according to the value per pound under the flannel provision.

Market prices on so-called Bishop adamant gauge glasses having gone up, Judge Sullivan yesterday as a reappraisement official approved the action of Appraiser Sague in advancing values 10 per cent. over entered prices. The articles were from S. & C. Bishop & Co., St. Helen's. While the glasses were subject to a discount of 60 per cent., the board reached the conclusion that the advance imposed by the local Appraiser was justified.

Importers here of notched glass bulbs from Schott & Gen, Jena, entered the merchandise as having a German market value of 3.36 marks per dozen, less 25 per cent. and 4 per cent. representing the contract rebate. The importers added 10 per cent. eventually to make market value, and finally 5 per cent. more to bring the goods up to what they learned market values to have been at the date of shipment. The local appraising officials were not satisfied with the raises made by the importers and took duty on higher levels. Judge Sullivan concluded that the importers' advances properly covered the prevailing market values and reversed the Appraiser's office.

A dispute regarding the value of railroad ties and rough cedar timber shipped into the United States by A. D. Fancher, Chilano, Canada, was settled by Judge Brown in favor of the importers. The ties which had been peeled were entered at the Custom House at Malone, N. Y., as having a value of 38 cents each, while the market price of the timber was placed at $18 per 1,000 feet. The Collector exacted duty on higher values for both kinds of merchandise. A reliquidation was ordered on the basis of the entered prices.

Board 3 made a decision affirming the New York customs men in heavy advances on thymol "U. S. P." The product was shipped by Schemmel & Co., Milittz, Germany, and had an invoice value of 24 marks per kilo. The importers here added on entry and made the price 35.50 marks per kilo, but even this voluntary advance by the handlers was unsatisfactory to the authorities who took duty on a very much higher level. Board 3, after hearing the testimony of both sides, held that the thymol would have to stand duty at 40.72 marks per kilo.

BETHLEHEM RAISES OFFER.

Will Pay $75 Cash a Share to Minority in Pennsylvania Steel.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 4.—In the sale of the Pennsylvania Steel Company to the Bethlehem Steel Corporation the owners of 1,944 shares of common stock, being the minority, will receive $75 a share instead of $27 as originally offered. The offer of Charles M. Schwab, accepted by the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads' interests and by William H. Donner, who held 75 per cent. of the outstanding stock, was $100 for preferred and $27 for the common.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation, through J. H. Ward, Vice President, now makes an offer of $75 a share cash for all outstanding common stock, payment to be made through Chandler Brothers & Co., where the stock may be turned in. The offer of Mr. Ward was sent by the Pennsylvania Steel Company to the common stockholders, together with the notice calling for a special meeting on May 4 to vote upon the question of dissolution. Before the terms of the sale to Bethlehem were finally announced last February the common stock sold up to par, or $100, in the belief that that price would be paid to retire all the stock. Subsequently the stock sold as low as 70, although there has been little trading in it.

CHILTON LAUDS BRANDEIS.

Senator Ascribes Opposition to Foes of Sherman Law.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Senator Chilton's reasons for recommending confirmation of Louis D. Brandeis as a Supreme Court Justice were made today to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Chilton was Chairman of the sub-committee which heard charges against Mr. Brandeis and one of the three Democrats who reported in his favor.

"Such a man as Mr. Brandeis," said Senator Chilton, "so preminently active in public and private life and at the period of construction of the Sherman law, the awakening of the States to their duty concerning industrial combinations, and the determination of the dividing line between State and national power is bound to have been engaged in contests before the courts and before legislative bodies more or less bitter, and he would indeed be a human prodigy if he had not aroused some bitter antagonisms.

"It is in evidence that there was a systematic campaign of advertisement to injure him in the estimation of the public."

PACKERS ACCUSED BY CATTLE RAISERS

Former Gov. Stubbs and Others Say Prices Are Low in Spite of the War.

SEE COLLUSION OF BUYERS

Representatives of Live Stock Men Challenge Denial of Armour Official.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Additional charges against a "beef packers' trust" were heard today by the House Committee on the Judiciary, which is considering the Borland resolution to authorize the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the alleged lack of competition in the cattle-buying industry. The beef packers were described by one indignant witness as a "worse lot than the James boys."

M. L. McClure of Kansas City, Mo., informed the House Committee that cattle constitute the only product that has not advanced in price since the outbreak of the European war. He appeared as President of the National Livestock Exchange.

"The losses to the producers of cattle," said Mr. McClure, "have been restricted by decreased competition and a decrease in the number of buyers. While the packers have been rolling in wealth the cattle farmers have been suffering. Last year the 'beef trust' did a business of more than a billion dollars."

W. R. Stubbs, former Governor of Kansas, told the committee that there is widespread dissatisfaction over the methods of marketing cattle throughout the Central West.

"Every agency of the Government," said the former Governor, "should be put to work to get at the bottom of this situation. There is the best of reasons for believing that the packing houses have been guilty of unfair methods. Forty per cent. of the feed lots in the Southwest are empty because of the uncertainty of the beef market. Nearly every stockman I know believes there is a packers' trust. But its members are as sly as a fox; they carry on their work in secret and successfully cover up their tracks."

Mr. Stubbs advocated an appropriation of $250,000 to enable the Federal Trade Commission to make the necessary inquiry. Prison sentences for packers entering into a combination were recommended by Mr. Stubbs.

W. H. Wallace, an attorney, and former Judge of Kansas City, was caustic in his criticism of the alleged "beef barons." He said:

"The Egyptian taskmaster who compelled the Hebrew slave to gather straw when there was none was no more extortionate than the methods employed by the packers. They own everything connected with the meat business. While the population has increased and the number of cattle decreased, yet the farmers can get nothing for their stock.

"Some great power controls this situation, and that power is represented by the packers themselves. They have built a hydra-headed monster, and are swindling my countrymen. This committee is after a worse crowd than the James boys ever thought of being."

Mr. Wallace prosecuted the James brothers.

Arthur Meeker, Vice President of Armour & Co., questioned the accuracy of Wallace's charge that one cattle buyer represented two houses. Walter L. Fisher, attorney for the American National Live Stock Association, interjected the declaration that he would be able to prove that such a practice was not uncommon. Mr. Fisher produced a sales slip from the Kansas City yards which, he declared, showed that one buyer had purchased eighty-six cattle from a raiser, and that Morris & Co. and the Sudahy Packing Company had divided them equally.

The session was enlivened by exchanges between Mr. Fisher and Mr. Meeker over the proposal of the packers to submit their books to the Department of Agriculture to prove they are not making an unfair profit.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

The Bristol County National Bank, located at Taunton, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SETH L. CUSHMAN, President.
Dated March 27, 1916.

THE NAPLES NATIONAL BANK OF NAPLES, located at Naples, Texas, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present their notes and other claims for payment.

J. O. BUTLER, Cashier.

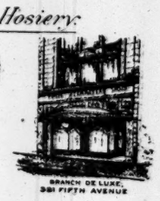
Broker wanted to underwrite block of stock in manufacturing proposition of great merit; exceptionally large demand for product on account of war; going company wants more capital to expand. Answer McAlpin Hotel, Room 976.

BUCYRUS CO.

Wanted, option on Bucyrus Co. common stock at $80 per share; good until May 10th, 1916. State quantity and price desired. A. W., 1722 East 56th St., Chicago, Ill.

Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Hosiery

"CAMMEYER"
NEW YORK
Founded 1846
LOUIS M. HART, President



5TH AVENUE AT 20TH STREET.
BRANCH DE LUXE, 398 FIFTH AVENUE

March 1, 1916

The New York Times:

The advertising campaign for the Cammeyer De Luxe Shop in full-page space in the Rotogravure Section of the Sunday Edition of The New York Times has been a decided success.

We find both a large, immediate response and also excellent publicity value attached to this advertising.

Up to this date we have used three full-page advertisements and a considerable amount of smaller copy in the Rotogravure Section of the Sunday Edition of The Times, and we feel encouraged to use more full-page copy in this section at such periods as we deem proper for our fashion campaigns. We cannot exactly at this time tell you what space we will use during 1916, except that you may enter our order for a full page to be used in the Fall and Spring 1916 fashion issues of The Times.

Judged by our experience, an advertiser seeking to market an exceptionally high grade product will find it profitable to cultivate The Times clientele through the Rotogravure.

Yours very truly,

Advertising Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

STANDARD MILLING COMPANY,
40 Wall Street.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 26.
New York City, March 22, 1916.

The Directors of this Company have today declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½%) PER CENT., from the earnings of the Company upon the Preferred Stock, payable April 15, 1916, at the offices of the Company, to the Preferred Stockholders of record on April 5, 1916.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on April 5, 1916, at three o'clock P. M., and opened on April 17, 1916, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOS. A. KNOX, Treasurer.

American Light & Traction Company.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Board of Directors of the above Company, at a meeting held April 4th, 1916, declared a cash dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock; a cash dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) on the Common Stock, and a dividend at the rate of two and one-half (2½) shares of Common stock on every one hundred (100) shares of common stock outstanding, all payable May 1st, 1916.

The Transfer Books will close at 12 o'clock noon on April 15th, 1916, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on May 1st, 1916.

C. N. JELLIFFE, Secretary.

GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY.
April 4, 1916.

The Board of Directors of General Motors Company has declared the semi-annual dividend of 3½%, (being $3.50 per share,) on the preferred stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1916, to preferred shareholders of record at the close of business April 18, 1916; and has also declared the quarterly dividend of 5%, (being $5.00 per share,) on the common stock of the Company, payable May 1, 1916, to common shareholders of record at the close of business April 18, 1916.

JAMES T. SHAW, Treasurer.

We Deal In

Aetna Explosives
E. W. Bliss Co.
Du Pont Powder
Hercules Powder
Atlas Powder

L. H. Hosmer & Co.
L. H. Hosmer
formerly of the firm of
Hosmer & Webb.
30 Broad St., New York
Tel. 152 to 159 Broad

To Yield 6⅛%
Underlying 6% Bond
of a subsidiary of the
Cities Service Co.
Earnings over 7 times Interest
Large Equity in Property
Excellent Management
This issue has been outstanding for several years and is closely held.
Bonds are seldom offered for sale and the present supply is very limited.
Communicate at once if interested
Ebert, Michaelis & Co.
Public Utility Specialists
60 Broadway, New York
Telephones—Rector 6220 to 6226

WANTED
Thoroughly competent cashier and office manager by an Unlisted Security House. State experience and references, which will be treated strictly confidential. Apply P 238 Times Downtown.

Can Prosperity Keep Up?
Prepare now to offset any business effect of the ending of war.
Keep posted on what's happening today as a guide to the future.
For particulars, which will be sent gratis,
Address Department Y 29
of the
Babson Statistical Organization,
Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Largest Statistical Organization of Its Character in U. S.

Eastern Steel
Stocks & Bonds
Bought—Sold—Quoted
J.K.Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Shreveport, La.
Refunding 5s 1922 to 1939
Yielding 4.375%
WEIL, ROTH & CO.
115 Broadway, New York
Tel. Rector 8625.
Cincinnati Cleveland Chicago

By-Products Coke Corp.
Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.
American Chicle
Autosales Gum. & Choc. Co. 6%
Lawyers Mortgage Co.
Salisbury and van der Kieft
54 Pine Street-New York-Phone, John 1100

EDWARD C. MARTIN, Auctioneer.
JAMES L. WELLS CO.
Will Sell at Auction,
TUESDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1916,
At 12:30 P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 VESEY STREET,
By order of the Executors of the Estate of William Stahl, 400 shares preferred stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc.; 5 shares common stock Jacob Stahl, Jr., Company, Inc. For particulars apply to Ray F. Barnum, Attorney for Executor, No. 5 Court St., White Plains, or James L. Wells Co., Auctioneers, 141 Broadway.

W.S. BARSTOW & CO.
INCORPORATED
CONSULTING and CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERS
PUBLIC SERVICE PROPERTIES
FINANCED and MANAGED
50 Pine Street New York

Commercial Accounts
are invited by the Mechanics & Metals National Bank. Careful and courteous attention and efficient service are assured those who establish such accounts.

Safety
For your valuables may be had by renting a safe deposit box near you. Consult the telephone book for list of Branches.
New York Produce Exchange Bank.

Industrial Common Stocks
We have grouped, in a special letter, a number of common stock issues of standard industrial companies, which have investment characteristics of real importance. Many investors are now seeking issues of this kind, where they can combine reasonable security with a real opportunity for future appreciation in both market value and income return.
Send for a copy of this special letter while the reserve supply lasts.
Moody's Investors Service
JOHN MOODY, Pres.
35 Nassau Street, New York City.
Tel. 1229 Cort.

CRUCIBLE STEEL
Various estimates are made regarding what the Crucible Steel Company should earn from the wave of big business the European war has superinduced. A special contribution in the current issue endeavors in an unbiased manner to figure Crucible Steel's net profits and what they should leave for the common stock.
Send for Copy.
The Financial World
18 Broadway. New York.

$3,000,000
Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Co.
First & Refunding Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds, Series "A"
Dated January 3, 1911. Due January 1, 1961. Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York. Outstanding in the hands of the public $39,401,800
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by Endorsement by the Union Pacific Railroad Company
These bonds are secured by a mortgage upon about 1,982 miles of road, exclusive of trackage rights, a large part of which forms the main line of the Union Pacific System between Huntington, Oregon, and Portland, Spokane, Seattle and Tacoma.
Price 86½ and Interest, Yielding about 4.75%
Kean, Taylor & Co.
New York Chicago
Hambleton & Co.
Baltimore New York
All of these bonds having been sold, this advertisement appears only as a matter of record.

The Question of Earnings

The experienced bond buyer looks first of all to the earnings of the corporation whose bonds he is considering. If the margin of net earnings is unsatisfactory, he will not purchase the bonds.

Paying the Interest

The same rule should be generally applied in loaning money on real estate. No matter how large the equity protecting your loan, it is the *earnings* that must pay your interest, if your loan is to stand on its own feet.

Under the *Straus Plan* of safeguarding real estate mortgages, we regard *earnings* as the most vital feature of the property we loan on. We require that it earn, net, at least twice or three times the greatest annual interest charge, having more than an ample surplus to amortize or reduce the principal of the loan.

Safety and 5½%

We offer first mortgage serial bonds, safeguarded under the Straus Plan, secured by the best city property, maturing in two to ten years. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, and yield 5½%.

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Correspondents will kindly indicate their individual investment requirements.
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Stock
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Telephone 5837 Rector
Equitable Building New York

An Evidence of Confidence
on the part of the public is the amount of deposits which they have placed in the care of this Trust Company, $38,158,140.86 as of March 17, 1916. Further evidence of this confidence is the steadily increasing amount of individual trust business which has been committed to this Company's management since it was chartered in 1866
The officers will be glad to receive men or women who wish to inquire about any branch of this Company's service.
Brooklyn Trust Company
177 Montague Street, Brooklyn
Bedford Branch, Fulton St. and Bedford Ave. Manhattan Office, Wall St. and Broadway
Member of the New York Clearing House Association
Total resources as of March 17th, 1916, $44,385,890.78

Your Valuable Papers
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Resources $70,000,000
Metropolitan Trust Company
of the City of New York
George C. Van Tuyl Jr., President
Main Office: 49 Wall Street

The Union Trust Company of New York has two well-equipped Branches for its uptown business—the 38th Street Branch in the heart of the busy Fifth Avenue shopping district, and the Plaza Branch at Fifth Avenue and 60th Street, just opposite the entrance to Central Park.
The facilities of all the offices of the Company are offered to depositors of either Branch or of the Main Office at 80 B'way.
The Union Trust Safe Deposit Company, entirely owned by the Union Trust Company, conducts modern safe deposit vaults at both Branches.
UNION TRUST CO., 80 Broadway
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS - $8,162,000

DIVIDENDS.

American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
A dividend of Two Dollars per share will be paid on Saturday, April 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, March 31, 1916.
G. D. MILNE, Treasurer.

SAVOY OIL COMPANY.
New York, April 4th, 1916.
A dividend of one per cent. (1%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) per share for the month of April, 1916, was this day declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable April 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1916.
DAVID S. JOSEPH, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

ANACONDA COPPER MINING CO.
42 Broadway, New York, March 28, 1916.
The Board of Directors of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared a dividend of One Dollar and Fifty Cents ($1.50) per share upon its Capital Stock of the par value of $50 per share, payable on May 29, 1916, to the holders of such shares of record at the close of business at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturday, April 22, 1916.
The dividend is payable only upon the $50 shares into which the Capital Stock is now divided.
All stockholders who have not converted their holdings into shares of $50 par value should do so without delay in order that they may receive their dividend promptly.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Home Insurance Company
56 CEDAR ST.
New York, April 4, 1916.
At the Annual Election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, 3rd inst., the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton	Lewis L. Clarke
Elbridge G. Snow	Clarence H. Kelsey
George H. Hartford	William Ives Washburn
Henry F. Noyes	Elbert H. Gary
Lucien C. Warner	Thomas R. Kent
John Claflin	Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr.
John H. Flagler	Frederic C. Buswell
William D. Baldwin	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. Elbridge G. Snow was unanimously elected President, and Messrs. Frederic C. Buswell, Clarence A. Ludlum, and Charles L. Tyner were unanimously elected Vice-Presidents.
C. L. TYNER, Vice-Pres. & Sec'y.

THE HUDSON RIVER CONNECTING RAILROAD CORPORATION.
Albany, N. Y., March 22, 1916.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The Hudson River Connecting Railroad Corporation, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the principal office of the company in Union Depot, in the City of Albany, N. Y., on the Third Wednesday (being the 19th day) of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon.
DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of THE SCHAEFER COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such business as may properly come before them will be held at the office of the Company, 142-144 East 59th Street, New York City, on Monday, May 8th, 1916, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th day of May, 1916, until the 9th day of May, 1916.
GEORGE G. SCHAEFER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 67
A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (two dollars per share) on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 15th, 1916, at the office of the Company, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business on March 24th. The said dividend is not payable on shares subscribed for under the terms of the company's circular letter to stockholders dated January 21st, 1916.
JOHN W. DAMON, Assistant Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FAJARDO SUGAR CO.,
106 Wall Street.
New York, April 4, 1916.
Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on April 4th, 1916, a Dividend of 2½% on the Capital Stock of this Company was declared, payable on May 1st to Stockholders of record at the close of business April 15th, 1916.
FREDERICK S. ARMSTRONG, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GLOBE & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company and election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, 111 William Street, on Tuesday, April 11th, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.
W. H. PAULISON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF UNITED DRUG CO., INC.
State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.
This Certificate issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the United Drug Company, Inc., a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on the 28th day of March, 1916, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.
Witness my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the city of Albany, this twenty-eighth day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen.
[SEAL] C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.
The foregoing is a true copy of the Certificate of Dissolution of the United Drug Co., Inc.
DANIEL J. COTTER,
Asst. Secretary.

Valuation of Railroads
E. P. Goodrich of the New York City Department of Public Works outlines the basis upon which physical appraisal may be employed for rate making, taxing, purchase and the control of security issues, in this week's issue of
THE ANNALIST
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which can be relied upon is even more necessary now than during ordinary times. Our Investors' Service Department as the result of many years of study and gathering of data is prepared to provide information regarding practically every investment security of any prominence. This information will be given without charge to those interested. As we are very desirous that investors should know the valuable service this department of our organization renders, we have prepared a booklet which explains in detail the character of this service and we will be glad to mail it gratis to those who apply for Booklet No. 113.

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April Circular

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115 Broadway, New York City.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Industrials React in Professional Trading—Railroads Move Very Narrowly.

Traders bid up some of the specialties in the early trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but, finding the market atmosphere rarified, they turned to and sold those same specialties and some others until declines of substantial proportions were caused here and there in the list, principally in the industrials and more especially in some of the so-called war stocks. There were other issues which held fairly well and not a few which made net gains. The railroads moved over a very narrow range, and whether with advances or declines closed little changed for the day. All in all the record was an irregular one in which the moods of professional traders played the chief part.

There was no more reason yesterday than previously for fearing a break with Germany and no less reason for hoping for a settlement satisfactory to the Administration. Nor was there any Mexican news of a sort to play any new part in determining the movement of stocks. It has been clear for some time that the market has been left almost entirely in the hands of professional traders, the public looking on more or less indifferently. Such a condition in the market favors irregularity and buying and selling movements with little reference to the news.

Always, of course, there are at work special factors influencing this stock or the other. Examples of this sort yesterday were the advance in Mercantile Marine preferred on the rumors current regarding the terms of the plan which the preferred stock holders are working on in their negotiations with the bondholders, and the decline in the sugar stocks on account of the new British tax on sugar. The general forces governing the market when it is in the hands of professional traders often have little reference to outside developments. The desire for profit quickly puts an end to an advance while rebuying by sold-out traders frequently suffices to put an early end to reaction. That is the state in which the market has found itself of late. Certain general influences, such as the excellent condition of business, favor the market, while other general influences, such as the uncertainty over the submarine situation, impose restraint. Within the limits vaguely fixed by these considerations the market becomes the plaything of professional traders.

Any judgment regarding the market outlook would seem to be dependent upon the developments in our international relations, but there is no way of predetermining what the sequel to the Sussex disaster is to be. Few if any expect the situation growing out of this incident, whatever shape it may take, to prove a dominant factor in the market for any great length of time, but clearly it is capable of assuming a shape which would control the market temporarily. The fact that there is no way of determining the outcome of this matter helps to account for the present marked division in market sentiment.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.			
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4
Richmond	4	4	4	4½
Atlanta	4	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	4	4	4	4
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	3½
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	4
Richmond	6	3½	4	4
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3½
Chicago	6	4	4	4
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3½
Minneapolis	5	3	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3½
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	3

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

TIME LOANS.

60 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3@3½
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3@3½
4 months	3@3½		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months	3 @3¼
30 to 90 days	2¾@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Sterling—				
Demand	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	—.00⅛
Cables	4.77	4.76½	4.77	—.00⅛
Paris—				
Demand	5.97⅜	5.98	5.98	—.00⅜
Cables	5.97	5.97⅛	5.97⅝	—.00⅜
Berlin—				
Demand	72.00	71.93⅜	71.93⅜	—.06¼
Cables	72.06¼	72.00	72.00	—.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates	Yesterday's Close Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.76⅛	4.77
5.1826 Paris	5.98	5.97⅜
95.26 Berlin	71.93⅜	72.00
20.20 Austria	12.83	12.37
26.70 Scandinavia	20.20	20.30
19.20 Spain	19.35	19.40
5.1826 Switzerland	5.31	5.20¼
19.225 Greece	19.30	19.38
40.19 Holland	42.75	42.81¼
5.1826 Italy	6.64	6.63¾
51.45 Russia		31.87½
China—		
Hongkong	49.25	49.37½
Shanghai	67.50	67.63
India—		
92.44 Bombay	33.00	....
92.44 Calcutta	33.00	....
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84 Yokohama	50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	49.75	49.87½
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.62½	42.75
92.40 Rio	22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72⅝	$4.70⅜	$4.72⅝	$4.70⅜

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $674,726,424; balance, $48,264,854; Subtreasury credit balance, $25,998.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $3.14375 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 7-16d. up 1-16d; New York, 61¾c, up ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 47¼@49¼c.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 4.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 63 francs 28 centimes for cash. Five per cent. loan, 88 francs. Exchange on London, 28 francs 52 centimes.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	569,227
Same day last year	628,285
Year to date	44,555,741
Same period last year	19,454,578
Average price and change 50 stocks	88.00 — .25
Same day last year	85.38 — .03

Year's range to date	High.		Low.	
	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	88.43	Apr. 6	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	75.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
142	145	100	Adams Express	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	144⅞	...
20¼	20½	4,200	Alaska Gold Mines	10⅝	21¼	20¼	20½	...
10	10¼	1,500	Alaska Juneau	10	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
29	29½	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30¼	30¼	29¼	29½	— ⅛
77	77½	600	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	77¼	77¼	77	77	— ½
72½	72¾	4,900	Am. Beet Sugar	72½	73⅛	72½	72⅝	+ ⅛
94	95	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	94	94	94	94	— ½
60¾	61	3,800	Am. Can	61⅜	61¾	60¾	60¾	— ⅛
63¼	63⅝	4,200	Am. Can pf	63	63⅝	63	63⅝	— ⅛
160¼	163	1,050	Am. Car & Fdry	71	71¾	69¾	69¾	— 1½
55	55	100	Am. Coal Products	163	163½	160⅜	160⅜	— 2⅝
28	29	100	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53¼	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
23½	23⅝	400	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
78⅛	79	24,600	Am. Linseed	23⅝	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
104	104½	600	Am. Locomotive	82⅞	82⅞	78⅝	78⅞	— 2⅞
102¼	102⅝	13,400	Am. Locomotive pf	104½	104½	104¼	104½	+ ⅛
112½	113	200	Am. Smelt. & Ref	102½	102⅝	102	102⅝	+ ⅛
93	94	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112⅜	112⅝	112⅛	112⅜	— ⅛
93	94	30	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅝	93½	93½	93½	— ⅛
...	...	300	Do., odd lot	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	...
52¾	53	500	Am. Snuff pf	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	...
109	110	200	Am. Steel Fdries	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	...
115	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref	52¼	53	52¼	52½	+ ⅛
127⅛	127⅞	700	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	100	100	100	100	+ ½
105	106	875	Am. Teleph. & Tel	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	...
50	50½	900	Am. Tob. pf. new	128	128	127½	127⅝	— ⅛
98½	99½	100	Am. Woolen	105⅜	105⅞	105½	105½	— ¾
19½	20	500	Am. Woolen pf	50⅝	50⅝	50	50	— ⅜
89¾	90	10,500	Am. Writing P. pf	99⅞	99⅞	99⅜	99⅜	+ ⅛
86½	86¾	8,400	Am. Zinc, Ld. S	20¼	20¼	20	20	+ ⅛
67⅝	69	200	Anaconda Cop. Co	91	91½	89¼	89¾	— ⅝
103⅜	104	700	Associated Oil	87⅜	87½	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅞
100½	101	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	67⅞	67⅞	67½	67½	— ⅜
106⅜	107¼	24,100	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	103⅝	103⅞	103½	103⅝	— ⅛
107½	108½	100	Baldwin Loco	100⅛	100⅞	100⅛	100⅝	— ⅛
87⅛	87¾	1,160	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109⅝	106⅞	106⅞	— 1½
76	76½	300	Baltimore & Ohio	108½	108½	108½	108½	+ ⅛
...	...	2	Baltimore & O. pf	87⅝	87⅝	87½	87½	+ ¾
24	25	500	Bank of Commerce	76⅜	76⅜	76⅛	76⅜	...
84⅝	85⅞	100	Batopilas Mining	170	170	170	170	...
109	...	100	Bklyn Rapid Tran	25	25	24	24	...
...	91⅝	100	Buf., Roch. & P. pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	...
62	...	2,000	Butte & Superior	114⅞	114⅞	114⅜	114⅜	...
22¾	23⅜	400	California Petrol	93	93	91	91⅜	...
50	52	400	California Pet. pf	24	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
167	167½	400	Canadian Pacific	51½	51½	51	51	— ⅝
54	54½	300	Central Leather Co	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	+ ¼
93¼	94½	2,200	Chandler Motor	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54¼	...
62	62½	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	92	93¼	92	94⅝	+ 2⅞
37	37⅜	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	62	62	61⅝	62	+ ⅜
93½	94	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	87⅜	87⅝	87½	87½	— ⅛
128	129¼	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	+ ⅛
126	127	200	Chi. & Northwest	128	129	128	129	+ 1½
17⅜	17⅝	500	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	...
22¾	22⅞	1,700	Chile Copper	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
54½	54⅝	1,700	Chino Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
71	73	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	55⅞	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅞
43¾	45½	1,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	7⅝	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
134½	135½	200	Consolidated Gas	45⅜	45⅝	45	45⅛	— ⅜
205	207	1,300	Corn Products	135½	135⅝	134½	135⅛	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	21⅜	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	— ⅛
116¼	116⅝	58,500	Crucible Steel	95	95½	95	95½	...
221	240	200	Crucible Steel pf	98¼	98¼	92½	92⅝	— 3⅛
151	152	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	116½	116¼	116¼	116¼	— ¼
91½	94	200	Delaware & Hud	220	220	220	220	— 20
91	97	100	Den. & Rio Grande	15½	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
...	...	25	Detroit United Ry	97⅛	97⅛	97	97	...
48¾	48⅞	9,800	Distillers' Securities	93	93	93	93	+ ⅜
25½	25⅝	4,300	Dome Mines	49	49⅜	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
86⅞	87	3,100	Erie	25	26	25	25⅞	+ ⅛
52	52¼	600	Erie 1st pf	36½	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅝
19½	20	200	Federal Min. & S	52¾	52¾	52	52	...
114	43	500	Federal M. & S. pf	20	20	20	20	+1
113	113	10	Gen. Chemical pf	43	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ⅛
114	116¼	200	General Motors	115	115	115	115	...
76¼	76⅝	11,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	116	116⅛	116	116⅛	— ⅜
115	115¾	50	Goodrich pf	71	71¾	69¾	69¾	— 1½
90	91	200	Granby Consol	77¼	77⅝	76¼	76⅝	— ⅝
121⅜	122	450	Great Northern pf	115	115	115	115	...
43¾	44¼	1,900	G. N. certs. ore prop	90⅜	91	90	91	...
40¾	40¾	400	Greene-Cananea	121⅞	121⅞	121⅝	121⅝	— ⅜
20⅜	21	10	Guggenheim Explor	44⅜	44⅜	44	44	— ⅜
102	103	300	Illinois Central	50	50	49⅝	49⅝	— ¾
47⅞	48	5,000	Inspiration Copper	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜	20⅜	— ¾
17	17¼	100	Interboro Consol	103	103	103	103	...
19¼	19⅜	200	Int. Agricultural	48¾	48¾	47⅞	48	— ⅝
59¼	59⅝	100	Int. Agricultural pf	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
111	112	700	Int. Harvester, N.J	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	...
20	20¼	55,400	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	— ¼
73½	73⅝	43,250	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r	111	111	111	111	— ⅛
48	48¼	5,700	Int. Nickel	17⅝	20¼	17⅝	20	+2⅜
48½	49½	400	Int. Paper pf	75	75	72⅝	73½	— ⅛
94½	96	4,710	Jewel Tea	48¾	48¾	48	48	— ⅝
111¾	112	1,100	Jewel Tea pf	49	49	48¾	48¾	—1
...	...	200	Kan.C.,F.S. & M.pf	80	80	80	80	—1½
25½	26	100	Kansas City South	113	113	110¾	112	—1½
74¾	74¾	1,200	Kelly Spring Tire	66	66	66	66	— ½
57⅛	57⅝	31,000	Kennecott Copper	25⅞	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	— ½
128½	129¼	100	Kings Co. El. L. & P	74¾	74¾	74	74	— ¾
77	77½	2,000	Lackawanna Steel	58⅝	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝	— 1
51⅜	52	1,100	Lee Rubber & Tire	129¾	129¾	129¼	129¼	— ½
16⅜	16½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	77¾	78⅜	77	77⅜	— ⅛
117	120	200	Lorll., (P.) Co., pf	82	82½	82	82½	— ⅛
128¼	129½	100	Louis. & Nash	16½	16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
128	130	100	Manhattan Elev	119⅝	119⅝	119½	119½	— ⅛
72¼	72¼	6,000	Maxwell Motors	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	123⅛	— ⅛
85½	86	500	Max. Motors 1st pf	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
57⅜	58	1,100	Max. Motors 2nd pf	74¾	74¾	72¾	72¾	—1
77⅞	78	800	May Dept. Stores	86	86	85⅞	85⅞	—1⅛
19,200	...	...	Mexican Petroleum	57¼	57¼	54¾	54¾	—1⅝
200	...	...	Mex. Petroleum pf	110¾	112⅜	110¾	112⅜	+ ⅝
10,400	...	...	Miami Copper	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝	+ ⅛
80	...	...	M., St. P. & S. M	39	39	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
4	...	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	118⅜	118⅜	118⅛	118⅛	— ⅛
400	...	...	Montana Power	4	4	4	4	...
5,000	...	...	Nat. En. & St. Co	81½	81½	80	81	+ ¼
300	...	...	Nat. E. & S. Co. pf	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	...
400	...	...	Nevada Con. Cop	96	96	96	96	+1⅛
200	...	...	N. Y. Air Brake	67½	67½	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅝
1,900	...	...	N. Y. Central	18⅜	18⅝	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
700	...	...	N. Y., N. H. & H	147½	147½	145	145	—1½
100	...	...	N. Y. Ont. & West	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	— ⅝
3,600	...	...	Norfolk & Western	64	64	63½	63½	+1
300	...	...	North American	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	...
800	...	...	Northern Pacific	122¼	122¼	122	122	— ¼
100	...	...	Do., odd lot	69½	69½	69	69	— ½
400	...	...	Ontario Mining	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	— ⅜
400	...	...	Pacific Mail	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
8,500	...	...	Penn. R. R	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
100	...	...	People's Gas, Chi	56⅝	56⅝	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅛
300	...	...	Philadelphia Co	104⅜	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
300	...	...	Pittsburgh Coal	44⅞	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	— ⅛
100	...	...	Pittsburgh Coal pf	28¼	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
300	...	...	Pittsburgh Steel pf	103	103	102¾	102¾	— ¼
117	...	...	Pressed Steel Car	99	99	99	99	+1
117	...	...	Public Service N. J	54½	54½	54½	54½	...
400	...	...	Pullman Co	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
300	...	...	Quicksilver	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
100	...	...	Railway Steel Sp	3⅛	3⅛	3	3	...
200	...	...	Ray Con. Copper	40	40	40	40	— ¼
2,100	...	...	Reading	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
9,600	...	...	Rep. Iron & Steel	84⅝	86⅛	84⅝	86⅛	+ 1⅜
600	...	...	Rock Island Co. pf	52⅝	52⅝	51½	51½	— ⅛
500	...	...	St. Louis & San F	...	...	...	...	...
300	...	...	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	5½	5½	5	5	— ⅛
200	...	...	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	8	8	8	8	...
200	...	...	Seaboard Air Line	3¼	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
100	...	...	Sears, Roeb. & Co	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
200	...	...	Shattuck-Arizona	178	178	178	178	+1½
200	...	...	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ⅝
1,150	...	...	Southern Pacific	55⅝	56	55⅝	56	...
1,000	...	...	So. Porto Rico Sug	97⅛	98	97⅛	98	...
20	...	...	Do., odd lot	214	214	206	206	— 7
200	...	...	Southern Railway	205	205	205	205	...
15,000	...	...	Standard Milling pf	20½	20⅝	20½	20½	...
600	...	...	Studebaker Co	80	80	80	80	...
2,500	...	...	Tennessee Copper	143	146¼	143	143⅜	+1⅜
5,850	...	...	Texas Co	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	— ⅝
100	...	...	Texas Co. rights	197	200	196⅜	196⅜	— 2⅝
1,700	...	...	Texas & Pacific	17⅜	18¾	17⅜	18	+ ¼
800	...	...	Twin City R. T	8	8	8	8	...
1,700	...	...	Union Pacific	96	98	95	98	+1
800	...	...	United Cigar Stores	133¼	133⅝	132⅞	133¼	— ⅛
11,000	...	...	United Fruit Co	94⅜	94⅝	94	94	— ⅜
200	...	...	United Rys. Invest	148⅞	150¾	148¼	149	+ ⅝
18,200	...	...	U. S. Indus. Alco	15	15	15	15	...
5,000	...	...	U. S. Red. & Ref	163	165½	161	161	— 3½
100	...	...	U. S. Red. & R. pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
100	...	...	U. S. Rubber	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
700	...	...	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	52	52⅞	51⅞	52	+ ⅛
2,550	...	...	U. S. S. Ref. & M	111¼	112	111¼	112	+ ⅛
1,100	...	...	U. S. S. R. & M. pf	89	89½	87⅝	88	— ⅝
85,400	...	...	U. S. Steel	82¾	82¾	82	82	— ⅝
1,150	...	...	U. S. Steel pf	86	86	86	86	— ⅝
2,800	...	...	Utah Copper	116¾	116⅞	116¾	116⅞	+ ⅛
1,200	...	...	Va.-Car. Chemical	83½	83½	83½	83½	+ ⅛
100	...	...	Wabash	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	44⅞	— ⅛
500	...	...	Wabash pf. A	15	15	15	15	...
2,800	...	...	Wabash pf. B	46⅝	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
300	...	...	Western Maryland	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅛
7,700	...	...	Western Union	31½	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ⅜
240	...	...	Westingh. E. & M	90	90¼	90	90⅛	— ⅛
104	...	...	Willys-Overland	66¾	66¾	65¼	66¼	— ⅛
124	...	...	W.-Lgt.sub.rts. r.p.	259	263	257	257	— 1½
1,600	...	...	Woolw., (F. W.) Co	104¼	104¼	104	104	— ⅛
...	...	400	Woolworth pf	125	125	124¾	124¾	+ ⅛
				124⅝	124⅝	124¼	124¼	— ⅛

TRADING LAGS IN LONDON.

Gilt-Edged Securities Lower Owing to Fear of New Taxation.

LONDON, April 4.—The budget proposals were not known prior to the closing of the Stock Exchange today and gilt-edged securities sagged owing to fears of fresh taxation. The tone of the market, however, was cheered by the resumption of the Treasury advertising exchequer bonds, which strengthens the belief that a new loan is not imminent.

Marconi stocks continued strong and copper and oil shares were firm, but rubber issues closed weaker. American securities were a shade more active on a slightly firmer basis.

Money conditions were easier and discount rates quiet.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$1,511,815	$154,350,554
Ord. int. rev. rcts	2,266,078	20,747,700
Income tax	169,251	20,754,709
Miscellaneous	835,845	34,559,723
Total receipts	$4,781,991	$497,883,265
Excess of ord. rcts. over ord. disburse	157,894	...
Excess of disburse. over total rcts	...	49,478,959
Excess of tot. disburs. over total rcts	6,247,384	...
Expenditures	4,624,044	447,404,306

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Net
25 railroads	97.35	97.11	97.19	—	.01
25 industrials	89.81	88.68	88.81	—	.01
50 stocks	93.58	87.89	88.00	—	.25

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.	Net
April 4	88.99	87.89	88.00	—	.25
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.35	+	.50
April 1	87.89	87.46	87.69	—	.17
March 31	87.76	86.22	87.52	+1	.17
March 30	87.03	86.22	86.41	—	.41
March 29	86.65	86.65	86.82	—	.77
March 27	88.06	87.15	87.89	—	.30
		87.08	87.89	—	.09

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	High.	Low.	Last.
1915	78.86 30	64.84	73.60
1914	70.68 2	65.24 25	67.28
1913	62.51 2	56.44 30	56.68
1912	71.18 26	68.06 4	70.39

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MERCANTILE MARINE GETS NEW PROPOSAL

Wallace Protective Committee Has Plan for a Hasty Reorganization.

CAPITAL TO BE $80,000,000

Scheme Includes Payment of Defaulted Bonds, with Full Interest, and $60,000,000 Funded Debt.

The old Bannard Reorganization Committee of the International Mercantile Marine Company, consisting of representatives of the protective committee for the marine company's two principal bond issues, had a long meeting yesterday afternoon in the offices of Hornblower, Miller, Potter & Earle and considered a new proposal from the Wallace Protective Committee for the preferred stock, involving a plan for a hasty reorganization of the big shipping company. No conclusion was reached, but a sub-committee composed of Otto T. Bannard, Chairman of the Board of the New York Trust Company, and W. P. Gest, President of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, was appointed with power to act on the new proposals. It is expected that a decision on the proposed plan will be reached within a short time.

Wall Street has heard many rumors of the new plan, but it has not been officially announced. A number of the details have come to light, however, and an unofficial version is presented herewith.

The plan calls for the payment of the defaulted bonds with the full interest of 9 per cent., payment to be made partly in cash, partly in long-term notes, and partly in short-term bonds.

The capital stock of the new company is to be $80,000,000, of which $60,000,000 is to be released immediately, the remainder of $20,000,000 to be released in the course of five years. The present outstanding capital is $100,000,000.

The new funded debt will amount to $60,000,000, but this will be reduced to $40,000,000 within five years. The present funded debt of the International Mercantile Marine Company, exclusive of the funded debt of the subsidiaries, is about $71,000,000.

The old preferred stock will get 140 per cent. of its holdings in new stock. This is equivalent to par and 50 per cent. of the 80 per cent. back dividends.

The old common stock will get 20 per cent. of its holdings in new stock.

A detailed outline of the plan, as understood in Wall Street, is as follows:

Of the $80,000,000 stock $50,000,000 is to go to the holders of the present $51,000,000 preferred stock; $10,000,000 is to go to the holders of the present $49,000,000 common stock, and $20,000,000 is to be held in the treasury and to be refunded in annual installments as an equivalent amount of serial notes are paid off. Against this $20,000,000 will be issued warrants bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. All of these warrants are to be issued to the holders of the present preferred stock in addition to their allotment of $50,000,000 new stock.

The funded debt will consist of $40,000,000 new 30-year first mortgage bonds to bear interest at the rate either of 5 per cent. or 6 per cent.; $20,000,000 five-year serial 6 per cent. notes, to be paid off in cash at the rate of $4,000,000 a year.

The present holders of the collateral trust 4½ per cent. bonds and the International Navigation Company 5 per cent. bonds, whose holdings, with interest to date, amount to about $77,500,000, are to take the $60,000,000 of new bonds and notes and take the balance of their claim, amounting to $17,500,000, in cash.

The plan as outlined, it is understood, was laid before the Bannard Reorganization Committee and discussed there. No statement was made after the meeting, but one of those at the conference stated that no conclusion had been reached.

It is regarded as significant that the Platten Protective Committee for the common stock of the marine company has not been considered in the framing of the new plan. This course indicates that the Wallace Committee is planning to get an adoption of the plan without the consent of the common stockholders. This cannot be effected without a foreclosure, it is believed, and the common stockholders will oppose a foreclosure. It was said in one quarter that another attempt would be made to reach an agreement with the Platten Committee. The latter committee demands a one-fourth interest in the stock of the new company. According to one member of the preferred stockholders' committee, however, there are many common stockholders who are siding with the latter committee as against the Platten Committee.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾
Atlantic Refining	675	685	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	300	310	300	310
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Chesebrough Mfg.	950	1000	950	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	160	180
Continental Oil	312	317	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	41	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	90	95	90	95
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	150	152	150	152
Illinois Pipe Line	174	179	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	100	103	100	103
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	102	104	100	103
Ohio Oil	222	224	223	227
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	65	60	62
Pierce Oil	14½	15	14½	15
Pierce 6s, 1924	83	85	83	85
Prairie O. & G.	413	417	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	220	223	221	224
Solar Refining	285	295	285	295
Southern Pipe Line	200	205	200	205
South Penn. Oil	350	355	350	355
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	249	252	249	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	540	545	542	547
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	363	368	360	365
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	516	513	516
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	212
Standard Oil of Ohio	545	555	545	555
Swan & Finch	135	140	135	140
Union Tank	82	85	81	83
Vacuum Oil	240	243	234	236
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	135	140	135	140
American Cigar pf.	100	101	100	101
Conley Foil	325	375	325	375
J. S. Young	150	160	150	160
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	160	140	160
MacAndrews & F.	145	155	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99	101
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	215	225	215	225
R. J. Reynolds	475	485	475	485
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¼	1½	J Verde	2	2¼
Bay S G	.18	.20	La Rose	.58	.64
Bing. M	12¾	12¾	Majestic	.75	.78
Bohem M	2⅝	2⅝	McK-Dar.	.45	.50
Ilegola	.90	1.00	Mex Met	.43	.44
B & N Y	3	3¼	M of Am.	3¼	3⅜
Butte & L	.93	.95	New Balt.	2½	3
Bost Ely	.40	.45	N Cornelia	15½	15⅝
Bost & M	.73	.75	New Doug	.85	.92
Calaveras	3¼	4	Old D r	.50	.75
Chief Con	1⅛	1⅜	Ohio Cop	.10	.20
Cotcez	.70	.85	Oneco	1	1¼
Cons Cop	1⅞	2	Onondaga	2	2⅜
Cons Ariz	1⅜	1⅝	Pilot B	11	...
Cr Res've	.45	.50	S W M	1	1½
Cal Corbin	.06½	.07	Stew't M	.40	.44
Cuban C	8½	8⅝	Truro	2¼	3
Davis-D	1⅛	1⅜	Tonop Bel.	4½	4½
E & B B	1¼	1⅜	Tonop Min	5⅜	6¼
1sth Nat C	5½	5⅝	U Verde	24½	24½
G field C	.80	.90	U Pr Sh	1¼	1⅜
Houghton	2¼	2⅜	Yukon G	2½	2½
Iron Blos	2	2½			

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The New York Times Book Review, published weekly, is a boon to book lovers. Full information of what is proceeding in the literary world. One dollar a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

A great deal of irregularity was presented in the day's fluctuations on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. As to net results, however, there were many more declines than advances in the leading stocks at the end of the session. There seemed to be no particular news to account for the recessions, although there were some vague rumors of fresh international developments of an unsettling sort.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
220	Alaska Gold	20⅜	20⅝	20¼	20¼
490	Allis-Chal.	29⅞	30	29⅝	29⅝
290	Am. B. Sugar	72⅝	73⅝	72⅜	73
320	Am. Can	62	62	61	61
290	Am. Car & F.	71¼	71¼	69¼	70
4,500	Am. Locomo.	82¼	82¼	78⅞	79
2,980	Am. Smelting	102⅜	103	102	102⅛
270	Am. Zinc	90⅞	91½	90⅜	90⅛
690	Anac. Copper	87½	87½	86⅜	86⅝
2,800	Baldwin Loco.	108⅝	109¼	106⅞	107
20	Batopilas	2½	2½	2⅜	2⅜
10	B'klyn R. T.	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
70	Butte & Sup.	92⅜	92⅞	92¼	92⅜
10	Cal. Petrol	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
50	Ches. & Ohio	62⅜	62⅜	62⅛	62⅛
46	C., M. & St.P.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅜	93⅝
30	Chino Copper	54⅜	54⅜	54⅞	54⅜
110	Col. F. & I.	45⅝	45⅝	45⅜	45⅜
10	Corn Products	21	21	21	21
14,140	Crucible Steel	95⅞	96¼	92¾	92⅝
960	Dist. Secur.	49⅛	49⅝	48⅛	48⅛
30	Dome Mines	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
110	Erie	36⅛	37	36⅛	36⅜
10	Erie 1st pf.	52	52	52	52
10	Erie rights	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
170	Goodrich Co.	76⅝	77	76⅛	76⅜
20	Gt. Nor. Ore	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
270	Insp. Copper	48⅝	48⅝	48	48
1,320	Int. Mer. Mar.	17½	20¼	17⅛	20⅛
1,620	Int. M. M. pf.	74⅞	75⅛	72⅝	74
790	Kenne. Copper	58⅛	58⅝	57⅛	57⅜
10	Lack. Steel	78¼	78¾	78¼	78¼
170	Max. Motor	74	74	72¼	73
4,780	Mex. Petrol.	110⅜	112⅜	109⅛	110⅛
495	Miami Copper	39	39	38⅛	38⅜
10	Nat. Lead	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
150	N. Y. Central	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
20	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	63⅜	63⅜	63⅛	63⅛
30	Ontario Silver	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
20	Pacific Mail	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
40	Ray Copper	24⅛	24⅛	24	24
720	Reading	84⅝	85⅛	84⅜	84⅜
20	Rep. I. & S.	52⅜	52⅜	52	52
80	So. Pacific	97⅜	98	97⅜	98
970	Studebaker	143⅛	146⅛	143¼	144
50	Tenn. Copper	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼
50	Union Pacific	133¼	133⅝	132⅝	133⅜
180	United Fruit	150	150⅜	149⅜	149⅜
180	U. S. Ind. Alc.	164¾	164¾	160½	160½
140	U. S. Rubber	52¼	52¼	51⅜	52
8,990	U. S. Steel	86	86	85¼	85¼
120	Utah Copper	83¼	83¼	81⅜	81⅜
390	Westing. El.	66⅜	66⅜	65⅜	65⅞

50,195

MINING STOCKS.

2,200	Atlanta	.16	.16	.15½	.15½
1,700	Gold. Merger	.14½	.15½	.14½	.15½
250	Iron Blossom	2.00	2.05	2.00	2.00
500	Jim Butler	.95	.95	.95	.95
750	Jumbo Exten.	.81	.84	.81	.84
1,100	Kewanas	.30	.30	.15	.15
500	Ophir	.30	.30	.30	.30
1,000	Silver Pick	.07	.07	.07	.07
500	Ton. Exten.	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10
200	Un.on Cons.	.46	.46	.46	.46
400	West End	.79	.79	.79	.79

9,100

334,744 COPIES.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times, reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies.—Advt.

$71,000,000 MORGAN CHECK

Largest to Go Through Clearing House—Pays for Canadian Bonds.

As the proceeds of the recent sale of $75,000,000 of five, ten, and fifteen year bonds offered here on behalf of the Dominion of Canada, J. P. Morgan & Co. yesterday drew a check for approximately $71,000,000 on the National Bank of Commerce and in favor of the Bank of Montreal. This check established a new high record, being the largest by about $9,000,000 that ever passed through the New York Clearing House. The check was deposited by the Bank of Montreal with the National City Bank, and might have served to make a new high record for that institution's deposits but for the fact that heavy withdrawals recently on account of the Anglo-French loan disbursements have lowered the total considerably below the high mark of $598,000,000 made a few weeks ago.

Two weeks ago a check for $43,538,000, drawn by Lee, Higginson & Co. on the Mechanics and Metals National Bank in connection with a sale of Midvale Steel corporation bonds excited a good deal of attention for its size, although Wall Street remembered the single order for $62,075,000 drawn by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. last Summer when they paid for the Pennsylvania bonds. No special provision was made to meet yesterday's huge check, which was paid out of a current balance kept by J. P. Morgan & Co. At 3 per cent. interest on the amount is $6,000 a day. It is expected that a considerable part of the proceeds of the loan will be used to settle obligations in this country, and that the balance will be shipped to Canada in gold.

Domestic Demand for Explosives.

Although the powder companies are largely iabsorbed in handling the huge volume of war business, none of them is slighting the commercial business which is the backbone of operations in normal times. The Atlas Powder Company reports a large increase recently in this class of its business. The copper and zinc districts are buying increasingly large amounts of explosives, but there is a healthy increase in other domestic lines. The coal districts are absorbing explosives in larger quantities than heretofore, and there is just now an active inquiry from railroad contractors.

De Mott Heads Mechanics Bank.

Harry M. De Mott, a Vice President of the Mechanics Bank of Brooklyn, was yesterday afternon elected to the Presidency of that institution at a meeting of the Board of Directors. He succeeds the late Charles G. Balmanno. Mr. De Mott entered the employ of the Mechanics Bank, which is the largest State bank in Brooklyn, thirty years ago as a "runner." He is a member of the Brooklyn Club, the Towaco Country Club of New Jersey, and Gilbert Council, Royal Arcanum. His home is at 274 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
160	Adventure	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
260	Ahmeek	99⅜	100½	99½	100½
1,205	Alaska Gold	20½	21¼	20⅜	20⅜
120	Allouez	69¾	70	69¾	70
5,468	Am. Zinc	91	91⅜	89¼	90
180	Anaconda	87½	87⅞	86½	87
635	Arizona Com.	9¼	9⅜	9	9
140	Butte & Bal.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
565	Butte & Sup.	92⅜	93	91½	91½
595	Cal. & Ariz.	74¼	74½	74	74
24	Cal. & Hecla	560	560	555	555
160	Centennial	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
50	Chino	55	55	54⅛	55
1,110	Copper Range	65¼	65½	63⅝	63⅝
45	Daly-West	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
332	East Butte	12⅜	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛
85	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Granby	91	91	91	91
10	Greene-Can.	50	50	50	50
110	Hancock	16	16	15¼	15¼
50	Indiana	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
10	Inspiration	48½	48⅝	48¼	48¼
45	Island Creek	46½	46⅝	46½	46¼
1	Isl. Creek pf.	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
215	Isle Royale	29	29	28½	28½
205	Kerr Lake	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
220	Keweenaw	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
60	Lake	17	17	17	17
25	La Salle	4½	4½	4½	4½
150	Mason Valley	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
45	Mass Con	13⅛	13⅛	13	13
200	Mayflower	3¼	3⅜	3	3
116	Miami	39½	39½	38½	38⅝
420	Michigan	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
310	Mohawk	99½	99½	98⅝	98⅝
125	Nevada Con.	18	18	18	18
85	New Arcadian	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8⅜
130	New Idria	16	16	16	16
280	Nipissing	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
265	North Butte	29½	29½	28⅞	28⅞
50	Old Colony	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
110	Old Dominion	69	69¼	69	69
45	Osceola	95	95	94½	94½
125	Pond Creek	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
131	Quincy	95	95	94½	94½
75	Ray Con	24½	24½	24¼	24¼
60	Santa Fe	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
330	Shannon	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼
200	South Lake	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
200	South Utah	45c	45c	43c	43c
173	St. Mary's Ld.	74½	74½	74	74
155	Sup. & Boston	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
40	Tamarack	53	53	53	53
130	Trinity	8½	8½	8¼	8⅜
400	Tuolumne	35c	35c	35c	35c
67	Union Con. Ld.	1¼	1¼	90c	1¼
4,950	U. S. Smelters	69	69¼	67¾	68
445	U. S. Smelt. pf.	52	52	51⅞	52
620	Utah Apex	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
60	Utah Con	14½	14½	14¼	14½
55	Utah Copper	82	82	82	82
1,130	Utah Metals	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛
5	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
242	Wolverine	59	59½	58¼	58¼
50	Wyandotte	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞

RAILROADS.

22	Boston & Alb.	103½	103½	103¼	103¼
196	Boston Elev	79	79	78	78
33	Boston & Low.	138½	138½	138½	138½
15	Boston & Me.	44	44	44	44
10	Boston&Me.pf.	68½	68½	68½	68½
4	Fitchburg pf.	77½	78	77½	78
60	Mass. Electric.	7	7	7	7
100	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	63¼	64	63¼	64
22	Old Colony R.R.	152	152	152	152
6	West End	63	63	62½	62½
40	West End pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

15	Am. Agr. C.	96½	96½	96¼	96¼
1	Am. A. C. pf.	101	101	101	101
270	Am. Pneu. S.	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
52	Am. Sugar	110	110¼	109	109
25	Am. Sugar pf.	115⅝	115⅝	115½	115½
569	Am. T. & T.	127⅜	127⅞	127¼	127⅜
361	A., G. & W. I.	30⅝	31½	30¼	31¼
404	A.,G. & W.I. pf	48⅛	48⅜	47½	48¼
16	Edison	237½	238½	237½	238
25	Ga. Ry. & E.	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
10	Gen. Electric.	167½	167½	167½	167½
25	Mass. Gas	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
46	Mass. Gas pf.	87½	87½	87½	87½
100	McElwain pf.	101	101	101	101
10	Mergenthaler	163	163	162½	162½
11	Mex. Tel. pf.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3	N. E. Tel.	136½	136½	136	136½
5	Nipe Bay	152	152	152	152
12	Pullman	161½	161½	161½	161½
63	Swift	131¾	132¼	131½	132¼
315	Torrington	49	49	48¾	48¾
3,054	United Fruit	149	150⅜	148½	149
373	United Shoe M.	57	57¼	56½	56½
25	United S. M. pf.	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
410	U. S. Steel	86	86	85⅝	85⅞
5	U. S. Steel pf.	116¼	116¼	116½	116½
10	Ventura Oil	9¼	9¼	9	9
25	Western Union.	91	91	90¼	90¼

BONDS.

$1,500	Am. Agr. 5s	99	99	98¼	98¼
11,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92
4,000	Atchison 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼
10,000	A.,G & W.I. 5s	79¼	79¼	78⅞	78⅝
3,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	96⅜	96⅜	96¾	96⅜
3,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	102	102½	102	102½
2,000	Pond Creek 6s	91	91	91	91
5,000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	100
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1,000	Western T. 5s	100¾	100¼	100¾	100¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Arundel S.& G.	38½	38½	38¼	38½
470	Balt. Tube	119½	120	119	119
185	Balt. Tube pf.	97	97	96½	96½
2	Belvedere Hotel pf.	80	80	80	80
73	Citizens Bank.	44	44	44	44
9	Con. Power	110	110¼	110	110
2	Con. Power pf.	111½	111½	111½	111½
400	Cosden	20	20	19⅝	19⅞
600	Cosden O. & G.	8¼	8¼	8	8
1,500	Cosden O. & G. pf.	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
142	Davison Chem.	62	62½	61¾	62
10	Fidelity & D.	134	134	134	134
10	First Nat. Bk.	133	133	133	133
10	Houston Oil pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼
9	Mt. VernonMills	10½	10½	10½	10½
650	Oklahoma Oil	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼
10	Penn. Water P.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
4	Sapulpa	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2,600	Wayland Oil	8¼	8¼	7	8

BONDS.

$3,000	A. C. Line 4s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
3,000	Balt. Dry Dock 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
1,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
7,000	Mil. Electric 5s	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
1,000	Mil. ref. 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 6s	96	96	96	96
700	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛
8,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc.	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜
8,000	United Rys. & Elec. 4s	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
45	Am. Gas	120½	120½	120½	120½
33	Am. Milling	7	7	7	7
1	Am. Railways	36	36	36	36
15	Am. Rys. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
40	Buff. & Susq.	46	46	45⅞	46
25	Buff. & Susq. pf.	60	60	60	60
41	Cambria Steel	81	81	80½	80½
200	Con. T. N. J.	71	71	71	71
10	Elec. Storage	62	62	62	62
10	Gen. Asphalt	36½	36½	36½	36½
40	Gen. Asph. pf.	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
14	I. C. of N. A.	25⅜	26	25⅜	26
100	Lake Sup. Cor.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Leh. V. Tran.	22½	22½	22½	22½
10	North Penn.	94	94	94	94
262	Pennsylvania	57	57	56⅞	56⅞
25	Penn. Salt M.	101	101	101	101
8	Penn. St. pf.	98	98	98	98
42	Phila. Elec.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
100	Phila. R. T.	18½	18½	18½	18½
1,700	P. R. T. t. c.	18⅜	18⅝	18	18⅜
33	Phila. Trac.	77¼	77¼	76¾	76¾
30	Reading	85	85¼	85	85¼
1,841	Ton. Belmont.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
3,000	Ton. Mining	6½	6½	6½	6½
10	Union Trac.	43½	43⅝	53½	53⅜
72	Un. Gas Imp.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅜	88⅜
25	War. I. & S.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
133	West. Coal	66½	66½	66½	66¼
775	Wm. Cramp	81	82½	80⅜	82
600	York Rys.	10⅞	11	10⅞	11

BONDS.

$8,000	A. G. & E. 5s	93½	93½	93¼	93½
1,000	Choc. gen. 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
2,000	E. & P. T. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼
500	E. & P. T. 4s	82	82	82	82
1,000	Har. Elec. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Int. Ry. 4s	58	58	58	58
500	Int. Ry. 4s	58½	58½	58½	58½
6,000	L. V. gen. 4s	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼
4,000	Lorillard 7s	126½	126½	126½	126½
2,000	L. V. 1st ref. 5s	92	92	92	92
2,000	Penn. con. 4s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
2,000	Ph. Elec. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
100	Ph. Elec. 5s	104	104	104	104
3,000	Reading g. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
2,000	United Ry. t. c. 4s	74½	74⅝	74¼	74¼
5,000	Un

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25 Franklin Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
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100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
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100 Ward Baking Com.

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50 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Great Northern Paper
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25 Germania Life Insurance
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Ctfs.
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OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Stocks Open Higher, Turn Reactionary, but Recover Partly at the Close.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 468,639 shares of stock and $151,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 90,886; oil, 99,218, and mining, 278,535. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	‡Astna Explo., w. i.	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞
400	Ajax Rub., Inc.	69¾	69¾	69½	69½
10	Atlantic Steel.	62	62	62	62
500	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S..	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
100	Atl. Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf..	48½	48½	48½	48½
200	Balt. Tube....	119	119	119	119
200	Carbon Steel..	76	76	75	75
500	‡Butler Chem.	2⅜	3⅜	2⅜	3⅜
200	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
300	‡Car Lt. & P.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
780	Carewn Steel..	10½	10½	10	10
12,000	Chev. Motor...	181	188¾	181	183
100	Cp. of K. & H.	5	5	5	5
10,000	‡Cuba Cane S. pf....	65½	66⅛	65¼	65⅞
3,305	‡Cuba Cane S. pf....	97⅜	97⅜	97	97
300	Cramp Shipbuild.	80½	81	80½	81
100	Emerson Phon.	13	13	13	13
600	‡Electric Gun.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
10,000	‡Gast., Will. & Wigmore	70¼	70¼	69¾	69¾
712	Guant. Sugar..	*81	83½	*81	83
1,525	‡Hall Signal...	16	19	16	18
700	‡Hall Sig. pf..	30	38	30	36
1,150	‡Holly Sugar..	50	50	42	44
120	‡Holly Sug. pf.	97	97	97	97
250	Int. Arms Fuse Sec. Corp....	*16	16	13¼	13¼
120	Int. Motors....	19	19	18	18
1,750	Int. Mer. Mar..	17¼	19½	17¼	19½
100	Intercon. Rub.	14½	14½	14½	14½
3,500	Kath. Brize pf.	27	29	28	28
2,400	Kenefick Zinc.	10¾	12¾	10¾	12¾
800	‡S. S. Kr'ge pf.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
500	‡Lake Torp. B.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
800	‡Lynn Phono..	8¼	8¼	7¾	8
400	Marconi of A..	3⅝	3⅝	3¼	3¼
450	Manh. Trans..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Mar. A., v.t.ctfs.	81	81	81	81
12,500	‡Midvale Steel	67¼	67⅞	66½	66⅝
100	N. Y. Trans...	15½	15½	15½	15½
100	‡Nymo Z. & C.	5⅛	6¼	5⅛	6¼
200	St. L. R.M. & P. v. t. ctfs.	33¾	33¾	33½	33½
500	‡St. Jos. Lead.	17	17	16⅝	16⅝
2,000	Sub. R.v.t.ctfs.	36¼	36¼	36	36¼
2,400	‡Tobacco Prod.	46	46¼	45	45
1,500	Un. Profit Sh..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
700	‡Univ. Motor..	7	7	7	7
500	‡U. S. L. & H.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	‡U.S.L.& H.pf.	5	5	5	5¼
125	‡W.-F. T., w.i.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
1,000	White Motors..	50½	51	50½	50½
1,000	Wor. P., v.t.ctfs.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
8,200	‡Zinc Concent.	6	6¾	6	6⅝

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5	Atlantic Ref...	680	680	680	+10
10	Illinois P. L...	178	178	178	+ 3
60	Ohio Oil	225	222	222	+ 1
650	Pierce Oil	14¾	14¼	14¼	+ ¾
20	So. Pipe Line..	205	205	205	..
10	S. O. of Cal...	250	250	250	..
38	S. O. of N. Y..	211	210	210	+ 2
85	Vacuum Oil ..	240	236	240	+ 4

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
775	Am. Oil & Gas	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	‡Barnett O.&G.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
300	‡Cos.&C.(O.R.)	19⅜	20	19⅜	20
900	‡Cosden O. & G.s wi ..	8¼	8¼	8	8
700	‡Cos. O. & G. w. i. pf.....	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅜
100	Empire Pet. ..	5	6	5	6
5,600	‡Federal Oil ..	1⅜	1⅝	1¼	1⅜
8,000	‡Midwest Oil.	63	63	61	62
1,500	‡Musk. Ref...	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
40,000	‡Okla. Oil	18	18	16	16
2,755	‡Okla. Oil pf..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,500	‡Okla. P. & R.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
300	‡Sap. O. & R..	12⅜	12½	12⅜	12½
300	Savoy Oil	10⅞	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
27,200	‡Un. West. O.	73	75	73	75
2,250	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
4,200	Wayl. O. & G.	8	8¼	7⅞	8
1,350	‡Vacuum G.-O.	60	60	60	60

MINING STOCKS.

8,700	††Atlanta	15½	16½	15½	16
1,000	†Big Cotton...	6⅛	6½	6½	6½
200	Bingham Min.	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
7,500	††Booth	19	20	19	20
9,800	†Boston M., (a prospect).	77	77	76	76
4,400	Buffalo Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Butte & N. Y.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
8,200	Butte C. & Z.	15	17	15	16
900	‡Cal. Copper..	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¾
2,000	Caledonia	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	‡Can. Copper..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
4,300	†Canboy	7¼	8	7¼	8
1,600	C. de P. Cop.	40⅝	40⅝	39½	39½
2,800	Con. Ariz. S..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
4,400	Con. Nev.-Utd..	2	2	2	2
450	‡Du Pont Cop.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡Eagle & R. B.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
8,500	††Emma Cop.	62	64	61	64
50	First Nat. Cop.	5½	5½	5½	5½
1,500	†Goldfield Con.	76	80	77	79
8,700	††Gold. Sovgn.	15½	16	15½	17
300	Hecla Mining.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞	4⅞
7,500	††Inter. Mines.	25	29	24	24
4,500	†Iron Blossom.	1⅛	2¼	1⅛	2¼
20,000	Jerome Ver.	2¼	2¼	2	2¼
500	††Jim Butler..	95	95	95	95
9,500	Jumbo Ext....	83	88	83	85
6,800	††Kewanas	15	16	14½	15
100	La Rose Con..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,000	Magma Cop....	19¼	19¼	18	18
6,500	††Marah Min..	31½	32	31	31½
200	Mason Valley..	3½	3½	3½	3½
2,000	McIntyre	92	92	92	92
900	†McKin.-Dar...	46	47	45	45
2,500	Mines of Am..	3¼	3¼	3	3¼
1,260	†Mojave Tung.	4⅜	5	4⅜	5
300	†Montana Con.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
42,000	††Monitor Lode	81	84	81	82
900	Nip. Mines Co.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
8,000	††Oat. Ariz. C.	35	35	35	35
250	Oat. Big Jim..	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
100	††Oat. Crescent (a prospect).	43	43	43	43
200	††Oat. Ex. (a prospect) ..	17	17	17	17
3,225	†Oat. Gold Key (a prospect)	23	25	25	26
6,400	†Oat. Lazy B. (a prospect)..	84	86	84	86
4,000	†Oat. Nellie (a prospect) ..	80	80	80	80
12,000	††Oat. Southern	38	40	38	40
4,600	††Oro	4½	5	4	4
5,000	†Peterson Lake	26	27	26	26
1,700	Ray H. Min....	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	††Rex Con. M.	20	20	20	20
5,500	†Rochester M.	72	72	69	69
700	††Round Mtn..	73	73	73	73
8,200	†San Toy	18½	19	18	18
1,000	†Scratch Gravel Gold Min....	½	1	½	1
800	†Seven Troughs Coalition ..	33	39	35	38
3,600	††Silver Pick..	7⅛	8	7⅛	8
300	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2,500	Stewart	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
21,000	††Success Min.	81	85	81	83
2,200	†Superattion, (a prospect)	32	32	32	32
2,000	‡Tono. Belmont	4½	4¾	4½	4¾
4,000	Tonopah Ext..	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
400	Tono. Mining..	6½	6½	6½	6½
1,000	†Tono. Midway	24	24	24	24
2,850	Tri-Bullion	¼	¼	¼	¼
140	United Eastern	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
8,000	††U. S. Cont..	15½	16	15½	15½
6,700	‡U. Verde Ext.	25¼	25¼	24	24¼
2,200	†W. End. Con.	80	80	77	77
410	‡White Oaks..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	‡Yuscaran Con.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	Cer. de Pas. 6s.	119	119	119	119
10,000	‡C. & O. cv. 5s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1,000	‡C., M. & S. P. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
100,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s, w. i.	98	98	97½	97½
30,000	Sulzberger & Sons Co. 6s.	90¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. Note.—Saturday 80 shares of Standard Oil of California sold at 253 and Monday 100 Cerro de Pasco sold at 40½.

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. Int. Corp.	20	20½	20	20¼
Brit.-Am. Tob., ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Edmund & Jones Corp	37	38	39	41
Driggs-Seabury	138	142	138	141
Hask. & Barker Car..	42	43	..	..
Hopkins & A. Arms..	..	65	..	66
Maxim Munitions....	5⅝	6¼	5⅝	6
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Peerless Truck & M..	25½	26	26	27
Steel & Radia., Ltd..	35	40	..	..

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	17½	18	17½	18
Midwest Ref.	64½	65½	64½	65½

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.....	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf..	80	83	80	83
American Brass.....	268	275	268	278
Atlas Powder.....	235	245	235	245
Atlas Powder pf.....	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox....	120	127	120	123
Bliss. (E. W.)	410	425	390	410
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	85	75	85
Can. Fds. & Forg....	170	200	170	200
Canadian Explosives.	800	850	800	850
Can. Explosives pf...	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	800	850	800	850
Du Pont Powd., new.	340	350	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf..	105	108	105	108
Hercules Powder.....	370	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf..	116	120	116	120
International Arms...	14	18	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond ...	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovil Mfg. Co.....	555	565	555	565
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	2,200	2,300	2,200	2,300

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

	1916.	Increase.
4th week March.....	$3,491,000	$927,000
Month of March.....	10,228,000	2,528,000
July 1-March 31.....	94,082,820	17,599,989

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

4th week March.....	626,500	118,300
July 1-March 31.....	18,610,200	2,189,300

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—

4th week March.....	239,784	4,969
July 1-March 31.....	8,224,894	389,057

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

4th week March.....	340,000	58,000
Month of March.....	1,061,000	190,000
July 1-March 31.....	9,181,749	965,580

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	4,997,714	3,839,947	4,448,829
Net after taxes	1,473,373	540,300	747,741
8 mos. gross..	39,804,101	34,810,656	41,184,435
Net after tax..	11,733,687	6,767,540	8,922,988

NORFOLK & WESTERN for February—

Gross	4,588,415	2,989,121	3,030,010
Net	2,065,889	913,031	949,227
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,664,283	501,590	416,267
8 mos. gross..	37,289,300	27,458,892	29,948,811
Net	18,158,145	9,260,854	8,442,988
Sur. aft. chgs.	12,866,100	6,229,204	6,546,687

RUTLAND RAILROAD for February—

Gross	277,876	226,000	234,603
Net after taxes	46,579	24,743	*4,414
2 mos. gross...	555,735	467,661	497,021
Net after taxes	93,979	53,686	20,273

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for February—

Gross	932,918	837,238	979,188
Net after tax.	114,283	86,867	112,803
Def. aft. chg..	28,153	58,418	58,604
8 mos. gross..	8,196,294	7,884,845	9,096,782
Net after tax.	2,339,251	1,975,880	2,930,978
Surp. aft. chg.	920,730	*259,051	*700,142

*Deficit.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN for February—

Gross	449,559	406,180	326,964
Net after tax.	155,090	114,748	52,164
Oth. Inc. (deb.)	56,421	41,898	35,196
Total income..	98,669	72,850	13,997
8 mos. gross..	3,703,523	3,075,765	3,129,165
Net after tax.	1,143,428	643,110	884,273
Oth. Inc. (deb.)	280,380	197,447	*95,302
Total income..	863,068	445,663	979,575

*Credit.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

ASSOCIATED OIL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Net income ..	4,970,087	4,249,041	721,046
Charges	977,934	931,514	46,420
Surplus	3,992,154	3,317,527	674,627
Depreciation ..	2,074,150	2,052,774	21,376
Dividends	1,789,095	.....	1,789,095
Surplus	128,909	1,264,753	*1,135,844

*Decrease.

BUSH TERMINAL CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Gross earn....	1,632,107	1,350,161	1,192,375
Oper. exp.....	286,929	841,397	871,870
Net earn.....	1,345,177	1,008,764	321,005
Other inc.....	196,958	196,673	226,416
Total inc.....	1,542,135	1,205,437	1,547,421
Int. and tax...	711,724	690,236	692,437
Surplus	832,411	515,201	854,984
Pf. divs.....	.....	138,000	138,000
Surplus	832,411	377,201	716,984
Com. divs.....	.....	200,000	200,000
Surplus	832,411	177,201	16,984
Prev. surplus..	1,000,906	930,563	898,189
Total surplus..	1,833,317	1,107,763	915,173
P. and l. deb.	.....	166,856	274,440
P. and l. sur..	1,833,317	1,000,906	930,689

*Credit.

CLEVELAND, SOUTHWESTERN & COLUMBUS for February—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	95,603	83,790	11,812
Net after tax.	35,558	23,970	11,588
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,777	*3,340	11,118
2 mos. gross..	198,908	177,106	21,803
Net after tax.	75,929	53,455	22,474
Sur. aft. chgs.	20,486	*1,237	21,704

*Deficit.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY SYSTEM for February—

Gross	1,113,845	892,495	221,350
Net after tax.	849,294	‡255,043	94,251
Sur. aft. chgs.	881,283	273,035	108,248
2 mos. gross..	2,285,430	1,848,709	436,661
Net after tax.	741,844	514,202	227,642
Total income..	795,241	550,392	244,849
Sur. aft. chgs.	424,489	184,995	239,494

REPUBLIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for February—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	310,459	238,237	77,222
Net after tax.	130,215	87,766	42,449
Total income..	130,607	87,872	42,735
Sur. aft. chgs.	65,739	32,618	33,121
Bal. af. pf.div.	39,720	6,981	32,739
2 mos. gross..	628,775	482,601	146,174
Net after tax.	265,964	181,552	84,413
Total income..	266,612	181,814	84,798
Sur. aft. chgs.	134,488	71,109	63,286
Bal. af. pf.div.	82,480	19,255	63,224

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
At. Const Line....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.30	4.05
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'23	4½	4.50	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O..	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton..	1916-'20	5	5.50	4.50
Chicago & N. W...	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & P....	1916-'27	4½@5	6.25	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.85	4.15
C., C. & St. L..	1916-'29	6	4.65	4.25
Del. & Hudson....	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad.....	1916-'23	4½@6	4.45	4.25
Hocking Valley....	1916-'23	4 @6	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central...	1916-'23	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Louis. & Nash.....	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kansas & T...	1916-'23	5	5.88	5.00
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.88	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines..	1916-'23	4½@6	4.50	4.10
Norf. & Western..	1916-'24	4½	4.35	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H..	1916-'28	6	4.50	4.20
Penn. G. Freight..	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.00
St. L. & M. & S..	1916-'23	5	5.30	4.70
St. L. & San F....	1916-'23	5	5.75	4.70
Seaboard Air Line.	1916-'23	5	4.60	4.30
Southern Pacific..	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.15
Southern Railway..	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction.....	392	397
American Light & Traction pf....	114	116
Adirondack Electric Power.....	21	22
Adirondack Electric Power pf....	72	80
*American Gas & Electric.....	137	140
*American Gas & Electric pf.....	50	51
American Power & Light.....	85	86
American Power & Light pf.....	86	86½
American Public Utilities.....	15	17
American Public Utilities pf....	75	77
American Waterworks & Electric..	7	9
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.....	53	55
American Gas Co.....	120	122
Associated Gas & Electric pf.....	50	60
Atlantic Power & Light pf.....	92	95
Carolina Power & Light.....	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.....	101	103
Cities Service	187	190
Cities Service pf.....	84½	85½
Colorado Power	26	29
Colorado Power pf.....	101	103
Commonwealth P. R. & L.....	63	64
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.....	85	87
Consumers' Power 5s, 1929.....	102	104
Consumers' Power (Me.) pf.....	96	98
Denver Gas & Elec. gen 5s.....	97	99
Electric Bond Deposit pf.....	73	76
Electric Bond & Share pf.....	101	103
Empire District Electric pf.....	80	..
Federal Light & Traction.....	11	14
Federal Light & Traction pf.....	47	49
Gas & Electric Securities.....	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf.....	88	93
Great Western P. 5s, 1946.....	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power.	16	18
Northern Ontario Lt. & Pow. pf..	60	65
Northern States Power.....	59¼	60¼
Northern States Power pf.....	94	†95
Ozark Power & Water.....	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric.....	65½	66
Pacific Gas & Electric 1st pf.....	92	93½
Pacific Gas & Electric original..	93	94½
Republic Ry. & Light Co.....	27	30
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.....	73	78
Southern California Edison.....	92	98
Southern California Edison pf....	102	†105
*Standard Gas & Electric.....	10	11
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.....	37	37½
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	13	15
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	55	57
Toledo Traction, Light & Power..	22	24
Toledo Traction, Light & Power pf	52	54
United Light & Railways.....	64	65
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.....	75	77
Western Power	17	18
Western Power pf.....	60	62

*Par value $50. †Ex dividend.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Kentucky Con....	.01
Con.	.01	Mexican	.19
Andes	.09	Occidental Con...	.75
Best & Belcher...	.04	Ophir	.29
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.35	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.15	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va....	.17	Sec. Belcher.....	.02
Con. Imperial....	.01	Sierra Nevada....	.18
Gould & Curry...	.02	Union Con.....	.44
Hale & Norcross..	.03	Utah Con.....	.01
Justice	.03	Jacket Con.....	.10

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.60	Comb. Fraction...	.07
Halifax	.65	D'df'd Daisy.....	.02
Jim Butler.....	.68	Florence	.44
McNamara	.07	G'd'f'd Con.....	.80
Midway	.22	G'd'f'd Kewanah..	.18
Mizpah Ext.....	.22	G'd'f'd Merger....	.14
Montana	.29	Jumbo Ext.....	.81
North Star.....	.18	Lone Star.....	.07
Rescue	.29	Silver Pick.....	.07
Tonopah Ext.....	5.20	Spearhead	.07
Tonopah Nevada..	5.50	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West End	.77	Big Jim.....	1.90
GOLDFIELD.		Nevada Hills.....	.18
Atlanta	.18	Nevada Packard..	.89
Booth	.18	Rochester Mines..	.68
C. O. D.....	.03	Round Mountain...	.73
		White Caps.....	.13

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'kpot.	10¾	11	Gold Sov..	8½	4½
Elkton	98½	99½	Isabella ..	21½	23
El Paso....	76	79	McKinney..	40	43½
Findlay	5	5½	Jackpot ...	6½	8
Golden Cy.	216½	218	Portland ..	181	183
Gold Dol..	1	4	Vindicator.	235	245

REPORTED TO THE POST OFFICE.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies.—Advt.

BROKERS SELL MAY TO BUY JULY COTTON

Difference of About 13 Points Noted in Large Switching Operations Here.

MARKET MO

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

CONTRACTORS on dresses. Call with own samples. 19 West 27th, second floor.

DRESSES. — Contractors on ladies' cotton dresses; steady work; bring own samples. Regent Ladies' Garment Company, 22 West 26th St.

MILLINERY.—Wanted, big lot of trimmed hats. Syndicate Trading Co., 230 5th Av.

PLUSH COATS.—3,000, 42 inches long, 70 inches sweep, trimmed with dog fur collar, cotton twill lined; best price for spot cash. Y 847 Times Annex.

POPLINS.—Open for mixtures, poplin coating. Cohen & Edelman, 12 West 31st.

SILK UNDERWEAR.—Contractor wanted on fine silk underwear. Box R 35 Times.

SUITS.—Contractors, call with samples Palm Beach suits; will supply our materials. Second floor, 13 East 30th St.

SUITS.—Open to buy for spot cash Spring suits. 8085—Madison Squire.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.—Job of fifty to close out at a sacrifice. Select Cloak and Suit Co., 54 West 22d St.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $3.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS, velour, poplin, chinchilla, and corduroy; 500 for immediate delivery; $250 to $8.50. Charles Press, West 24th.

COATS.—Spring, $3 up; nifty models, low price. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Jobs to close out at cheap prices. Joe Korostoff, 38 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—To close out; all wool, serge, and poplin coats in ladies' and misses' sizes from $3 to $5.50; suits from $3.50 to $5.50; sport coats from $2.50 to $4; for immediate delivery. Ulpine Cloak Co., 22-24 West 3d St.

COATS, SUITS AND DRESSES.—A chance for big users to make quick money; big sales, ready to ship; nicely assorted lots. M. J. Myers Co., 135 West 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Immediate delivery; smart styles; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—We have in stock for immediate delivery the latest creations in taffeta, crepe de chine, and crepe meteor dresses at very low prices. Globe Dress & Suit Co., 22 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—In stock for immediate delivery, novelty silk sport dresses; also silk street and afternoon dresses. Tip Top, 154 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—We have nifty novelty stripe taffeta dresses in stock for immediate delivery. Dicker & Ginsberg, 142 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Write, children's, juniors' lace embroidery, net, organdie. Subin, 32 West 24th.

DRESSES.—Graduation dresses, to close out. Butterfly Dress Co., 142 West 24th.

FOR SALE, JOB LOTS: Woolen, worsted, merino, and cotton sweater yarns; Florsilk yarns; threads, &c., for sweater and other trades; 5,000 each 8-10-12-14-16 black cotton knitting yarn, single, on cones, fast color not guaranteed; 500 lbs. 30/2 ply white worsted yarn, in oils, in skeins; 12,000 lbs. silver gray cotton knitting yarns on cones; 800 lbs. bleached, mercerized, 2-ply peeler yarn on cones; 4,000 lbs. 60 single combed peeler knitting yarn on cones. Charles W. Becker, commission Merchant, Amsterdam, N. Y. Also 43 Leonard Street, Room 401. Phone Franklin 135.

HOSIERY.—Various styles; jobs ladies', men's silks, 90c doz., $1.60 doz., case lots. Gold Hosiery Co., 18 Orchard St.

MACHINE.—Single double-needle hemstitch machine wanted in exchange Singer pleating machine, Class 31-27, eight cans, R 39 Times.

POPLIN.—American, in black, navy, Copenhagen for sale. Telephone Farragut 3334.

RAINCOATS.—2,000 ladies', misses', and children's, to close at a tremendous sacrifice; rare opportunity. Ullman & Solomon, 31 East 28th.

REMNANTS.—Bargains in cotton remnants; large quantity colored cotton cloth; full pieces, remnants, and pound goods offered for quick sale; yearly output for monthly shipments; samples cheerfully submitted. Room 401. Telephone Franklin 135. Charles W. Becker, commission merchant; also Amsterdam, N. Y.

SERGE.—Dunmore navy, also American poplin, black, and Copenhagen, for cash. M. Abramson, 15 West 28th St.

SILKS.—3½ and 7½ mummie. Solomon, 138 Spring St. Telephone 3083 Spring.

SNAP FASTENERS 0—00—000 below market prices. "Snappers," 47 West 34th. Greeley 8608.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Imported, sonomore, also domestic. Call Mad. Sq.—3558.

SUITS.—1,000 in latest styles of all kinds of material; special and taffetas from $5.50 to $15; also coats from $2.50 to $9.50. B. & W. Cicak and Suit Co., 116 West 32d.

SUITS.—Have 300 on hand for immediate delivery, in poplins, velours, checks and taffetas. F. Fishman, 3 E. 17th St., 4th floor.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—500 wool and silk poplin suits, to close out at big reduction. D. Gutman & Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—All-wool poplin, $6.75, peau de cygne lined. Martin, 22 West 27th St.

SUITS.—400 to close out; snappy styles. Miller & Schadow, 15 West 24th.

SUITS, COATS, for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

TAFFETA.—Black taffeta for sale, 95 cents per yard. Call Greeley 4582.

VOILE.—5,000 yards of check voile at 10½ cents. Simon, 130 West 29th St.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk, $18 net, in stock; also silk jersey sport coats; plain, striped, and revertable; also silk middy blouses, in tub and jersey. Dalley, 8 West 20th St.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN to carry a popular-price line of ladies' handbags; unlimited territory; will turn over entire account to right party; only experienced and those having handled this line need to apply; salary and commission. R 45 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names.
Monday...3@3¼
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

British Silk Exports Stopped.

Among other things, a British embargo has been placed on exports of broad silks of all kinds, whether all-silk or of silk mixed with other yarns, (except with artificial silk yarn or metal threads) in the gray or discharged, undyed, dyed, or printed but unweighted; schappe and spun yarns, shantung silk, and raw or thrown silk waste. Information to this effect has been received by the Department of Commerce in a cablegram from the American Consul General at London. The embargo applies only to non-British destinations.

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Demand for High-Price Clothing.

According to a manufacturer of clothing who sells his product to other manufacturers the demand, instead growing better for him with the general improvement, has shown a decrease. He ascribes this to the fact that the public is buying a better grade of merchandise than formerly. The clothing turned out by this manufacturer is made under such low overhead cost that other houses can afford to buy his goods and market them at a profit to themselves. The grade manufactured is low priced. According to other reports on the better class demand, the merchant tailors are to receive more than their customary amount of business during the next season.

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Dress Goods Mills Behind.

A number of unfavorable conditions have been working against best results in the dress goods market. Labor troubles in quite a few mills have restricted production and increased the cost of the manufactured product. Freight congestion has also been a disturbing factor. The dye situation has shown little improvement, and this has caused considerable delay. All told, the mills are faced with the predicament of supplying a demand considerably above the normal, with, at the same time, more than the usual obstacles to overcome. There still remains quite a bit of Spring business that has not been cleaned up, and the garment manufacturers are clamoring for deliveries.

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Cocoa Buying Slow.

Business in the local market for raw cocoa is quiet at the moment. Few transactions for prompt deliveries are being put through, most of the orders taken calling for forward shipments. The demand from domestic users of this commodity is practically without feature, while export business is badly hampered by shipping troubles and delays. Stocks are fairly full here, and prices, all things considered, are regarded as satisfactory. These were yesterday's quotations on the most-used varieties: Bahia, 15½@16½c; Caracas, 16@17c; Arriba, 17½@17½c; Grenada, 16@16½c, and Sanchez, 15½@15½c. The lowest quotation was on Hayti cocoa, which was held at 14@15c, while the highest price, 20@21c, was asked for Maracaibo stock.

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Crude Rubber Prices Breaking.

The steady drop in crude rubber prices during the last few weeks is beginning to cause some uneasiness in the local market. As yet there is said to be little sign of selling pressure on the part of holders, but how long it will remain absent in the face of the decline is a matter of speculation. Big buyers continue to hold off, from all accounts, and this, together with the steady stream of receipts, is looked on as the reason for the present state of the market. Up-river fine was quoted at 73 cents a pound yesterday for immediate shipment, while coarse was held at 57 cents. Pale crêpe and smoked sheets, spot, were offered at 83¾ and 83 cents, respectively, while for shipment to June the respective prices were 83 and 82½ cents.

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Coal Trade Is Marking Time.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the closing days of March witnessed little excitement over what this week might bring forth in the way of a suspension at the anthracite collieries. Every one was keenly interested in the situation, but the Springlike weather took all the urgency out of the demand for domestic sizes, while strike talk was no longer potent in influencing buyers of steam coal to pay high prices. Moreover, two weeks of above-freezing temperatures have brought about a wonderful change at the piers. Conditions are not quite normal at some ports, but boats are now assured of fairly prompt loading. Bituminous prices did not advance during the week, either at the mines or at tidewater.

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Exodus of Clothing Salesmen.

The end of last week saw a majority of the clothing salesmen leave on their Fall selling trips. Owing to the amount of Fall business that has already been taken, the road men departed in a very confident mood over the prospects of successful selling campaigns. Although some of the houses will not be able to offer their usual guarantees covering woolens and dyes, they have done the best they were able, and to be in a position to supply satisfactory merchandise. The salesmen for such concerns, it is believed, will not be too greatly handicapped by the lack of the usual guarantees, as the demand for merchandise is expected to consume such difficulties, and that the retailers will be glad to buy what they can get.

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Deliveries Are Late.

The matter of deliveries is getting most attention in the men's wear piece goods market at present. In many cases the mills are behind in their shipments of sample pieces, and a number of the clothiers are forced to show their Fall lines with merely advance samples to guide the retail buyers in the selection of styles. The freight congestion has had a good deal to do with holding back deliveries. While there have been some rumors of early deliveries being refused by the manufacturers, such talk is mostly discounted. Cancellations are rather welcomed at the present time, as the mills in many instances have more business than they can handle. It is a question now, as one piece goods salesman put it, of "ducking" rather than seeking business.

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Spring Shoe Demand Takes Form.

The warmer weather in the closing days of last week gave shoe retailers the first real demonstration of the trend of public taste in Spring shoes. In men's shoes more tans were sold than blacks, and in the best grades there were quite a few calls for wing tips. Patent leathers received little attention, but some button shoes with gray buck tops were disposed of. For children staple styles sold well, with tan and white button shoes prominent. Ankle-strap pumps also sold. The formula for successful women's shoes requires that they be not less than eight inches high and that they have thin soles and long, narrow toes. The popular colorings are gray, ivory, mecha, white, tan, and black. In the shoes colored vamps with white tops are good. Neat, plain effects in pumps having small tongues are also doing well. Some of the specialty shops, however, are pushing Colonials with very large tongues and buckles.

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Gray Goods Market Dull.

Dullness was again the keynote of the local gray goods market yesterday, but prices on all kinds of staple goods continued firm at recent levels. Among the business done on printcloths were sales of 39-inch 72-76s at 6⅝ cents for delivery in this month and next, and of 38½-inch 60-52s at 4¾ cents for shipment in nearby months. While many sellers are asking this price for the 60-52s, it is said that in some quarters they can still be had at 4¾ cents. Drills were not very active. About the only feature in the sheeting end of the market was a reported revival of demand for bag goods, in which such cloths as 40-inch 4.25s, 31-inch 5-yards, and 48 square 4-yards played a part. Converters to the clothing trade were said to be in the market for lightweight sheetings, notably 6.15-yard goods, which are scarce for spot and nearby deliveries. Poplins showed up pretty well in the day's business. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼@38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾@38½-inch, 64-56s..5¾c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..*4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4½@38½-inch, 60-48s..4¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5½c 27-inch, 64-60s....4¼c
*Asked.

War Won't Halt Wanamaker Flight

In a reply to a cable mesage asking if the great triplane ordered by Rodman Wanamaker would be considered in the competition for the $50,000 prize offered by Lord Northcliffe for the first trans-Atlantic flight, the Aero Club of America yesterday received word from him that the entry would be accepted "after the war." Mr. Wanamaker's plans did not contemplate the prize, and the project will go forward as planned.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., Ga., and Fla.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.; light variable winds.
Ala. and Miss.—Overcast Wed. and Thurs.; light variable winds.
Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy and cooler Wed.; Thurs. unsettled.
W. Va.—Fair Wed.; cooler Wed.; Thurs. fair.
Lower Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.; moderate w. winds.
Ohio—Fair and cooler Wed. Thurs. fair; moderate w. winds.
Upper Mich.—Fair Wed. and Thurs.
La., S. Dak., and E. Tex.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs.
Ark.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs.
Okla.—Rain in s., rain or snow in n. Wed. Thurs., cloudy, probably rain in e.
W. Tex.—Cloudy Wed., rain in panhandle, Thurs., fair.
Ill.—Fair in n. Wed. and probably Thurs., unsettled in s., with rain, cooler in n. Wed.
Mo.—Rain Wed. Thurs., cloudy, with probably rain in s.
Wis.—Rain Wed. and Thurs., cooler Wed.
Minn.—Fair Wed. and Thurs., cooler in n. e. Wed.
Iowa—Cloudy in w., fair in e. Wed. and probably Thurs.
Neb.—Cloudy Wed. and Thurs., probably rain in s. w., cooler in n. Wed.
Kan.—Rain Wed. and probably Thurs., cooler in n. Wed.
N. Dak.—Fair Wed. and probably Thurs.

SHRINKING ADDS VALUE.

Contention Made in Matter of English Cloths Sent Here.

The Government, acting through the Department of Justice, has reopened the entire subject of the dutiability of shrinkage costs as related especially to wool cloths. In November last the United States Court of Customs Appeals, finding in favor of the contention of Van Ingen & Co. of this city, held that the Collector of Customs exceeded his authority in adding costs for inspection and damping of cloths to the entered or dutiable value.

At the time the importing trade took it for granted that the court's pronouncement that shrinkage costs were not dutiable items ended the matter. Domestic wool cloth manufacturing interests, however, when they learned of the far-reaching effect of the court's decision, urged the Treasury Department to make up a new case, promising to furnish proof that the shrinking process actually added to the value of fabrics, and thus constituted dutiable charges and expenses incident to placing the merchandise in condition packed ready for shipment to the United States.

Assistant Attorney General Hanson was accordingly directed to take a pending case as a new test. He selected protests by the E. S. Marsh Company of Boston as filling the requirements. This firm purchased high-grade suitings and overcoatings from the Inverness Tweed Mill Company, Ltd., and other mills of Huddersfield, through Joan F. Briggs & Sons, also of Huddersfield. As in the Van Ingen case, the cloths were shrunk in England, and the importers in making entry deducted the cost of shrinkage from the dutiable market value of the goods. The Collector held that charge dutiable.

At the trial just concluded before the Board of General Appraisers, William E. Waterhouse, counsel for the importing firm, produced only one witness, Edward L. Marsh, relying in the main on the court's decision in the Van Ingen case to support the claim made. John P. Wood, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who was put on the stand by Luke Lamb, the Government counsel, took sharp issue with the importer's claim that the shrinking of wool cloths was done merely to prevent inferior goods being sent over here and did not enhance their value.

Mr. Wood gave it as his belief that shrinkage was not necessary to the proper inspection of the cloths, since this could be done satisfactorily before the cloths were shrunk. He maintained that the shrinkage of British wool cloths increased their market values anywhere from 15 to 25 per cent. Expert shrinkers called by the Government, among them Thomas Henry Snyder, President of the London Shrinking and Refinishing Works of this city, thirty-five years in the business, and Moses D. Barnes, also of New York, agreed with Mr. Wood that shrinking cloths added to their marketable value. After briefs have been filed the board will make a decision.

TO TAX CLAY IMPORTS.

Duties to be Exacted on Substitutes for German Article.

The stoppage of unwrought clay imports from Germany, owing to the British blockade, is responsible for an order from the Treasury Department directing Collectors to take duty hereafter on substitutes for the German clay at the rate of 50 cents per ton. The entry of the substitute clay appears to have confused customs officials as to the classification to be given the product.

It seems that the clay now being brought in is of light blue character, unwrought, and at Norfolk is being taxed 50 cents per ton as "unwrought clay not specially provided for," while at New York it is passed free of duty as "common blue clay suitable for use in the manufacture of crucibles." Assistant Secretary Malburn said in his order that until recently it had been the practice to assess duty on the merchandise as unwrought clay not specially provided for, but since the outbreak of the war, with the stoppage of importations from Germany, the substitute clay, while not commercially known as crucible clay, had been used to a considerable extent in the manufacture of crucibles.

Mr. Malburn said it further appeared that at the time of the passage of the present tariff act the chief use of this clay was for other than the manufacture of crucibles. In view of this the Assistant Secretary held that its use at the time of the enactment of the tariff should control its classification. Collectors at all ports were therefore directed to deny free entry and assess duty at 50 cents per ton. The order said that importers dissatisfied with the ruling of the department had their remedy in appeal to the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—C. H. Yeager Co.; J. L. Yeager, cloaks, suits; McAlpin.
ALTOONA, Penn.—L. Bergman; waists; 72 Madison Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Bernheimer Bros.; L. Michelson, millinery, ribbons; 470 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—The Outlet; L. Seidman, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; H. J. Rohr, Mrs. J. B. Nelson, millinery; 220 5th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Stewart & Co.; Miss M. H. Schofield, laces, embroideries; 18 West 20th.
BALTIMORE — Bernheimer Bros.; George Tonolo, house furn. goods; Breslin.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Cahn-Coblens Co.; Miss B. Cohen, muslin underwear; Claridge.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. A. Miller, children's dresses, Fall; 354 4th Av.
BEAUMONT, Texas—Graham Co.; W. F. Graham, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
BOSTON, Mass.—R. H. White & Co.; Miss A. G. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av. and Algonquin.
BOSTON, Mass.—P. N. Marks & Co.; J. Marks, notions; St. Andrew.
BOSTON, Mass.—Jordan Marsh Co.; Miss L. Robicheau, women's coats, (basement); Miss F. M. White, misses' coats, skirts, (basement); 432 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Smith Bros.; F. Smith, carpets, furniture, stoves; New Victoria.
BOSTON, Mass.—H. Stearns Co.; C. W. Conklin, cloaks, suits, dresses, costumes, waists, furs; 200 5th Av.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; A. H. Shannon, silks, dress goods; C. Koven, men's clothing; S. Falk, boys' clothing; R. M. Dean, notions, toilet, fancy, leather goods; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; Miss G. D. Hurtubese, women's suits, basement; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Schultz & Guthrie; W. R. Guthrie, piece goods; Latham.
BOSTON, Mass.—Wm. Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Sheffield, ladies' suits; Miss Louis, trimmed hats; Mr. Dutch, untrimmed hats; Mr. Phillips, ladies' coats; Mr. Hunting, misses' coats; Mrs. Milligan, infants' hats, coats, basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Hahn, jewelry; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Smith, infants', children's, junior coats, dresses, petticoats; Mrs. Kassanof, ladies' neckwear; Mr. Silberman, skirts; Mr. O'Brian, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Tomson, house dresses, corsets, kimonos; Mr. Lennon, dresses; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; W. B. Kay, mdse. mgr.; D. Murphy, sporting goods; toys, J. Waters, mdse. mgr., ready-to-wear; Mrs. Mallee, coats, skirts, furs; Mr. Clark, silks, dress goods; 1,133 B'way.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. T. Donovan, men's hosiery, underwear; A. G. Sanborn, silk waists, sweaters; F. A. Burdick, women's coats, skirts; C. J. Brady, floor covering; F. H. Jury, inexpensive dresses; G. E. Creeron, millinery, basement; D. E. Walsh, wash goods; Miss A. L. Regan, boys' furn. goods; Miss S. E. Ludwig, infants' wear, basement; Miss C. Maddock, children's millinery; Miss C. E. Henery, cotton shirtwaists; Miss A. V. Burns, inexpensive dresses, basement; 432 4th Av.
BOSTON—Magrane Houston Co.; Miss Schuster; Miss G. Chesleigh; Misses' cloaks; Miss M. E. Gilligan, waists, cotton underwear; Great Northern.
BRATTLEBORO, Vt.—Houghton & Simonds; M. C. Houghton, ladies' garments, hosiery, underwear; Park Av.
BRIDGEPORT, N. Y.—H. A. Meldrum Co.; E. Shanks, notions, hdkfs., fancy, leather goods; 31 Union Sq.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Dawson & Wilson Co.; J. Wilson, furs; 38 W. 32d.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; J. A. Taylor, laces, embroideries; 18 West 35th.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hamlin; S. Strum, cloaks, suits, waists, infants' wear; 351 4th Av.; Broztell.
CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; Miss M. E. Noonan, waists; 15 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; J. A. Albiez, carpets, rugs, oilcloth; W. B. Leddy, upholstery goods, shades, curtains; 215 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bateman, rugs; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; J. Weinberg, hats; 621 B'way.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; M. P. Brench, laces, embroideries; 115 Worth.
CHICAGO—M. Goldberg, clothing; Grand.
CINCINNATI—Crown Cravat Co.; A. Caspary, tie silk; Aberdeen.
CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; F. L. Mandove, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.; York.
CINCINNATI—Meyer, Wise & Kalchen; H. Kalchen, representing; 53 Worth.
CLEVELAND—Harrington Millinery Co.; G. D. Harrington, millinery; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Caswell & Hubbard Co.; Z. W. Barnard, jewelry; Gregorian.
CLEVELAND—S. Lichtenstein & Co.; S. Lichtenstein, cloaks, suits; Breslin.
CLEVELAND—Sperling & Co.; E. Sperling, waists, dresses; 1,133 Bwy.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—May Co.; G. M. Evett, millinery; G. Eryce, millinery, basement; 26th.
CLEVELAND—M. J. Leo; M. J. Ensel, cloaks, suits; 1,131 B'way.
CLEVELAND—L. S. Gross & Co.; L. N. Gross, waistings; 76 Madison Av.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Wm. Taylor, Son & Co.; A. W. Calder, cloaks, suits; 470 4th Av.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, notions, millinery, general merchandise; Continental.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—National Clothiers Co.; G. R. Hedges, clothing; Imperial.
COLUMBUS, Ohio—Morehouse-Martens Co.; Mrs. M. E. Evans, cloaks, suits; 1,170 B'way; Imperial.
CORTLAND, N. Y.—Gillette Co.; H. R. Gillette, dresses, waists; 562 5th Av.
DANVILLE, Ill.—Meis Bros.; A. Meis, millinery, suits; 116 W. 32d.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; H. S. Ames, corsets, underwear, laces, embroideries, neckwear, merchandise manager; J. F. Schaffer, women's, children's shoes; 220 5th Av.
DETROIT, Mich.—Crowley, Milner Co.; Miss O. Kirschner, leather goods, jewelry, novelties; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Crowley Bros.; A. R. Copeland, N. C. Crowley, wash goods; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—Harris Millinery Co.; M. D. Harris, millinery; Wallick.
DETROIT, Mich.—Elliott-Taylor-Woolfenden Co.; C. F. O. Mason, cloaks, suits, shawls, waists; A. McDonald, silks, velvets, dress goods, cloths, linens; 220 5th Av.; Sherman Square.
EL PASO, Texas—Popular Dry Goods Co.; M. Schwartz, dry goods, carpets, general merchandise; 354 4th Av.
FAIRMOUNT, Va.—J. M. Hartley & Sons; Miss J. A. Montgomery, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.
FALL RIVER, Mass.—R. A. McWhirr Co.; J. H. Conn, cloaks, suits; 75 Spring; Wallick's.
FORT SCOTT, Kan.—W. J. Calhoun & Co.; K. Calhoun, women's Summer dresses, wash skirts; Room 1,012, 1,150 Broadway.
GENEVA, N. Y.—W. G. Peck, millinery; Herald Square.
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.—The Argersinger Co.; Mrs. E. M. Burr, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, petticoats; Martha Washington.
GREEN BAY, Wis.—Green Bay Specialty Co.; W. Sanborn, clothing, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; W. V. Sparling, cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.
HARRISBURG, Penn.—Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart; W. H. Bennethum, cloaks, suits; 230 5th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; C. R. McClellan, coats, suits; Miss Damihy, wash dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats; 12 W. 31st.
HARTFORD, Conn.—G. Fox & Co.; Miss A. McCarthy, corsets; 353 4th Av.
HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thomson & Co.; Miss C. Kennedy, millinery; H. B. Strong, dress goods, silks, velvets, linens, white goods, upholstery; 230 5th Av.
HILLSBORO, Texas—C. F. Graham & Co.; C. F. Graham, cloaks, suits; Imperial.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—E. O'Connor & Co.; E. O'Connor, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Herald Square.
HOLYOKE, Mass. — H. P. Ducharme Co.; Miss M. Ducharme, corsets, muslin underwear, neckwear, furs; Murray Hill.
HOLYOKE, Mass.—A. Steiger & Co.; W. J. Griffin, representing; R. C. Steiger, ready-to-wear; 315 5th Av.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—S. Mendel.; H. E. Mendel, ready-to-wear; 72 Madison Av.
HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Woodcock & Lawson; F. Woodcock, women's Summer dresses, wash skirts; Room 1,012, 1,150 B'way.
INDIANAPOLIS—H. Levinson; hats; Imperial.
ITHACA, N. Y.—A. R. Sawyer & Co.; C. P. Bentley, women's ready-to-wear; Albert.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; M. Meyerheim, men's clothing, furn. goods; 108 Worth; Wallick.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Buchanan & Young; J. Buchanan, cloaks, suits, millinery; 212 5th Av.
LANCASTER, Penn.—Graff & Wolf Co.; B. B. Wolf, clothing; Hermitage.
LEBANON, Penn.—Hoak Bros.; W. Hoak, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
LOS ANGELES—Jacoby Bros.; B. Straus, ready-to-wear; basement; 1,182 Broadway.
LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A. Fuesnot Co.; Miss M. Mauzy, coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Howard D. Co.; Mrs. E. S. Vetter, millinery; 18 West 35th.
MOUNDSVILLE—Garwin & Ault; J. W. Garvin; Marlborough.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; C. Lallberte, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
NEWBERN, N. C.—S. Caplon & Son; H. Caplan, ready-to-wear; 1,161 B'way.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Shartenberg & Robinson; T. H. Galligan, laces, gloves; 75 Spring.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Shefska & Son; K. Shefska, clothing; Broadway Central.
PHILADELPHIA — N. Snellenberg & Co.; Mrs. C. Arnold, infants' wear; Miss A. M. Day, laces, hdkfs., ladies' neckwear; Miss S. E. Walter, representing; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; Miss M. McMahon, misses' coats, suits; A. G. Cressman, muslin underwear, infants' wear; B'way and 10th.
PHILADELPHIA—Largman Bros.; J. Largman, tie silks; 200 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; W. Silverman, cotton, woolen goods; 18 W. 27th; Latham.
PHILADELPHIA—"Blaumer's"; Miss Ransford, cotton, silk dresses; Miss Cohen, children's coats; 15 E. 26th.
PHILADELPHIA—M. Silverman & Son; A. Silverman, cloaks, suits; 18 W. 27th; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Berg Bros.; M. Berg, Miss Spiro, ready-to-wear; 71 W. 23d.
PHILADELPHIA—Lit Bros.; Miss C. Doughty, silverware; 1,261 B'way.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. M. Garretson, trimmed millinery; D. S. Scott, furs, goods; R. F. Montague, gloves; Miss A. Guggenheim, umbrellas; Miss L. Avery, ribbons; B'way and 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—J. Horne Co.; J. D. Kennedy, shoes; 470 4th Av.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—Pittsburgh Dry Goods Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens, white goods, neckwear, corsets; 43 Leonard.
PITTSBURGH—Frank & Seder; S. Finkelhar, suits; 384 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE — Callender, McAuslan & Troupe Co.; A. L. True, furn. goods; 230 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—E. McGrath & Co.; I. Rose, cloaks; Broadway Central.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co.; Miss A. M. Kenney, women's, children's, infants' wear; 230 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—B. H. Gladding D. G. Co.; D. W. Morton, dress goods, silks; 200 5th Av.; Murray Hill.
READING, Penn.—The Crawford Co.; E. Isaacs, cloaks, suits; 39 West 32d St.; Broztell.
READING, Penn.—H. C. Volk, Inc.; H. Volk, ready-to-wear, hosiery, furnishing goods; Broztell.
RICHMOND, Va.—Cohen Co.; L. S. Cohen, notions, linings, vellings, ribbons, leather goods; 148 W. 23d.
ROANOKE, Va.—J. F. Corham & Brothers; J. Corham, general merchandise, ready-to-wear; Aberdeen.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Marks & Garson; J. Marks, woolens; Cumberland.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—L. A. Olson, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone Co.; Miss E. Coates, millinery; 220 5th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; H. B. Gould, stationery; Prince George; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; W. F. Benson, ladies' suits, dresses; S. P. Caldwell, cloaks; 432 4th Av.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rosenberg Bros. & Co.; M. H. Lang, woolens; 200 5th Av.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; G. Doyle, millinery; 230 5th Av.
SAVANNAH, Ga.—Frank & Co.; H. I. Frank, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 43 Leonard.
SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—W. Krauss, clothing; Wallick's.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; Mrs. J. E. Upson, dresses; 230 5th Av.
ST. ALBANS, Vt.—Richardson, Twigg & Co.; W. Doolin, notions, cloaks; Broztell.
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Co.; L. D. Gill, manufacturing department; 320 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Sonnenfeld's; M. H. Rosenthal, trimmed hats; 384 5th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Union Cap Co.; M. Sosna, caps; New Strand.
ST. LOUIS—Pullis-Graham D. G. Co.; W. W. Steel, dry goods, Marlborough.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Finch, Van Slyck & McConville; F. W. Pederson, waists, skirts; 230 B'way; Flanders.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Baltimore Straw Hat Works; F. L. Kluckholm, linen coats, mackinaws; Imperial.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Hunter-Tuppen Co.; F. G. Hunter, cloaks, suits; Grand.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Syracuse Dry Goods Co.; J. W. Gersbacher, notions; 320 Broadway; Herald Square.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Lion D. G. Co.; J. D. Dickerhoff, notions, toilet, leather goods, jewelry; 23 E. 26th.
TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; G. A. Weller, cloaks, suits; 354 4th Av.
TOLEDO, Ohio—W. L. Milner & Co.; Miss M. Rochte, muslin underwear, sweaters, children's, infants' wear; 116 W. 32d.
TOLEDO, Ohio—Draper & Nugent; C. A. Draper, carpets, &c.; Marie Antoinette.
TORRINGTON, Conn.—W. W. Mertz & Co.; W. W. Mertz, general dry goods; Breslin.
TROY, N. Y.—H. Frear & Co.; R. E. Holohan, house clothing; Herald Square.
TROY, N. Y.—J. M. Coverly Clothing Co.; W. H. Kenna, men's, boys', children's clothing, furnishing goods, hats, leather goods; Imperial.
TROY, N. Y.—W. H. Butler, jobs, coats, suits, dresses; 470 4th Av.
TROY, N. Y.—Cluett, Peabody & Co.; G. A. Cluett, Jr., linens; 385 4th Av.
Union City, Ind.—Wolf & Sons; M. E. Wolf, women's ready-to-wear, dry goods, carpets, rugs; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. A. Roberts & Co.; J. M. Rush, notions, fancy goods; Wallick.
UTICA, N. Y.—Maher Bros.; W. Maher, men's, boys' clothing, hats, furn. goods; Marlborough.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Woodward & Lathrop, F. E. Mack, domestics; 334 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—King's Palace; Miss M. Kinder, misses', children's, infants' wear; Cumberland.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—M. Goldenberg; L. S. Reese, art goods; Grand.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. Kann Sons & Co.; Mrs. C. Nohe, millinery; 215 4th Av.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Palais Royal"; Miss C. Hirsch, infants' cotton underwear; Miss B. Sollins, corsets; E. S. Hutchison, linens, cotton goods; Miss K. Coleman, trimmings, hdkfs.; R. D. Menzie, bargain basement; Miss M. Miller, waists; Miss M. Dell, millinery, ribbons; Mrs. V. Bessman, hosiery,

ASSESSMENT IS CUT FOR DAMAGE TO LOTS

New Street Left C. E. Manierre's Property 25 Feet Above the Grade.

WINS SUIT AGAINST CITY

Court of Appeals Holds Case Is Exceptional and Owner's Street Tax Is Reduced.

Hearings are now being held before the Commissioner of Assessment in conformity with the recent decision of the Court of Appeals to determine the proper reduction in assessments to be made on property owned by Charles E. Manierre in the upper Riverdale section. The case, which establishes certain new principles in realty law regarding city assessments for street openings, was brought against the city by Mr. Manierre's lawyers, Crane, Woodward, Shonk & Fiero, with Wetmore & Jenner. Mr. Manierre owns the entire block bounded by Broadway, Kingsbridge Road, 231st and 232d Streets.

When the streets were cut through, about four years ago, many of Mr. Manierre's lots were left from ten to twenty-five feet above grade, and the expense of cutting them to the grade level would be several thousand dollars. Mr. Manierre, through his lawyers, brought suit, on the ground that as he would be put to a large additional expense as a result of the new street level, the original assessment against his property should be materially reduced.

The lower courts decided in favor of the city, but, on appeal, the Court of Appeals, a short time ago, reversed that decision, holding that in such an exceptional case the street assessment should be reduced proportionately. William A. Ward said yesterday that the hearings before the Commissioner would be concluded in a few days.

The effect of the decision probably will lead, it was said, to a demand by other owners whose property has been injured in a similar manner for hearings to obtain lower assessments.

FAVORS TRADE ZONES HERE.

Michigan Man Says Buyers Are Willing to Go Downtown.

The far-reaching interest in the "Save New York" movement recently inaugurated by retail merchants to clear the midtown shopping zone of manufacturers and prevent further encroachments, is shown in a letter received yesterday by J. H. Burton, Chairman of the Retailers Committee, from H. Salinsky, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fair Savings Bank Department Store of Escanaba, Michigan.

Mr. Salinsky asserts that the cloak district should remain between Fourteenth and Twenty-seventh Streets, as in past years, and the uptown from Thirtieth to Fifty-ninth Streets as the centre of the retailers section and the shops, theatres and hotels. He sees no hardship for the buyers to go downtown to make their purchases. Mr. Salinsky calls attention to Cleveland, Ohio, where manufacturers built many blocks of new buildings outside of the heart of the city.

ROFRANO SURRENDER RUMOR

District Attorney Hears Some Roundabout Gossip.

A rumor that former Deputy Street-Cleaning Commissioner Michael A. Rofrano, indicted for the murder of Mike Galmari, Tom Foley's lieutenant, intended to surrender soon reached the District Attorney's office yesterday. Rofrano has been a fugitive since his indictment last September. Yesterday the rumor that he was in New York and desired to surrender was brought to the ears of Assistant District Attorney Brothers by Cesar Barra, counsel for Gaetana Montimagno, who was sentenced to the electric chair for killing Galmari.

Barra told Mr. Brothers that he overheard a conversation in a restaurant between two Italians who seemed to know that Rofrano was in New York. According to Barra, one of these Italians said that Rofrano was determined to give up this week even against the advice of his friends. The District Attorney's office has no direct information either of Rofrano's presence in New York or of his intention to surrender.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

M. BURR, JR., & CO.

The interest of the estate of Melancthon Burr, Jr., in the above named firm has this day ceased. The undersigned will continue the business of said firm under the name of M. Burr, Jr., & Co., at No. 30 Broad Street, New York City.

Dated New York, April 1, 1916.

VAN RENSSELAER BURR,
FREDERICK I. BERGEN.

FOR SALE.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, &c., $12.

PAY $1 DOWN, $1 WEEKLY

MEN'S SNAPPY CLOTHES ON CREDIT
READY MADE—MADE TO ORDER.
Superior Tailoring. Lowest Prices.
No Security.
HAMILTON MARTIN CO., TAILORS,
171 Broadway. Enter 5 Cortlandt St.

UNCLAIMED GOODS SOLD.

Some Good Prices Had for Imported Articles at Auction.

The scarcity of drugs, wines, and many other imported articles on account of the war added zest yesterday to the bidding at the first day's auction of unclaimed and abandoned goods held at the United States Appraiser's Annex, 612 Washington Street. Altogether 930 lots of merchandise were listed in the official catalogue covering a big variety of the articles enumerated in the tariff law.

The sale was in charge of Deputy Collector J. Henry Storey, who represented Collector Malone, while J. Gordon Noakes acted as auctioneer. Yesterday's sales included 601 miscellaneous lots of merchandise, for which $7,460.35 was paid. A good-sized crowd was in attendance and many goods went at prices considerably above their appraised value. One of the surprises of the day came when lot 231 was reached. This included "1 bag belladonna root," the appraised foreign and domestic value of which was set down at $61.50. After spirited bidding the root went to an unidentified buyer for $300.

The dearth of Oriental rugs in the domestic market resulted in $15 being paid for one catalogued as having a home value of $6. Teddy Bear stock appeared to be in the ascendancy, as lot 62 covering 12 dolls, 2 Teddy Bears, 14 pairs dolls' shoes, and 8 doll hats brought $10, although their home appraisal called for a value of only $6.75. Three cases of door checks officially priced at $440 went at only $73, while 16 sets moving picture films, 6 reels each, 54,000 feet, although scheduled as worth $2,700, fell to an East Side theatre operator for $210. Approximately 666 dozen straw hats were knocked down for $1,025, the catalogued price being $1,544.

Owing to the shortage in the American market of imported artificial leaves, a lot numbering 1,000 gross brought $130, although the appraised foreign value and duty of the quotation was only $75. The existing shortage of sardines was also reflected in the sale of 83 cans of the fish packed in oil for $20.50, whereas the foreign value at the time of shipment from the other side was $10.

Chinese ivory carvings and accessories, including 2 chasubles, 6 covers, 2 canopies, and one cross, brought $46, their scheduled foreign value being $87.10. An old accordion, foreign value $10, caught the fancy of several bidders and finally went under the hammer at $24. A seed pearl necklace and brass chain catalogued as worth $81 was awarded a woman purchaser for $116. Thirty-four books entitled "Heart Songs," while having a foreign value of $25, went for $3.

The wine offerings, most of which were in small lots, were taken up at prices for the most part above the catalogued values. A cask of wine, identity not stated, went for $11 against its catalogued value of $5. Other offerings were dry goods, tobacco, and cigarettes. The auction will be continued today, starting with lot 602.

Named Secretary of Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 4.—Harry A. Hitchcock of New York has been appointed Secretary of Cornell University, succeeding H. W. Peters, resigned. Mr. Hitchcock will begin his duties May 1. He is a 1900 graduate and has been employed almost entirely by publishing houses.

LYNAR GUILTY OF BIGAMY.

"Count Louden" Smiles as He Admits Having Three Wives.

Max R. Lynar, known to the Federal authorities as "Count Louden," an inventor, traveler, and by his own admission "very much married," pleaded guilty to bigamy before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions yesterday. His wives are Amelia Wendt, whom he married in 1890; Rose O'Brien of Albion, N. Y., whom he married in 1912, and Lalia Florence Allendorf, whom he married in this city under the name of Count de Passy. Records of their simultaneous existence were dug up by Federal agents when they were trailing "Count" Louden to ascertain whether he was really a German spy engaged in collecting plans of fortifications in the United States.

When his pedigree was taken by Judge Rosalsky yesterday "Count" Louden said he was born in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and that he was 42 years old. He said he was a fugitive from justice from Germany, having jumped his bail bond in a little city there after being arrested for libelling an officer. Asked by Judge Rosalsky whether he was married, the "Count" smiled and replied:

"Indeed, your honor, I'm very much married."

Following Louden's plea of guilty Judge Rosalsky released him in $10,000 bail until next Thursday, when he will be sentenced. To release Louden after he had pleaded guilty was an unusual act, but the presence of Joseph A. Baker, an agent of the Department of Justice, in the courtroom at the time indicated that the Federal authorities were still interested in the "Count's" movements.

It was reported that not more than two months ago the "Count" made a proposal of marriage to a woman in Chicago, and sought to persuade her to invest $20,000 in one of his inventions.

CASHIER AND $4,800 MISSING

Police Seek T. J. Boyle, Steamship Line Employe.

Thomas J. Boyle, cashier for the New York and South American Line of 11 Broadway, is reported missing after drawing $4,800 on a payroll check on Saturday. The police were asked yesterday to help find him.

Boyle was sent to the National Bank of Commerce to cash the check, which was certified, so that the crews of two steamers at Brooklyn piers could be paid off. He drew the money, but he did not visit the steamers, according to the information which officials of the steamship company gave to the police.

The missing cashier had been in the employ of the company for many years and had worked up to his place from an office boy. Frequently he had been intrusted with sums much larger than that which he got from the bank Saturday. According to the steamship officials, Boyle received a salary of $125 a month, had no bad habits, as far as they knew, and they believe that he might have met with an accident. He was bonded for $10,000 by a surety company.

At 359 Stuyvesant Avenue, Brooklyn, which was known as Boyle's address, the janitor said last night that he had left there with his belongings about a week ago.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

Trading in the wheat market yesterday was somewhat restricted by the holiday in Chicago, as well as six other Western markets, owing to Spring elections. Interest was centred on operations in the Northwest, especially in Minneapolis and Winnipeg, and prices in those markets moved feverishly within a range of about 3 cents a bushel. On the whole, Saturday's early profit taking, as well as selling by mills and elevator interests, and prices declined sharply. Toward the close of the day there was a gradual recovery, and final quotations in the local market were ¼c lower; Minneapolis also showed a loss of ¼c, while Winnipeg was ⅝@⅞c net lower. In the local cash market, No. 1 durum wheat was quoted at $1.37; No. 2 hard, $1.34; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.42¼, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.47¼, all free on board, New York.

	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	$1.27¾	$1.28	$1.63½
July	1.20¾	1.21	1.82½

CORN.

The corn market was very inactive owing to the holiday in the West, and price changes were unimportant. Receipts at primary points were moderate, and Bradstreet's visible supply showed a decrease of 744,000 bushels, compared with a decrease of 2,698,000 last year. The local cash market was quiet, with No. 2 yellow quoted at 86¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

OATS.

The oats market was inactive, but prices in the cash position were firm owing to some improvement in the domestic demand as well as rumors of export inquiry. The local cash market was steady; standards quoted at 51¼@52c; No. 2 white, 50¾@50¾c; No. 3 white, 49¼@49¾c; fancy clipped white, 52¾@53¾c; ordinary clipped white, 49¾@51¼c, all elevator.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active, due partly to the holiday in the Chicago lard market. Early in the day prices were firm, however, with scattered buying, part of which was believed to be for Southern account, which led to more or less covering. On the advance there was renewed selling, and prices eased off late, closing at the lowest, final quotations ranging from 5 points net advance to 9 points decline. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	10.57		10.35@	10.35
April	10.57	10.57	10.40@10.65	10.35
May	10.67	10.65	10.59@10.62	10.54
June	10.63	10.62	10.57@10.62	10.60
July	10.70	10.66	10.62@10.64	10.67
August	10.69	10.64	10.59@10.61	10.63
September	10.60	10.59	10.51@10.53	10.56
October	9.40	9.40	9.35@ 9.40	9.44
November	8.71	8.68	8.65@ 8.67	8.68

COFFEE.

Total sales in the coffee market yesterday aggregated 5,250 bags, and there was a general absence of orders. Selling pressure was not great at any time, but the market showed a heavier tone, closing with net losses of 3 to 5 points. The local spot market was dull and unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9⅝c and Santos 4s at 10¼c. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	..	..	8.03@8.05	8.07
May	..	..	8.10@8.12	8.15
June	..	..	8.16@8.18	8.20
July	8.20	8.19	8.20@8.21	8.24
August	..	..	8.25@8.26	8.30
September	8.33	8.33	8.30@8.31	8.33
October	..	..	8.33@8.35	8.37
November	..	..	8.37@8.39	8.41
December	8.42	8.40	8.41@8.42	8.44
January	..	..	8.46@8.47	8.49
February	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.54
March	8.57	8.56	8.56@8.58	8.59

SUGAR.

Trading in futures was dull and the market inactive today. First prices were generally unchanged to a decline of 1 point, with sales on the call 550 tons. Trading throughout the day lacked interest and the market closed unsettled, though with a steady undertone, 2 points net lower to 2 points net higher, with total sales 2,350 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	4.98	4.96	4.95@4.98	4.93
May	..	..	4.97@4.99	4.96
June	..	..	4.96@4.98	4.96
July	4.96	4.95	4.95@4.97	4.96
August	4.95	4.95	4.94@4.96	4.95
September	4.95	4.93	4.93@4.94	4.93
October	4.88	4.88	4.87@4.88	4.88
November	..	..	4.68@4.70	4.67
December	4.50	4.50	4.50@4.52	4.52
January	..	..	4.45@4.47	4.45
February	..	..	4.25@4.30	4.25
March	..	..	4.25@4.30	4.25

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was inactive owing to the holiday in Chicago. Hog receipts were lighter, but it seemed to be the general impression that packers as a rule are inclined to discourage an advance at this time. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 11,000, estimated for Wednesday, 28,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha, 6,500.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts for week, 41,551 packages, as compared with 44,408 packages last week. Exports for week to tropical countries, 681 packages. There has been a changeable market, with little change on the upturn for two or three days, and then a reaction set in, the better grades of creamery falling about 1c. Part of this has been recovered, and the market is now fairly firm with moderate trading. Receipts show some decrease, largely because the held goods are pretty well cleaned up. The range of values has narrowed, and very little fresh creamery now obtainable below 38c. Renovated has advanced fully 1c and closes quite strong. Ladies and packing stock have also gained ½@1c. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 39c; higher scoring, 38@38¾c; firsts, 36¼@37c; seconds, 35@36c; thirds, 33@34c; creamery held, extras, (92 score,) 36@36½c; firsts, 35@35½c; seconds, 33¼@34½c; thirds, 32@33c; State dairy, finest, 37@37½c; good to prime, 35@36½c; common to fair, 30@34c; renovated, extras, 31@31½c; firsts, 29½@30c; lower grades, 26@28¼c; imitation creamery, firsts, 28¼@30c; ladles, current make, firsts, 26¼@27c; seconds, 25¼@26c; lower grades, 24½@25c; packing stock, current makes, fine, 25½c; No. 2, 23c; lower grades, 22@22½c.

EGGS.—Receipts for week, 172,039 cases. Exports for week, 12,000 cases. There has been a continued active demand for high-grade eggs during the last week, and the market is now firm and slightly higher. Active speculative interest on the part of interior packers has given New York rather less of the fresh production than last year at this time. Local operators are conservative on the speculative deal, but lately there has been a little more trading in storage packings. The range of values is widening out owing to the poorer average quality of Southern receipts. Near-by eggs are firm and show some advance over last week's prices. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@26½c; regular packed, extra firsts, 24¼c; storage packed, firsts, 22@22½c; regular packed, firsts, 20¾@22c; seconds, 19¾@20¼c; dirties, No. 1, 20c; No. 2 and poorer, 18½@19¼c; checks, fair to good, dry, 16½@18c. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by hennery whites, fine to fancy; 25@26c; ordinary to good, 23@24½c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 23@24½c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 22@24c; State, Pennsylvania and near-by hennery browns, 23½@24½c, gathered brown and mixed colors, 21@23½c; duck eggs, State and near-by Indian Runner, 28@29c; other fancy, 35@37c; Maryland and Baltimore, selected, 35@36c; Western and prime Southern, 33@34c; common to fair, Southern, 30@32c; goose eggs, per dozen, 80@90c.

Story of the Great The War in Photographs

The only means available to most people of visiting the battlefields of the European conflict—seeing the men in the trenches, under fire and on the march, the naval encounters, the life of the peoples at war—is the reproduction of the camera.

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The New York Times

Times Square New York

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Two More Theatres to be Built in Times Square Section—$170,600 for a Third Avenue Corner—Investors Buying Bronx Flats—A $200,000 Broadway Lease.

Plans were announced yesterday for two new theatres to be erected in the Times Square section at a cost of about $800,000, exclusive of the land.

The largest and most important operation, plans for which were filed in the Building Bureau by Lord & Hewlett, architects, call for the erection of a twelve-story theatre, store, and studio building on the Barney Estate property, on the east side of Broadway, 25 feet north of Forty-ninth Street.

The plot has a frontage of 102 feet 2 inches on Broadway and a depth of 143 feet 6 inches, running through to Seventh Avenue. According to the plans it will be of fireproof construction, with a façade of limestone and terra cotta.

The theatre will have an auditorium seating 760 persons and a balcony seating 500 persons, making a total capacity of 1,260.

It is to be built by the Barney Estate Company as owner, the prospective lessee being George Backer. Lord & Hewlett estimate the cost at $500,000.

The second theatre is to be erected by the Shuberts on a plot 100 by 100 at 217 to 225 West Forty-fifth Street.

At present this site, on which the builders hold a long lease, is covered with several old brownstone private dwellings. According to the estimate of the architect, H. J. Krapp, the new structure will cost about $90,000.

$170,600 for Third Avenue Corner.

The old five-story building known as the Central Hotel, at 126 and 128 Third Avenue, northwest corner of Fourteenth Street, plot 53 by 100, was purchased at auction in the Vesey Street Salesroom by Cunningham & O'Keefe, tenants of the property, for $170,600.

It was sold at partition sale by Herbert A. Sherman. The price paid was $600 over the assessed value by the city. It adjoins Tammany Hall. The buyers have been tenants there for several years, their present lease running to 1920 at $10,370 net per annum.

Mid-Broadway Restaurant Lease.

An important mid-Broadway lease has been made by the Horn & Hardart Company, operators of a chain of Automat restaurants, who have rented on a long term from Harriet C. Coogan the ground floor and basement in the building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Houston Street. The aggregate rental will be over $200,000. Plans are being prepared to alter the space for restaurant uses by Frederick Putnam Platt. Pease & Elliman were the brokers.

Investor Buys East Side Dwelling.

An investor has purchased from Dr. William Hirsch the four-story dwelling 52 East Sixty-fourth Street, on a lot 20 by 100.5. Extensive alterations will be made to the property from plans by Frederick Sterner. Harris & Vaughn and the Douglas Robinson-Charles S. Brown Company negotiated the sale.

Bronx Sales.

The six-story apartment house at 559 Southern Boulevard, plot 50 by 117, has been sold by Paul M. Rines and the Schoen-Westchester Realty Company for a client of Clifford Van Schurman.

The two five-story apartments on the west side of Bryant Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Home Street, 100 by 105, have been purchased by Henry Greenspan from the Vyse Building Corporation, Peter Sinnott, President.

The six-story new-law flat at 809 Elton Avenue, 31 by 125, has been purchased by John Grundler from Gustav Wein. In part payment the buyer gave a plot 50 by 100 on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 175 feet north of Randall Avenue. Eugene J. Busher was the broker.

Cahn & Pittman, in conjunction with Shaw & Co., have sold for Catherine C. Diles to Victor Van Better a plot on the southeast corner of Cannon Place and 238th Street, consisting of twenty lots. The new owner has filed plans to erect a row of two-family private dwellings.

Samuel Bitterman bought from William H. Jasie the large plot at the southeast corner of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and Echo Place. The property fronts 71.3 feet on the Concourse and 225 feet on Echo Place.

Eugene J. Busher sold for Gustav Wein 899 Elton Avenue, a six-story brick flat on a lot 21 by 125, near 161st Street, to an investor.

Also for John Grundler two lots 50 by 100 on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 325 feet south of Randall Avenue.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company sold for the Italian Savings Bank 701 Prospect Avenue, a two-story single flat on a plot 21 by 95, to the One Sixty-one Building Company.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. sold to a client the one-family detached cottage, 946 Seventy-third Street, near Fort Hamilton Avenue, Bay Ridge Park, for L. Leiman.

Long Island.

Frederick Wallace has purchased the Peck property, on the southeast corner of Amity Street and Boerum Avenue, Flushing, and will erect a store and apartments on the site at once.

Charles Schwinbersky sold to Maurice D. Waller a plot 80 by 100, on the east side of Twentieth Street, near Franconia Avenue, Flushing.

Emma Colby sold to Thomas E. Rogers a plot 50 by 107 on the east side of Broad Street, near First Avenue, Newtown.

New Jersey.

The Frank Hughes-Taylor Company sold for cash, for Arthur H. Bissell, a plot of ground 50 feet front by 112 feet deep, on Warner Place, Montclair, to J. Boyce Smith, Jr., who will immediately improve the same with a residence costing $6,500.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization has sold for Dr. Albert Brown his residence on Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, in the town of Scarsdale, N. Y., to Newcomb Cleveland of New York City.

Duplex Apartment Leased.

William K. Vanderbilt has leased a duplex apartment in the private apartment house at 49 East Fifty-second Street to Percival Farquhar, former owner of the residence at the northeast corner of Eighty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, which he recently sold to Malcolm D. Whitman.

This building, which was erected by Mr. Vanderbilt for the members of his family, contains the largest and most luxurious apartments yet erected in New York. The building, which is seven stories in height and 75 feet wide, contains only four suites, some of these occupying two floors, with ten servants' rooms in addition on the top floor. There is a private driveway into the building, with a large garage in the base nent for the accommodation of the tenants' autos. Douglas L. Elliman & Co. negotiated the lease.

Pease & Elliman have leased for a term of years to John Carstensen, Vice President of the New York Central Railroad, a duplex apartment of fourteen rooms and four bathrooms in the new house being built by the Park Avenue Improvement Company, on land belonging to the New York Central Road, on the west side of Park Avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first Street. The same brokers also leased in the same building a simplex apartment of sixteen rooms and four baths on the Fiftieth Street corner to William Ottman, President of the United States Lithographic Company of Brooklyn.

To Organise Metropolitan District.

A meeting will be held at the Hotel Woodstock Saturday, April 8, to discuss ways and means to enlarge New York in name and in form without disturbing at the present the existing political boundaries to minimize the gigantic annual loss in time and money arising from confused addresses in mail, express, and private comercial deliveries.

To minimize the losses of time incurred by citizens who attempt to move about in unfamiliar portions of the city and environs, to stimulate real estate prices and construction and development operations, to remove regional obstructive prejudices, and to define the skeleton on which the tremendous city of the near future will be built. All the Mayors of the metropolitan district have been invited, as well as the heads of large companies and business houses.

Real Estate Legislation.

The following is the status of several bills which are of particular interest to the taxpayers of New York City. The Real Estate Board is paying special attention to these measures, either to oppose them or to urge their passage.

The Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill is on the order of third reading in both houses and is engrossed. It will probably be passed without question this week and go to the Mayor. This is the end of a long and successful fight waged by the Real Estate Board and allied organizations which formed the Conference Committee, to secure simplicity in building inspection and consolidation in the Building Department.

The bill, which provides that yearly leases must be considered as expired one month after May 1 unless a new written instrument has been made, is in general orders in the Senate.

The bill introduced by Senator Boylan which provides for the taxation of indebtedness of corporations, which would have fallen very heavily upon real estate corporations with small capital and large mortgages, has not yet been reported by the committee in either house. If the bill is reported it will be with a provision exempting real estate corporations.

Commercial Leases.

The four-story residence at 14 East Fiftieth Street, 20 by 100.5, has been leased for William C. Wood by Frank D. Veiller to Frederick Rose & Co., interior decorators. The house will be altered for their business.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased to John H. Rechten for café purposes 196 Front Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000.

Albert B. Ashworth, Inc., has leased the arcade store of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Building, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, to P. H. Sheridan, Inc.

Nelson, Lee & Green leased the store fourth from the corner of Forty-seventh Street on the east side of Broadway for the Publicity Realty Company (Walter J. Salomon) to the Maison Rose.

Louis Schrag leased for Margaret I. Knapp the building 19 West Thirty-seventh Street to Lelia B. Wall.

Cross & Brown have leased the entire building at 1,948 Broadway to the Mason Motor Company.

Realty Notes.

Construction work will soon be started by the Bush Terminal Company on another large loft building in its terminal centre at South Brooklyn. The new building will cover a plot 200 by 300 on Thirty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, and will cost $450,000. William Higginson is the architect.

The New York Title Insurance Company has loaned $23,000 on the one-story and cellar brick taxpayer premises 1,037-1,041 Prospect Avenue, and $48,000 on the five-story and basement brick apartment house at 1,707 Nelson Avenue.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company have placed two first mortgage loans of $63,000 each on two houses on the south side of West 171st Street, 15 feet west of Broadway. These are new five-story buildings, having just been completed, and contain all modern improvements.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

3d Av, 126 and 128, n w corner of 14th St, 53.6x100, five-story Central Hotel; C. de M. Bishop against F. Perreault et ux; C. A. Runk, attorney; partition; to O'Keefe & Cunningham, lessees, for $170,600.

By Henry Brady.

Monroe St, 137 e s, 100 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.8x100, five-story tenement and stores; Jacob Powel against Julia Thorn et al.; Samuel Bitterman, attorney; partition; to the defendant for $26,750.

Bolton Road, n w corner of 212th St, 854.4x irregular, two-story brick dwelling and frame buildings; withdrawn.

By Joseph P. Day.

70th St, 142 West, s s, 433 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x100.5, four-story dwelling; withdrawn.

18th St, 167 West, n s, 80 ft e of 7th Av, 20x 90.4, four-story building and store; Louis Reichardt against Penniana Realty Co. et al; H. A. & C. E. Heydt, attorneys; due on judgment, $10,813.77; taxes, &c, $325; to the plaintiff for $10,000.

Morningside Av, 6 East, e s, 75.3 ft s of 115th St, 43.6x58.3x37x79.2, five-story flat; H. F. Schwartz against Simon Anhalt et al.; Rounds H., Jr., D., attorneys; due on judgment, $20,534.28; taxes, &c, $411.00; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

James St, 98, through to St. New Chambers St, 49 ft n of Batavia St, 25.5x88.1x33.1x83.6, six-story tenement and stores; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., as trustee, against Union Construction and Realty Co. et al.; Geller, R. & Hirsh, attorneys; due on judgment, $71,566.55; taxes, &c, $655.37; to the plaintiff for $30,000.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

109th St, 328 East, s s, 357 ft e of 2d Av, 23x100, five-story tenement and stores; Anna Esposito against Rosina Vingelli et al.; Charles Novello, attorney; due on judgment, $3,666.55; taxes, &c, $14; prior mtg $15,000; to the plaintiff for $17,500.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Joseph P. Day.

Union Av, n e corner of 149th St, 75x100, vacant; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Financiers' Realty Co. et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due on judgment, $12,022.49; taxes, &c, $761.99; to John Comer for $14,500.

Prospect Av, n w corner of 168th St, 40x100; also Prospect Av, s w corner of 167th St, 120x100; Mylvern Corp. against N. Passman & Son et al; Arthur Knopp, attorney; due on judgment, $13,191.84; taxes, &c, $950; to the plaintiff for $1,000 over prior liens.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Lafontaine Av, 86 n e corner of 179th St, through to Arthur Av, 50x190x25x irregular, frame house and vacant; Tax Lien Co. against C. A. Ross et al.; August Weymann, attorney; due, $1,007.; taxes, &c, $1,114.30; to the plaintiff for $7,000.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

141st St, 253-257 East, n s, 111 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100, three-story frame houses; administratrix's sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Bowery, 50-52, w s, 75 ft s of Canal St, extending through to 22-28 Elizabeth St, 75x 200x100x100x25x100, Attaché Garden buildings and tenements; Columbia Trust Co. against Louis Levy et al.; Merrill, B. & T., attorneys; due, $103,980.34; taxes, &c., $4,211.24.

Grand St, 383-383½, s s, 100 ft e of Norfolk St, 25x100, four-story tenement and store; M. A. Minaldi against P. A. Minaldi et al.; E. L. Bushe, attorney; partition.

West End Av, s w corner of 73d St, 24.4x93, four-story dwelling; G. H. Allen against E. F. Moffitt et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $70,458.34; taxes, &c., $3,367.30.

Madison St, 159 and 139½, n w corner of Birmington St, 37.0x158x irregular, two seven-story and one six-story tenements and stores; M. L. Vanderpoel against Lewis Kruiswyck et al.; Wherry & M., attorneys; due, $21,990.47; taxes, &c., $507.77.

Henry St, 46, s s, 288.8 ft s of Market St, 25x100, four-story tenement and stores; C. H. Young and another against R. L. Pasinsky et al.; Albert Ritchie, attorney; due, $19,-251.56; taxes, &c., $179.71.

Audubon Av, n w corner of 173d St, 100x 100, five-story apartment house and stores; New York Life Insurance Co. against Reed Realty Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $157,511.90; taxes, &c., $3,571.40.

115th St, 36 West, s s, 433 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11, three-story dwelling; H. de F. Weekes and another, trustees, against Barnett Levy et al.; Weekes Bros., attorneys; due, $10,698.72; taxes, &c., $710.

East Broadway, 254, n s, 46 ft w of Montgomery St, 23x57.1, three-story building; W. B. Heyn and another against Harry Lessen et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $14,744.46; taxes, &c., $690.80.

By Henry Brady.

53d St, 108 and 110 West, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5, four-story building; Mutual Life Insurance Co. against Van Schaick Estates et al.; F. L. Allen, attorney; due, $45,217.97; taxes, &c., $1,196.72.

Water St, 161 and 163, s e corner of Fletcher St, 35.4x50.7, five-story building and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against N. Z. Graves Co. et al.; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $42,-358.78; taxes, &c., $1,150.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

113th St, 9 East, n s, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 100.11, five-story flat and stores; David Werner against Louis Hershfield et al.; Davis & D., attorneys; due, $4,025.26; taxes, &c., $60; prior mortgage, $16,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 142d St, 30.8x81.8x72.8x96, five-story building; L. M. Ebling against Vincenzo Razzano et al.; Eugene Cohn, attorney; due, $9,602.78; prior mtg, $26,000.

West Farms Road, w s, 501.2 ft n of 174th St, extending through to Boone Av, 38x107.8x 88x97.1; Beck Memorial Presbyterian Church against Edwin Devoe et al.; H. C. Rickaby, attorney; due, $2,285.48.

Ellison Av, 1,312, e s, 125 ft n of Waterbury Av, 50x100; M. A. Keefe against Christian Wilhelm and another; M. B. McHugh, attorney; due, $2,806.36; taxes, &c., $184.94.

By Joseph P. Day.

134th St, 728-730 East, s s, 303 ft w of Willow Av, 26x106.9, two three-story frame houses; City Real Estate Co. against Edith Guy et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $5,512.15; taxes, &c., $162.82.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Jerome Av, n e corner of 172d St, 4.8x89.7x 26.7x29.7, vacant; S. M. Barber against E. O. Smith et al; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $1,469.78; taxes, &c., $102.50.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Willis Av, n w corner of 185th St, 25x100, five-story flat; R. H. Pfeiffer against C. L. Wallinder et al.; Max Stern, attorney; due, $33,087.72; taxes, &c., $1,357.86.

By James J. Donovan.

Jerome Av, e s, 65.9 ft n of 172d St, 75.11x 48.8x60.9, vacant; S. M. Brown against Denver Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $590.93; taxes, &c., $180.

Ryer Av, 2,081, n w corner of 180th St, 25x 91.11, two-story frame house; American Savings Bank against J. A. Baldwin et al.; J. V. Irvin, attorney; due, $7,784.48; taxes, &c., $276.84.

By Charles Dunn.

Interior lot, 23x50, 6.2 ft e of Concourse and about 47.3 ft n of 172d St; S. M. Barber against C. F. Markgraf et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $471.16; taxes, &c., $359.97.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Yates Av, e s, 275 ft s of Neill Av, for a two and one-half story frame dwelling, 21x 50; Louis Walsh, Jr., 1,015 East 179th St, owner; Anton Pirner, 2,069 Westchester Av, architect; cost $4,000

Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft s of Fairmount Av, for a one and one-half story frame dwelling, 20x20; Harry Levine, 20 Valentine Av, owner; Moore & Landsdell, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost $700

Arthur Av, e s, 89.28 ft n of 180th St, for a one-story hollow tile and stucco garage, 25x 10; Giovanni Urso, 1,067 Arthur Av, owner; N. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost $2,000

Mount Hope Av, w s, 45 ft n of 173d St, for a one-story brick storage and dwelling, 19x35, and one-story brick stable, 7x12; Veronica M. Wild, 554 West 53d St, owner; James W. Cole, 515 West 50th St, architect; cost $3,000

Broadway, e s, 25.5 ft n of 49th St, running through to 7th Av, for a twelve-story theatre, stores, and studios, 100.2x143.6x irregular; Barney Estate Co., 111 Broadway, owner; Lord & Hewlett and William La Zinski, 345 5th Av, architects; cost $500,000

124th St, 407 to 428 West, and 125th St, 418 to 424 West, for a one-story frame church, 90x72; Mrs. Scott Cameron, 31 East 58th St, owner; W. H. Whitsit, 123 East 23d St, architect; cost $500

8th Av, w s, 103.1 ft n of 15th St, for a one-story and balcony theatre, 43.10x100; T. Dimond, 20 West 73d St, owner; S. B. Eisendrath and B. Horwitz, architects; cost $18,000

Alterations.

Under $5,000, omitted.

Madison Av, s w corner of 64th St, to a four-story dwelling; S. Low, 30 East 64th St, owner; C. C. Thain, 1,181 Broadway, architect; cost $20,000

Fulton St, n w corner of Greenwich St, to a ten-story cafe, store, and lofts; J. Glackner, 194 Greenwich St, owner; Maynicke & Franke, 25 Madison Square North, architects; cost $25,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 4.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, n w s, at n e s of 19th St, 28x 93.10; Annie & Catharine Padian, executrices of William Padian, to James and Peter Padian, 323 East 19th St, all liens. Feb. 15; attorney, Samuel Newmark, 261 Broadway $13,500

S

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

QUEEN ANNE COTTAGE

of 9 rooms and bath; near Long Island Sound; large open fireplace; sleeping porch; tiled bathroom; sewer, water, gas and electricity; 30 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; shore front privileges; deep water anchorage; etc.; $1,000 cash, balance can be arranged. T. Stephenson, 243 W. 34th St.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

New House, 8 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x100; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Plots of Varying Size at Reasonable Prices and at Exceptionally Attractive Terms to Home Builders.

Edgemont Estate

AT SCARSDALE STATION

Overlooking Bronx Parkway and within 5 minutes' walk of station

For Particulars Apply

Fish & Marvin — 527 5th Av., N.Y. Scarsdale Offices STATION PARK.

PELHAM MANOR

For Sale: Charming, homelike house, delightfully located; every modern improvement; forty-foot living room, three baths; acre and a half of ground; fine old trees, shrubs, garden; large garage with living quarters.

Mrs. Edmund W. Bodine,
192 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Two houses, both new—stucco—one furnished—at Orienta, Mamaroneck, New York. Directly on deep water, L. I. Sound; all water privileges. Furnished house has garage, 10 rooms, 3 baths, 4 toilets, and is on a plot 75' x 135'. Unfurnished house has 10 rooms, 2 baths, servants' toilet and lavatory, and is on a plot 100' x 113'. Both bargains. For further particulars apply to E. M. HYDE, 120 Broadway, Room 1747. Tel. 8890 Rector.

A BARGAIN
To Close Estate

Corner plot with modern house. Every improvement. 12 rooms; 3 baths. Wide verandas. Many trees. Three minutes' walk to New Haven Railroad station.

W. B. R.,
185 Nyac Ave., Pelham Heights, New York.

Positive Bargain

$2,500 cash and mortgage of $9,000 buys this beautiful Colonial cottage in COLONIAL HEIGHTS, Westchester's high-class villa colony; 11 rooms, 2 tiled bathrooms; ample pantries and closets; commodious garage; magnificent trees; lot 100x100; all improvements. L. H. Tasker, Tribune Building, New York.

CHAPPAQUA

(5 acres, near station on State road.) Semi-bungalow, stucco, 10 rooms, 2 baths, electric lights. $10,000. Small amount of cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Long Island City

Bridge Plaza Gore Lot

25 feet front, subway and elevated station in front of lot; big chance for small business stand. To quick cash buyer, only $5,000 cash.

W. G. BUXTON,
18 East 34th St. Tel. 4030 Murray Hill.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 30 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

DOUBLE SHORE FRONT.

80 feet frontage on Sound, sandy beach, running back over 500 feet to harbor; shade trees, beautiful views; large bungalow, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, fireplace, sleeping porch, etc.; garage with room for man; 40 miles from New York. Price, $8,500.

EDWIN S. ROWLEY, Northport, L. I., and 47 West 34th Street.

SACRIFICE BUNGALOW

At Brentwood in the Pines, L. I.—Six Rooms, tiled bath, hot-water heat, gas, electricity and water; splendid all-year home; five minutes from station; only $750 cash, balance easy. Address OWNER, Room 1,106, C. West 34th St., N. Y. C.

FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33d St. and 7th Av., with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $300 cash, balance $15 monthly. B. Farm, 243 West 34th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

VERY LITTLE CASH

BUYS THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE built on large shaded plot in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony, if you are socially eligible for membership in Country Club; 7 large rooms; tiled bath; wide porches; big open fireplace in living room; model gas kitchen; steam heat; 5 minutes' walk from Club House and Golf Course. For particulars, write

TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY

ARTS AND CRAFTS HOME

Contains 8 rooms, tiled bathroom, large living room and fireplace; steam heat; all improvements; PICTURESQUE, CONVENIENT, AND ECONOMICAL; craftsman interior, (something different;) now ready for occupancy; high, delightful location; 5 minutes from station and trolley; schools, churches, &c.; large plot; price $7,500; easy terms.

NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
West Nutley, N. J. 233 Broadway, N. Y.
Phone 6984 Barclay.

SAFETY FIRST

impels every prudent real estate owner to insure his titles. We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County titles. Our guaranteed mortgages are a "Safety First" investment.

Write for Booklet A.

North Jersey Title Insurance Co.,
HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep., Glynn K. Carver, 61 B'way.

A PERFECT GEM NEAR SUMMIT

Bungalow style all-year model home; has every modern improvement; spacious grounds, shade, fruit, garden; 3 minutes Lackawanna express station; high, healthful section; near canoe club; all water sports; price $8,500; small cash payment; $30 monthly; larger houses $4,000; also choice plots land improved with streets, walks, water, electricity, $275 upward; payable $5 monthly; photographs mailed. W. H. CARLOUCH, 1,270 Broadway, N. Y.

MONTCLAIR HEIGHTS

Bargain. Six unimproved, unrestricted lots free and clear; two blocks from trolley, three blocks from railroad station; 100 feet front, 200 feet deep. Ideal bungalow sites; low taxes; sixteen miles, one hour, nineteen trains daily from New York. Terms, half cash, half mortgage. No exchange considered. F. R. BROOKE, 55 Broadway, New York.

ELEVATION 1,200 FEET.

Mount Arlington, on Lake Hopatcong; handsome residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, 4 toilets; city improvements; electric light; fine shade; 100x400; garage for two cars; scenery unsurpassed; lake 10 miles long, with 63 miles shore, 55 minutes D., L. & W.; Hopatcong first stop; commutation $12.10; cost $18,000; price $9,500; your terms.

W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5TH AV.

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York. 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

GREENWOOD LAKE

Beautiful stucco semi-bungalow, on hilltop, commanding magnificent view lake and mountains; running water, bath, electricity, steam heat; furnished; sacrifice for quick sale, photo. Owner, 1,128 Woolworth Building. Phone 6984 Barclay.

REAL ESTATE.

Estate Properties at Public Auction

Special Sales Day

Next Thursday, April 6

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Special Sale

468-470 Cherry St. and 300-302 Monroe St.

(Bet. Jackson & Corlears Sts.) To be sold as one parcel.

Two six-story brick factory buildings (running through from Cherry St. to Monroe St., connected by bridges); steam heat, gas and electricity; two freight elevators. Size of plot, 50x195. Leased to one tenant.

WILLIAM CRUIKSHANK'S SONS, Agents, 37 Liberty St., N. Y.

Absolute Trustees' Sale

Estate of ISAAC T. CARPENTER, Dec'd.

45 Dominick Street

(Near Hudson Street)

A 2½-story and basement brick dwelling. Size of lot, 20x87.6.

Cor. Fox St. and Intervale Av.

(Known as 1,242 Intervale Av.)
BRONX BOROUGH.

A 5-story brick tenement and a 1-story brick extension, with 4 stores; steam heat and hot water. Size of plot, 97.90x95.36x62.02.

Executor's Sale

ESTATE of MORRIS GOLDSTEIN, Dec'd.

N. E. Cor. Water & Beekman Sts.

(Known as 227-229 Water Street)

A 4-story and 5-story brick loft building, leased to one tenant; steam heat and electricity; freight elevator. Size of plot, 50.3½x58.11½x93.6x irreg.

295½ Pearl Street

(Bet. Beekman and Ferry Sts.)

A 4½-story brick loft building, with 1-story brick extension. Size of lot, 17.5x98.5.

ASCHER & GOLDSTEIN, Attys., 261 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Absolute Executrix Sale

ESTATE of THEODORE R. SHEAR, Dec'd.

364 West 120th Street

(Bet. Morningside Av. East and Manhattan Av.)

A 3-story brownstone front dwelling. Size of lot, 17x100.11.

70% may remain on mortgage for 5 years at 5%.

WILSON M. POWELL, Esq., Atty., 7 Wall St., New York City.

Executrix Sale

Estate of Mary G. Barrymore Valentin, Dec'd.

208 West 54th Street

(Bet. 7th Av. and Broadway)

A 5-story and basement brownstone front apartment house. Steam heat and hot water. Size of lot, 25x100.5.

66 2-3% may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 5%.

WILLIAM F. S. HART, Esq., Atty., 35 Wall St., New York City.

Absolute Executor's Sale

ESTATE OF LINA MAYER, Dec'd.

894 Cauldwell Avenue

(Bet. 161st & 163d Streets)
BRONX BOROUGH.

A 3-story frame three-family house; furnace heat. Size of lot, 20x125.

LOUIS WERNER, Esq., Atty., 42 Broadway, New York City.

Special Sale

1169-1171 Fox Street

(Adj. cor. Fox St. and Intervale Av.)
BRONX BOROUGH
To be sold as one parcel.

Two 2-story and basement frame two-family houses with 1-story frame extension. Plot 50x94.07x irreg (running through to Intervale Av.)

JAMES FRANK, Esq., Attorney, 20 East 42d St., N. Y. City.

Executor's Sale

ESTATE OF CHRISTINE KEAN GRIFFIN, Dec'd.

BAR HARBOR, MAINE

Kebo Street (Opposite the Malvern Hotel)

A 2½-story frame cottage, containing 11 rooms and 3 baths; electricity. Plot contains 62 square rods, more or less.

Also pew No. 159, Calvary Church, New York City.

FREDERIC MAY, Agent, 806 Seventeenth St., Washington, D. C.
MARVIN, HOOKER & ROOSEVELT, Attys., 32 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Absolute Executors' Sale

Estate of Max Ams, Dec'd.

Tuesday, April 18

AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14 VESEY ST., N. Y. C.

Modern Manufacturing Plant

AT

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

(At Columbus Av. Station of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and N. Y., W. & B. R. R.)

Property consists of several thoroughly modern semi-fireproof one and three story brick factory buildings in excellent condition, containing 54,170 sq. ft. floor area. Main building 278.2x42.4; permanent light on all sides; high ceilings; equipped with electric light, steam heat and 175 H. P. plant. Land comprises about 1½ acres.

64-66 North Moore St.

(Bet. Greenwich & Hudson Sts.)

ST. MARK'S LEASEHOLD,

expiring May 1, 1927. A 5-story and cellar brick loft building on a plot 50x87.6, subleased to one tenant; one freight elevator.

Mt. Vernon Properties

N. E. Cor. North Columbus Ave. & School St.

A vacant plot, 50x114.

399 Washington Street

(Adj. Cor. Hubert Street.)

A 5-story and cellar brick loft building. One freight elevator. Size of lot 25x80.

West Street

(110 feet north of N. W. cor. Stuyvesant Plaza.)

Two vacant plots, size 50x127 each. TO BE SOLD SEPARATELY.

S. E. Cor. Atlantic Ave. & Derussey Street

(and adjoining parcel)
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A vacant corner plot 71x100x irregular and adjoining vacant plot 85.6½x60.5½x irregular. To be sold separately.

E. S. North Columbus Av. and W. S. Hudson Av.

125.88 ft. north of Sidney Ave. To be sold as 8 parcels.

Seven vacant plots and 1 plot improved with a 2½-story frame dwelling with 11 rooms and bath; hot water, steam heat and electricity. Average size of each plot about 50x125.

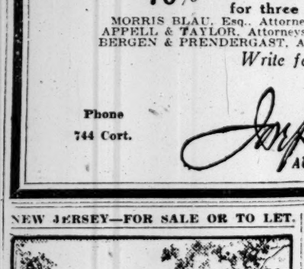
70% may remain on mortgage 5% for three years at

MORRIS BLAU, Esq., Attorney, 154 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
APPELL & TAYLOR, Attorneys, 51 Chambers St., N. Y. City.
BERGEN & PRENDERGAST, Attys., 25 Broad St., N. Y. City.

Write for booklet

Phone 744 Cort. — Joseph P. Day AUCTIONEER — 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.



$3,250 on EASY TERMS

And First Mortgage of $5,000 Buys This

New Mission Style Home

LARGE GROUNDS,
48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sts.
Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.
After the $3,250 Is Paid,
$34.90 Monthly
Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance and Water Rate.

A fine, well built, livable house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Two open fireplaces. All city conveniences. Live, Open and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev. Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf, Ice Boating, Skating, Tobogganing.

Full Information from
E. A. MANCHESTER,
2 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1523 Cort.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 2 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 76 East 94th St. Phone 6748 Lenox.

Jersey City near D., L. W. Ferry

(Brick factory, 4 story and basement.) Plot 54x200. Boilers, engine, elevator, fire alarm. Rent received from two upper floors pays carrying charges. Bargain.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

SUMMER HOMES

HOTELS AND BOARDING HOUSES FOR RENT OR SALE.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.

ALBERT T. ROBBINS,
Asbury Park, (Opp. Depot,) Allenhurst, N.J.

PREAKNESS

(Two miles from Pompton Plains Station.) Estate of 153 acres fronting on two roads. Large house, 20 rooms, outbuildings; elevation commands extensive views.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

LINCOLN PARK SECTION

CRANFORD, N. J. New, attractive residence, 8 rooms and bath; price $6,500; also very pretty house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; price $7,500; terms to suit. S. R. Droescher, 79 Warren St., N. Y. City.

AVON-BY-THE-SEA, N. J.

Desirable Cottages
Reasonable Rents

MARTIN D. MURRAY
Auto at Station. Write for List.

CANADA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Five-room bungalow, furnished, including rugs and bedding, also boathouse and contents, on bluff facing lake; beautiful trees and fine views; refined and exclusive; moose and trout; meals at club, $7.00 weekly. Price for all $3,500.

C. ROBOTHAM, South Orange, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY ESTATE

in hills of Rockland County, easy motoring distance from city, three railroads, hour from city; section of large country places and farms, grand views, high elevation, mountain scenery, healthful and free from mosquitoes; 74 acres in high state of cultivation; large orchards, also woodland; house twenty rooms, all modern improvements, wide piazzas, pure mountain air; house for superintendent, who has been on place for 20 years; farm buildings; horses, cows, carriages and farming implements; will be sold at a bargain; no encumbrance. Address OWNER, Lockbox 39, Monsey, New York.

Beautiful Farms Sacrificed.

60 acres; charming village home. 180 acres; in sight of station; has cost $14,000; now reduced to $8,000. Nothing more beautiful in the country. Rev. George J. Newton, Claverack, New York.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

One of the Finest and Most Picturesque

Estates in New England for sale. With a park of 300 acres, it is, from the Elizabethan residence to the stable and farmer's cottage, complete in every detail, even to a private railway station.

For particulars apply to
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
340 Madison Ave., New York.
'Phone 6200 Murray Hill.

AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

Furnished and Unfurnished Houses; also Farms. Reasonable prices.

THADDEUS CRANE. Tel. No. 1.

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

FOR SALE: 4,000-ACRE

IRRIGATED, HIGHLY IMPROVED ALFALFA RANCH,

Stocked with thoroughbred cattle and horses, 3,500 head high-grade, young and select Hereford cattle, with fine range that is controlled by running water that I own, capable of running several thousand cattle. Fine climate and water. Mountain trout streams with an abundance of trout all through range. Address Box 100, Colter, Apache County, Arizona.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

DWELLINGS TO LET | $720 and upward. CONCESSIONS. All offers submitted.

PORTER & CO., 159 W. 125 St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished

Allenhurst—

Deal — **Asbury Park**

Choice Summer Homes now renting; compete list; all sizes and prices. Send for Booklet "T." Exceptional bargains for Sale. 711 Mattison Av.

FERGUSON & SON — Asbury Park, N. J. "Phone 392."

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

HOUSE, FURNISHED.

Will rent my suburban home from May 15 to Nov. 1 to desirable party; modern house, seven bedrooms, two baths; at $225 a month; 15 minutes to Herald Square. Address reply to Box 24, Forest Hills Gardens, L. I.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Forest Hills Gardens

"A Forward Movement in Suburban Development"

In calling the Gardens a forward movement in Suburban Development we mean that Forest Hills Gardens stands for something more than is usually implied when reference is made to a Suburban Subdivision.

A forward movement implies a definite and concrete plan for the whole. Incorporated in this plan must be, first, the laying out of the property, not only with the view of preserving the natural charm, natural drainage and topographical advantages, but also to create an easy mode of circulation.

For easy circulation, minor streets must lead directly to main arteries, and main arteries to some definite point. It is obvious that where land is rolling or undulating the best effect is accomplished by gently winding streets, following the natural contour of the land.

A forward movement in Suburban Development means first a definite plan for the whole.

HOUSES For Sale From $9,800 to $22,000.

TALK No. 1.

In a series of talks appearing in this paper, the company will set forth its aims and accomplishments in the development of Forest Hills Gardens. For a complete set address the Company.

PLOTS For Sale $3,000 Up.

For transportation, booklet or information address Department T, SAGE FOUNDATION HOMES COMPANY, 47 West 34th St., New York, or

FOREST HILLS, LONG ISLAND.

15 MINUTES FROM PENNA. STATION

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

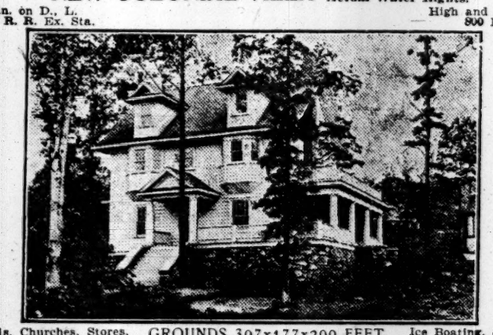
$3,500 on EASY TERMS

AND FIRST MORTGAGE OF $5,000 BUYS THIS

NEW COLONIAL VILLA

Near the Water.
Actual Water Rights.

48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Ex. Sta. — High and Healthy. 800 Ft. Elev.



Schools, Churches, Stores, Country Club, Golf. GROUNDS 307x177x200 FEET. Ice Boating, Skating, Tobogganing.

After the $3,500 Is Paid **$36.84 Monthly** *Pays Interest, Taxes, Insurance, and Water Rate.*

A fine, well built, livable house of 13 rooms and 3 baths; beamed ceilings and walls panelled in hard wood. Huge open fireplace. All city conveniences.

Full information and Appointment to See House from

Telephone 1521 Cortlandt. RAYMOND F. BARNES, 170 Broadway

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Factory wanted in a town where female help is plentiful to operate power sewing machines making men's and women's pajamas. State rent, price of power and freight to New York. Address B 303 Times Downtown.

WANTED MANUFACTURING SITE.

Automobile manufacturing company seeks location within hour's ride of Herald Square. Will buy or lease if satisfactory inducements offered. Preference given location on water. Will employ one hundred men or more first year. Give full particulars. Address M 111 Times.

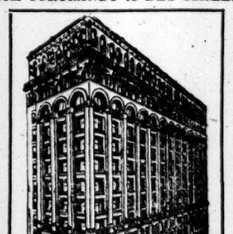
FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Single Offices and Suites

FOR RENT IN THE

Havemeyer Building

26 Cortlandt Street, 25 Church Street, and 25 Dey Street, occupying the Entire Church Street Block Front From CORTLANDT to DEY STREETS



Two "L" stations, Hudson Tubes, subway station and two more nearing completion, all within a block.

Of the eleven floors vacated by the New York Telephone Co. 65% of the offices have been leased to a high standard of tenants.

Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre downtown.

Six passenger and one freight elevator. Service of the highest standard.

W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, Room 107. Tel. 5516 Cort.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT

15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.

LARGE SKYLIGHTS
RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR
For full information.

Fifth Avenue Show Rooms

$1,200—$1,500.
Opposite Waldorf-Astoria
25 x 50.
Unusual Opportunity
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

Manufacturing Building

Light on All Sides.
12,000 Square Feet at 35c.
Steam and Electricity.
NEAR ASTOR PLACE.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

Times Square

28-ROOM HOUSE.
Business or Dwelling
POSSESSION.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 30 East 42d St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage Loans.

$10,000 cash wanted for 1st mortgage real estate loan secured by reliable bond and security company. Address Kirchner, 832 2d Av., Astoria.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUCTIONEER, 156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS, 193 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

GOOD AVENUE CORNER.

A five-story apartment house, with stores, at less than the tax valuation and rented so as to show a good return on investment. An opportunity for a speculator. No brokers. HORACE S. ELY & CO., Uptown office, 489 5th Av.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

At a Great Bargain.
Vacant lots, Brook Av. and 137th St.
100 feet from subway station.
J. Romaine Brown Co., 299 Madison Av.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Estate is desirous of disposing of following real estate, consisting of a two-family frame house in Van Nest section; a three-family frame house within five minutes' walk of busiest centre of Bronx; vacant property along White Plains new subway line, also Clason Point section; all reasonable offers considered and big reduction for quick cash sale. E. C. Rieger, Room 219, 1 Broadway.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Headquarters for Flatbush Real Estate. Westwood Realty Company, 685 Flatbush Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

STORE,
1,772 AMSTERDAM AV.,
NEAR 147TH ST.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 200 Broadway, Suite 807.

LEXINGTON AV., 985, n. e. cor. 71st St., STORE, $30; BASEMENT, $20; possession May 1st. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST. Telephone JOHN 5700.

Furnished private office, rent moderate, at Broadway and 42d. Room 402, 1,465 Broadway.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

AT BROADWAY AND 42D STREET, Nicely furnished private office. J. W. Buckley, 1,476 Broadway.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Loft and basement for rent, 8-10-12 Forrest St., Brooklyn; strictly fireproof; low rent. H. C. Lockwood, Woolworth Building.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

Madison Av., 180, (34th.)—Large, light parlors; parquet floors; good location; reasonable.

Lofts.—59-61 Orchard St.; electric elevator. Inquire Janitor, 57 Orchard, or E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

15 FAIRVIEW PLACE; OPEN; FINE HOME; GARAGE; LARGE PLOT; FINE SECTION; FIVE MINUTES STATION AND SOUND; MORTGAGE AND $8,000 EQUITY TERMS. TELEPHONE OWNER, 3544 SOUTH, OR WRITE B 281 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted residential section; price $800; monthly payments, if desired; building loan furnished. Wheeler Corporation, 503 5th Av.

YONKERS.—107 North Broadway and 148 and 152 Robert Lane, North Yonkers, 6, 7, and 8 room dwellings; new and up to date; very attractive; high-class location; bargain prices; brokers protected. River View Building on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

MOUNT VERNON AND VICINITIES.
Best houses for sale or rent; furnished houses for Summer.
COOLEY REALTY CO.,
Mount Vernon, N. Y. Phone 3400.

A new, modern, exceptionally well built 7-room house for sale in Larchmont Manor, on plot 70x100, near water and station; price of $7,500 very reasonable; terms to suit. C. J. Quinlan, 250 West 71st St.

SEND FOR "ILLUSTRATED REASONS," BRARCLIFF REALTY COMPANY, BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y., or FISH & MARVIN, 527 5th Av., or ANY BROKER.

Long Beach.—Completely furnished, 10 rooms, 2 baths, gas, electricity; fine lawn and hedge; a bargain to a quick buyer; terms easy. Austin Flnegan, 35 Nassau St., N. Y.

New Rochelle—12 rooms, 2 baths; modern improvements; finest section, near station; can arrange mortgage; $12,000. Owner, M 100 Times.

Must sacrifice beautiful house superbly situated at Larchmont; 9 large rooms and 2 baths. R. W. H., 2 Rector St. Room 1,807.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Hudson River.

KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Write for list of attractive homes. Hasting Homes Co., Hastings, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Pretty five-room bungalow, one block from bathing beach and harbor; bath and steam heat; large living room, paneled walls, open fireplace, airy, light dining room, beamed ceiling, modern kitchen, two beautiful bedrooms, with connecting bath; decorate to suit; porch full width of house; few minutes from trolley and station; complete for $2,900; on easy terms. Water Front Bungalow, Box 137 Times Downtown.

RICHMOND HILL, L. I.

Most convenient suburb of New York, 35 minutes from city Hall, modern all-year home, 9 rooms, bath, parquet floors; city improvements, handsomely decorated and newly painted outside, corner plot, garage; photograph mailed; lowest price $8,500. Owner, B 307 Times Downtown.

Elderly couple wish to dispose of farm with a fine 6-room house, barn, room for chickens, garage, large ground, clear, level, beautiful lawn; path, shrubs, all fenced in; cannot occupy; will sacrifice for $300 cash and balance to be arranged in healthy location, within commuting distance of city. Further details, Couple, Box 152 Times Downtown.

Old fashioned farm house, with 2 acres of land, 11 rooms and bath, all improvements; one short block to deep water, good boating, bathing and fishing; 1½ hours out, North Shore of L. I.; for photographs and further particulars apply to Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.

New house, 6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall; all improvements and steam heat; fine shade; near trolley; $2,600; $100 cash; $25 monthly. C. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

Suburban homes, restricted and refined; 28 minutes from Manhattan; $4,900 to $7,500; send for 1916 "Spring Talk." Queens-Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. 'Phone 3876 Cortlandt.

Small house for $950, complete; only $50 down and $10 monthly; near trolley and water; short ride from city; bargain. Answer at once, B Home, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Furnished houses on or near the harbor and Sound shores, $300 to $1,500. Edwin N. Rowley, Northport, L. I., or 47 West 34th St., New York.

LOT, 50x100, $190; all improvements; good location; near station; easy terms; wonderful bargain. McLain, 47 West 34th St.

Garden City, L. I.—Will sell cheap on buyer's terms, lot 60x100; desirable location. M 97 Times.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Large, well appointed, furnished, modern camp and 300 acres virgin forest on Raquette Lake, Adirondacks; rental includes service of caretaker and one helper, use of steam launch, gasoline launch and guide boats, and wood and ice for season. Address W. E. Page, Fernandina, Fla.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

Connecticut Beach, hour out; large, small cottages, furnished; all improvements; hotel, club; bathing, tennis. Owner, 825 Marcy Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Jewelers' Offices

Entire floor, 1250 sq. ft. Very attractive rental, highest grade modern office building.

6 Malden Lane

in the centre of the jewelry district. North light; excellent service. Office in perfect condition.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

Attractive Ground Floor Office

At 37-39 Liberty Street. Rent reduced one-half. 1000 sq. ft. for $2000. This is a bargain which will soon be snapped up.

Apply without delay.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

OUTSIDE $25 OFFICE

36 East 23d St., at Subway Depot. Modern, ten-story, fireproof building. 2 elevators.
GOODALE, PERRY & DWIGHT, INC., Gram. 4410. 5 East 23d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

70 Morningside Drive

Corner 117th St.
Near Columbia University.

Every convenience known provided; the entrance with the splash of its fountains unsurpassed; undesirable tenants excluded; no dogs allowed.

7 Rooms, Bath, $900.

400 West 118th St.

FACING MORNINGSIDE PARK, NEAR COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

Corner Apartment.

All Outside Sunny Rooms.
7 Rooms, Bath, 2 Toilets..$1,200
7 " " " " ... $900
5 " " " " ... $600
SPECIAL CONCESSIONS.
W. ALANSON ALEXANDER, 503 5TH AV. TEL. 2718—MURRAY HILL.

THE HILLCREST

430 West 116th St. Facing Columbia University Grounds
MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
8-9 Large Sunny Rooms & Baths

Rents	Parlors	Dining Rooms	Bedrooms
$1,500 to $1,800	18x23	19x19	14x16

BACHELOR APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 5996.

THE OGONTZ

509-511 W. 122D ST. (NEAR B'WAY)

Apartments of 5 and 6 rooms, shower bath, telephone, elevator building; all other modern conveniences. Southern exposure; worth investigating. Moderate rent. Also main floor apartment suitable for physician or dentist. Apply to superintendent on premises.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Studio — 955 Madison Ave.

N. E. Corner 77th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rent, $1,500.

Apartments to Let

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished—East Side.

Apartments 2 rooms and bath, handsomely furnished; sunshine; full hotel service; restaurant; Spring rates; $14 weekly and up. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 E. 32d St.

Furnished—West Side.

Hotel conveniences, apartment house rates. Inspect our specially attractive apartments. CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV. We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments, $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY. Fully furnished, dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; apartments has private bath and kitchenette; concessions lease or unfurnished; near subway and "L"; must be seen to appreciate. Phone Academy 613. 8th Av. bus at door.

98th, 807 West.—Lenox Arms Hotel, between Broadway and Riverside; strictly high-class, beautifully furnished 2, 3, 4, 5 rooms, shower baths; all-night service; rent $25-$115 monthly, $15-$30 weekly; restaurant in building; immediate possession. Telephone 3044 Riverside.

Corner apartment, Riverside Drive, 127th St.; unobstructed view; windows on three sides; coolest place in city; elegantly furnished; player piano, Orientals, rugs, &c.; responsible people only; to Sept. 15, $120 a month. Ferris, 550 Riverside Drive.

Washington Heights.—Five rooms and bath; newly and completely furnished, including glass, china, silver, and linen; one flight up; overlooking Palisades; near 181st, Broadway division subway; $55, including new piano. Riverside. P 236 Times Downtown.

Sublet complete, exquisitely furnished, modern elevator apartment, seven rooms, two baths; Broadway and 156th St. subway; very low rental; references essential; private. M 91 Times.

Apartments, HANDSOMELY furnished. Choice localities, long, short leases. CLARK REALTY COMPANY, 20 East 42d. Vanderbilt 1450.

Beautiful corner apartment, richly furnished, 34th, West End; Steinway, linen, silver, &c.; 8 rooms, three baths; Hudson View. Schuyler, 7591.

Central Park West.—Nine large, light rooms, three baths; handsomely furnished; piano, victrola; from May 1, $125 month for Summer. Y 355 Times Annex.

824 157 West.—Three-room apartment, kitchen, gas, and electricity; $60; references. Miller.

253d, 330 West.—Six or eight room apartment, attractively furnished; convenient location.

Riverside Drive, 468, (cor. 115th St.)—Seven rooms, two baths, and extra lavatory; beautifully and completely furnished. Boderick.

Attractively furnished, six rooms, large foyer hall, 3 baths, all windows outside, exceptional location. Dick, 290 West 79th.

Beautifully, completely furnished 7-room, 3-bath apartment, seventies; occupancy six mos. 8th floor. Telephone Vanderbilt 1464.

Furnished sublet apartments. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 289 West 73d. Columbus 3974.

Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, fully furnished, light, airy; elevator, telephone. Phone after 5, Apt. 4-L, Bryant—7730.

Riverside Drive.—Beautifully furnished, complete seven-room apartment, all outside rooms; reasonable. Y—2400.

Luxuriously furnished apartment, three rooms and bath, 92d St. and Central Park West; $50. R 31 Times Annex.

113th St., 610 West, (near Riverside Drive.)—Five rooms, beautifully furnished; third floor. Fisher.

150th, 575 West.—Beautiful, sunny, elevator apartment, seven outside rooms, furnished. Apt. 32.

Unfurnished—East Side.

MADISON AV., 712, adjoining n. w. cor. 63d St., all of third floor, two large rooms, bath and kitchenette, $50; open for inspection. WM. A. WHITE & SONS, Real Estate, 46 CEDAR ST., Telephone JOHN 5700.

31st, 102 East.—Elegant apartment containing seven light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Superintendent.

17th St., 333 East, (Stuyvesant Square.)—Entire second-floor apartment, seven rooms and bath, in a three-family house; rent $50.

Madison Av., 2,032, (Southwest Corner 129th St.)—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hot water; $35; light, outside rooms.

Unfurnished—West Side.

BROADWAY, s. e. cor. 52d St., (206 West 52d St.)—Six rooms, corner, $75; elevator, ste

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Southern storm is now off the Middle Atlantic Coast and moving northeastward. It has been attended by rains in the Middle Atlantic States and Southern New England, snow in Northern New England and extreme Northern New York. Local snows are also reported from the upper lake region and the extreme Upper Mississippi Valley, and snow and rain from the Southern Rocky Mountain region, Kansas, and Oklahoma.

Temperatures have not changed decidedly in any part of the country, and readings are considerably below normal over the plains States and the Upper Mississippi Valley.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Wednesday and Thursday over the States east of the Mississippi River, except that snow is probable Wednesday in Northern New England.

Temperatures will be somewhat lower Wednesday in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee and higher in the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds for Wednesday and Thursday along the North Atlantic Coast will be fresh east; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate north to west; South Atlantic Coast, light, variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Southern New England—Overcast Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

New Jersey, Western New York, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and probably Thursday.

Northern New England—Snow, followed by clearing, Wednesday. Thursday, fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.	38	4 P. M.	49	38
9 A. M.	37	6 P. M.	50	39
9 A. M.	36	9 P. M.	45	40
12 M.	37	11 P. M.	42	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 40; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 44.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 36, at 8 P. M. it was 40. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 2:02 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 9:45 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 86 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.10 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.00 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
6:55	—1,306 Hoe Av.; Michael Smulhoff	$50
8:45	—1,523 Brook Av.; Isaac Brown	$500
9:15	—331 W. 16 St.; Anna Thomas	$1,000
9:50	—520 7 Av.; Gotham Rubber Co.	No loss given
10:10	—2,249 7 Av.; Sadie Silliman	Slight
11:25	—54 Lafayette St.; F. Rohrling	Slight
11:35	—74 E. 99 St.; Hyman Weiner	Not given
P. M.		
12:40	—1,061 1 Av.; Michael E. Cleary	Slight
12:55	—1,651 Bathgate Av.; Lena Fleig	Slight
1:25	—319 E. 12 St.; Henry Goldberg	$50
4:20	—140 W. 116 St.; Hyman & Limberg	Not given
6:25	—147 E. 25 St.; H. Hudson Co.	Slight
7:45	—12 E. 55 St.; Augustine & Kissel	Slight
8:35	—313 E. 13 St.; Nathan Weiss	Slight
11:10	—538 3 Av.; Mason Hemboldt	Slight
11:20	—449 E. 84 St.; Mary Weber	None
11:50	—White Plains Road & Pelham Parkway; (auto.) Harry Goodman	Not given

EDUCATION NOTES.

The opera "Carmen" will be given at 8 P. M. today in the auditorium of the Washington Irving High School by the school's Choral Society, assisted by Mr. Zeidler, tenor; Edwin Swain, baritone; Miss Anna Piellusch, contralto, and the Misses Ida Berger, Fischer, Hanig, Levine, Weitzman, and Kadish. It will be under the direction of Lawrence Mooney.

A Shakespearean pageant will be given at P. S. 148, Dean Street and Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of April 10 and the evenings of April 11 and 12. It will be presented by the children of the school.

More than 500 teachers will go to Albany today to attend the hearing at 2 P. M. upon the Teachers' Pension bill before the Cities Committee. The Teachers' Association announces that special coaches will be provided for those who go to the hearing on the train leaving the Grand Central Station at 9:45 A. M. Tickets may be obtained from Robert Adison at the gate to the train.

President Wilcox has announced that a public hearing will be held in the Board of Education Hall on April 7 upon the proposal to extend the modified Gary school plan to other sections of the city.

There were 472 public school buildings used yesterday as polling places.

At the Newtown High School this afternoon there will be a display of women's hats, art metal work, and sets of hand-wrought jewelry.

The American Physical Education Association Conference will be held in Cincinnati April 19 to 22. Among the subjects for discussion will be "Preparedness," which will be considered with reference to elementary schools, secondary schools, and colleges. The speakers will include Dr. E. H. Arnold, President of the association; Dr. Dudley A. Sargent; Dr. W. A. Ocker, Dr. G. W. Ehler, Dr. C. W. Dabney, Dr. W. A. Stecher and Dr. Louis Hapeer, President of the Pennsylvania State College.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The commission announces forthcoming examinations for important city positions as follows:

Director, Central Purchasing Commission; salary, $5,000. Reopened for receipt of applications for one week, closing April 10 at 4 P. M.; minimum age, 30 years.

Garage foreman; salary, $1,380. Applications close April 18 at 4 P. M. Three years' experience in general automobile repair work necessary.

Laboratory assistant, (male and female;) salary, $900; minimum age, 18 years.

Application blanks may be obtained at Room 1,400, Municipal Building.

United States.

The commission announces for May 3 and 4 at the New York Custom House an examination for laboratory aid in chemistry and physics, for both men and women, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., at salaries ranging from $660 to $900 a year. The duties will be to assist in the various laboratories of the department in the performance of routine operations. Petitioners will be examined in elementary algebra, geometry, and trigonometry; general chemistry, general physics, freehand and elementary mechanical drawing, education and experience. At least two years' educational training in a college or university of recognized standing or two years' experience in a chemical or physical laboratory is a prerequisite. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their twenty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—1st Lt. B. Q. Jones, Signal Corps, to Newport News, Va., to test aeroplanes to be delivered at that point, then to this city.

1st Lt. A. G. Campbell, C. A. A., from assignment to 128th Co. to unassigned.

Capt. A. S. Fuger, F. A., relieved from duty in Q. M. C., effective April 20, is assigned to 2d F. A. April 21.

Orders of Jan. 21 directing Capt. J. B. Taylor, C. A. A., to sail from San Francisco about June 5, amended to direct him to sail about July 5 for Honolulu.

Leaves: Capt. D. G. Catlin, 1st Inf., 7 days further extension, and Capt. Le J. Parker, 13th Cav., 5 days extension.

Navy.

Chap. T. V. Thompson, the Utah, April 20 to Puget Sound Yard, May 25.

Act. Pay Clerk J. L. Cash, receiving ship at New York, to duty with administration of customs at Port au Prince, Haiti.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Cheyenne at San Diego, Maumee and Prometheus at New York Yard, Parker at Hampton Roads, and Tonopa at Block Island.

Sailed: Charleston, Bremerton for San Francisco; Denver, Corinto for Salina Cruz, and Nereus, Olongapo for Nagasaki.

The Whipple, Paul Jones, Perry, and Stewart, to Mare Island Yard about May 1 for overhaul.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

COOPER, JACOB, (March 28;) left about $30,000 personalty, realty unknown, to his son, Jacob, Jr.

McCREERY, ROBERT, (March 28;) left about $50,000 personalty to his widow, Emma.

FOILON, CHARLOTTE E., (March 28;) left more than $10,000 personalty, $250 to John H. Stitt, and the residue to her daughter, Lucinda Seaman Menendez.

SACK JOHN, (March 16;) left about $76,000 realty, subject to mortgages, and $560 personalty; Caroline, widow, $12,960; Joseph M., son, $16,666; Louisa, sister, $13,666; Maria Hearn, granddaughter, $13,666.

EINMANN, ISAAC, (Feb. 2;) left about $10,000 realty and $100 personalty to his widow, Hanna.

ONE DOLLAR.

Reviews of latest fiction published in The New York Times Book Review. Also details of new books of biography, travel, art, politics, and war. Mailed to any address in the United States for one dollar a year. Times Square, New York.—Adv.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., April 5: Patrol. M. Sheehy, 2 to 32, assign. as stat. house att. discont. From 37 to 36: H. Hilse, J. O'Connor, M. Morrison, H. Hagstrand, M. McNamara. (Mutual:) C. H. Wash, Traffic Div., sub-div. B to D; K. Farrell, Traffic Div., sub-div. D to B.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. J. Gorman, 13, to 6 I. D., 8 A. M., Apr. 5, to 4 P. M., Apr. 30, duty in raided premises. To 8 I. D. from prects. indicated, duty in raided premises, 8 A. M., Apr. 5, to 4 P. M., Apr. 30: P. J. Polski, 145; J. Green, 163; F. J. Oberle, 103; M. Hanley, 167.

Leaves of absence, (without pay:) Patrol. B. J. Schoenholz, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 7; H. O. Serini, 25, 1 day, 8 A. M., Apr. 6; J. H. Pabst, 51, 1 day, 12 P. M., Apr. 8; A. Barthold, 36, 3 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 6; H. P. Allen, 152, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 11; J. Honold, 162, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 9; J. A. Connors, Bridge, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 7; R. W. Smith, Traffic Div., sub-div. B, 1 day, 8:30 A. M., Apr. 6.

Suspended without pay: J. B. Mitchell, 149.

Fire Department.

Death: Fire, 1st gr. I. F. Neusch, Eng. 293, at 1:15 A. M., April 3, in discharge of his duty, at signal station 4-856. The funeral will take place from his late residence, 421 Herald Av., Richmond Hill, Queens, at 9:30 A. M. tomorrow. Interment St. John's Cemetery. Members of the department on leaves of absence, those who may be excused from duty for this purpose, are requested to be present at the funeral. The members of the Department Band will be directed to report to Fire. 1st gr. W. H. Breuer, at the quarters of Eng. 294 at 9 A. M., who, in turn, will report to the officer in command of the funeral detail for instructions.

The following candidates for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, having filed appeals for a medical re-examination, will be directed to report at Room 1,402, Municipal Building, at 2 P. M. on date specified:

Thursday, April 6: Pilot A. C. Smith, Eng. 57.

Thursday, April 6: Engineers of Steamer T. E. Tyrell, Eng. 1; W. H. Robinson, Eng. 5; G. Heemsath, Eng. 59; P. J. Clancy, Eng. 68; M. Sloan, Eng. 87; C. J. Deegan, Eng. 251; C. A. Masterson, Eng. 260; W. H. Crouse, Eng. 279. Fire, 1st gr. E. J. Kearney, Eng. 7; T. J. Mahoney, Eng. 9; W. J. Broderick, Eng. 12; L. M. Burger, Eng. 18; P. Cohalan, Eng. 15; G. Kuhn, Eng. 15; R. Jaycox, Eng. 20; T. Smith, Eng. 27; L. E. Kneisel, Eng. 43; J. R. Hade, Eng. 49; J. L. Flannery, Eng. 55; J. E. Jones, Eng. 62; J. Crennan, Eng. 84; E. J. Caffrey, Eng. 84; J. J. Ward, No. 2, Eng. 86; J. G. J. Scanlon, Eng. 87; J. Strout, Eng. 96; G. F. Molloy, Eng. 241; H. Cyriacks, Eng 248; A. C. Wetzel, Eng. 253; F. C. Melahn, Eng. 265; J. J. Lowery, Eng. 270; J. Maragiino, H. & L. 28; J. F. Nelson, H. & L. 29; T. J. Tracy, H. & L. 34; J. J. Gould, H. & L. 35; J. J. McGrath, H. & L. 79; J. Rheinish, H. & L. 81; J. F. Scanlon, H. & L. 109; J. P. Dugan, H. & L. 111; J. Cudahy, H. & L. 115; J. McDonald, H. & L. 117; W. Miller, H. & L. 117; H. Lafferty, H. & L. 121; C. Beringer, H. & L. 126; M. Colgan, H. & L. 128; W. Leichsenring, H. & L. 135; W. C. Platz, H. & 140; R. Hierons, Hose 3.

Friday, April 7—Engineers of steamer: J. J. Connell, No. 1, Engine 5; T. A. Campbell, 40; T. Porter, 68; J. Herlihy, 93; J. F. De Moll, 226; D. P. Reilly, 250; F. H. Kiernan, 289. Fire., 1st gr.: E. L. Linehan, Engine 2; P. Linehan, 8; J. F. Kenehan, 24; J. J. Deasy, 28; J. J. Horan, 26; P. F. Hayes, 32; J. J. O'Toole, 53; T. G. J. Scanlon, 54; J. W. Brady, 66; M. T. Power, 71; L. F. W. Fischer, 90; A. F. Leonard, 92; C. E. McCormick, 152; V. E. Shakespeare, 158; E. C. Christiansen, 201; H. V. Conway, 211; P. J. Tyrell, 220; P. A. Ryan, 232; J. R. Kellock, 238; G. J. Harris, 242; F. L. Dulaff, 248; J. McConeghy, 253; M. Mayer, 263; F. R. Williams, 268; E. J. A. Wuerts, 277; P. H. Miller, 283; J. F. Boland, 289; F. J. Murphy, H. & L. 16; J. S. Fitzgerald, No. 1, 18; L. Castka, 20; P. J. Scully, 26; G. L. Higgins, 29; W. J. Madden, 45; P. Farley, 49; M. Farrell, 79; J. O'Hara, No. 2, 101; J. F. Leonard, 102; J. J. Fitzpatrick, 122; W. W. McKenzie, 127; M. J. Blake, 140; J. J. Maguire, 147.

Fined: Fire, 1st Gr. D. P. Travers, H. & L. 9, $5, (loss of coat badge.)

Resignation accepted: Fire, 4th Gr. W. D. Strauss, H. & L. 14, date of service 8 A. M. Apr. 8.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY is secure a fine, large factory in BUFFALO with 47,000 square feet floor space, 1¼ acres of land, mill and dry kiln, located on New York Central and Erie; desirable for almost any kind of business. IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE THIS PROPERTY. P. O. Box 182, Buffalo, N. Y.

A great opportunity is offered to a party with $60,000 to acquire the U. S. patent rights for a new and interesting article, most of which is patented in all countries; it will compensate every enterprising business man to investigate this real grand proposition. Call 1,182 Broadway, room 1,506.

A concern tied up in manufacturing their product, with offices in automobile section, would welcome opportunity to handle agency of some good proposition as New York representative; would consider only those of merit. Atco, 1,765 Broadway.

TEA ROOMS FOR SALE.

Beautifully furnished, fully equipped; on the ocean front, Jersey coast; reputation established; bargain if sold or rented immediately; pictures shown by appointment. M 86 Times.

Phenol plant for sale cheap; plant capable of earning $1,000 a day; located near New York; unusual opportunity; satisfactory reasons for selling; prompt action necessary. R 48 Times.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that I will in no way be responsible for the payment of any debts or accounts unless authorized by me personally. JOSEPH B. LEAVY.

Hotel wanted lease or manage by experienced and responsible hotel manager; in or out of town; not less than 200 rooms capacity. M 85 Times.

PATENTED UNDERWEAR OF DISTINCT MERIT REQUIRES PARTNER; PRINCIPALS ONLY WRITE. M 55 TIMES.

Treasurer desired as active partner; prosperous manufacturing business; investment required. Y 208 Times Annex.

Established ladies', gentlemen's, infants' wear; large stock; lease; retiring; Newark. Y 352 Times Annex.

Will purchase established pawn broking business; good location. Adolph Loewenthal, 12 East 12th St.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

LOUIS G. DUQUET, INC.,
1,880 Broadway. Phone Columbus 6521.

1915 Packard, 5-48, 7-pass. touring.
1915 Packard, 3-38, 7-pass. touring.
1914 Packard, 1-48, 5-pass. touring.
1915 Locomobile, 48 h. p., 7-pass. touring.
1914 Locomobile, 38 h. p., runabout.
1915 Cadillac, 8-cyl., 7-pass. touring.

1916 Buick, big discounts, time payments; one-man tops, sale $25; envelopes $1; used cars, '14-'15-'16 models.
20th Century Co., 1,894 B'way, near 53d.

Packard (1916) touring; 38; like new.
Mercer (1915) runabout; perfect condition.
White (1916) landaulet; 30; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

BROOKS-OSTRUCK CO., 250 West 54th St.
AUTO BODY BUILDERS.
High-class repair dept. Estimates submitted. Opp. Automobile Club of America.

Abbott Detroit limousine, 1914 model; splendid condition, all the latest improvements; cost $3,200, will sell for $800. Inquire Abbott Jocelyn Garage, 112 West 52d St.

Rauch & Lang electric coupe, overhauled, high capacity battery, $750; will demonstrate. Baker R. & L. New York Corporation, 17 Central Park West.

Studebaker, six cylinder, 1914 model; Velie, 1914 model, and several other very fine cars, at ridiculously low prices. 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn.

Cole, eight, 1916 model; used about 3,000 miles; owner will sacrifice. For details apply 360 Cumberland St., Brooklyn. Tel. Prospect 7846.

1915 MARMON; 6-cylinder; 41; 5-passenger touring; used; like new. Roskam-Scott Co., 1,896 Broadway.

Havers light six touring, $450; no fake. Owner, 7,904 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn.

Chandler 1916 runabout, brand new; run 1,600 miles; $1,000. 8813 Bryant.

A.—Bargain; 1912, 66 h. Pierce-Arrow car with beautiful Quinby landaulet, Westinghouse shock absorbers, H. & N. carbureter; guarantee 8 miles to gallon; a truly beautiful car $2,500. James Stone, 416 East 65th St. Plaza 6221.

1914 S. G. V. five-passenger touring. Kennedy, 1,007 Broadway.

Automobiles for Rent.

Handsome seven-passenger touring car for monthly rental, owner to drive; terms moderate. Joseph Buckingham, 263 West 69th.

Packard, Renault landaulets; day, week, month. Block, 218 W. 65th St. Col. 3258.

Private Packard landaulet or touring car; monthly or seasons. Ansonia, Schuyler 5403.

Automobiles Wanted.

Automobiles Wanted.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART Booklet explains WHY our AUTOMOBILE course is BEST. Inspect our SCHOOL, plant and be convinced. 225 W. 57th St. Ladies' Classes.

Spring course for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch, Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 902 W. 57th St. Col. Special class for women.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH, 28 EAST.—Large front rooms; clean, quiet, select house; telephone, reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (near 52d.)—Elegant back parlor; all conveniences; select private house; references; breakfast; phone.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms, bath, and musical studio, furnished, unfurnished; studio rented by the hour.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 1,043, Bronx.—Furnished room; all modern improvements; references required. Apt. 1G. Intervale 4400.

West Side.

10TH, 44 WEST.—Large, sunny room; southern exposure; hot and cold water; also small room for rent; refined house.

16TH, 39 WEST. — Newly renovated house; well-heated rooms, $3 to $6; references; telephone.

22D, 254 WEST.—Furnished room; single, $3.50; gentlemen. Cavanagh's.

36TH ST., 31 WEST.—Elegant large room; one flight; $6; clean, respectable.

57TH, 109 WEST.—Large room; private bath; shower, electricity, telephone; references required.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Two good-sized rooms, connecting; showers; electricity; references. Sewell.

68TH, 71 WEST.—Double, single rooms; perfectly kept house; moderate. 3184 Columbus.

68TH, 63 WEST.—Elegant, large front room; running water; bath adjoining; telephone.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Large double room, private bath; gentlemen preferred; convenient transportation; telephone.

72D, 208 WEST.—Large room, private bath; small room; front parlor; select.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75D, 302 WEST.—Large, elegant room, private bath, board; near Riverside Drive.

75TH, 54 WEST, (near Park.)—Newly furnished parlor bedroom, with private bath; also medium rooms; $6, $12; convenient "L."

75TH ST., 147 WEST.—HANDSOME SUITE AND OTHER ROOMS; ATTRACTIVE HOME; REFERENCES EXCHANGED.

159 WEST 75TH ST.
Rooms, singly, en suite; bath; electricity.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large sunny room, dressing room; all conveniences; references.

78TH, 166 WEST.—Large, attractive room; with, without bath; electricity; telephone; small rooms.

82D, 152 WEST.—Exceptionally clean, high-grade rooms; running water; alcove; telephone; references.

92D, 68 WEST.—Nice, large room; private house; gentlemen.

95TH, 318 WEST.—Private family; single room; closet, bath. Apartment 4L.

Foundry and machine shop, established over 50 years, doing $70,000 yearly business at good profit, for sale, $20,000; half cash; this is a real chance for young man who knows the business or can learn it under the guidance of retiring, aged owner; fullest investigation by responsible parties solicited. Address P 240 Times Downtown.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO HELP.

I am a cripple, unable to do manual labor; have education, ability, experience; $100 will put my book on the market, enabling me by personal canvass to become self-supporting; fullest investigation invited. Address Y 354 Times Annex.

Hardware, housefurnishing store; leading avenue; good business; stocked. M 94 Times.

Draftsman will make patents, engineering drawing, $3.50 per sheet. Wedner, 309 Broadway.

Wanted—German or Austrian to build cheap small English lathe. W. R. Price, 127 5th Av.

MAX FRANKL, Vienna, communicate with Berthold Herrman, R 37 Times.

Business Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Burglars.—Protect your home from burglars and porch climbers. Write Perkins Electric Alarm Co., 1,777 Broadway, New York.

Business Loans.

DISCOUNTING
of outstanding accounts and advances on merchandise are strictly our specialty. We urgently request Manufacturers and Jobbers who can use additional funds to call on us. Our terms are liberal, our methods readily understood. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trade. Chas. H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 360.

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RUSH PRINTING A SPECIALTY.
Bond, letterheads, or envelopes, $1.75 1,000; reduction in quantities; other printing reasonable; catalogs, booklets, mail order printing. Century Printing Co., 259 William St. Phone 2224 Worth.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—EXPERT OFFICE MANAGER DESIRES TO MAKE CHANGE; BEST OF REFERENCE; A1 HOUSE WILL BE CONSIDERED ONLY. M 58 TIMES.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, and stenographer, 5 years' experience, wishes work 2 or 3 evenings a week. B 337 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-Accountant executive ability; 10 years' practical experience; thorough systematizer; excellent references. L. W., 52 Liberty Av, Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—3½ years' experience; trial balance; excellent references; Christian. F. 3,928 Broadway.

COMPANION.—Refined, practical woman as attendant, companion to semi-invalid; neat, obliging, cheerful; personal reference. R 44 Times.

CORRESPONDENT, experienced, Christian, capable of handling sales and miscellaneous correspondence, seeks connection with reputable firm desiring the services of competent, conscientious assistant. R 40 Times.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Typewriting, filing; high school, business school education; A1 references. 1147 J Melrose.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR.—Rapid and accurate; technical and commercial experience; $18. M 109 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Spring dresses, rapidly; distinctive designs; elegant remodeling; out. Telephone 1204 Audubon.

DRESSMAKING.—Exclusive designs. Mrs. E. Smith, Imperial Hotel, write giving phone number.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by refined woman, position as housekeeper or companion in small family. P. O. Box 162, Piermont, N. Y.

LAUNDRESS. — Experienced, takes wash home; best reference given. Ruckenbrod, 538 W. 126th.

NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS. — Refined French girl wishes position; references; $35. J. B., 232 West 34th St.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER. — REFINED, AMBITIOUS YOUNG LADY DESIRES POSITION AFTER 4 P. M. M 93 TIMES.

SECRETARY, 8 years' experience, young, attractive personality, desires position where executive ability is required; excellent references. M 110 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST, Christian, high school graduate, living with parents, two years' experience in law and insurance, now secretary to head of concern, wishes position from which she can reach home for evening studies, only reason for change; reads notes accurately and transcribes readily; present salary $14; refined surroundings, appreciation and permanency desired. M 101 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable assuming responsibilities; technical, commercial dictation; quick, comprehensive, refined; absolutely reliable; American; $15. M 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter, knowledge of bookkeeping, 3 years' office experience, wishes position with reliable firm; good penman; salary $8, with chances for advancement. Steno., 157 East 47th. Tel. Plaza 5155.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Competent young lady; permanent position; state age, experience, and salary desired. S. T., 173 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; refined; accustomed rapid dictation, technical or commercial; familiar office and secretarial duties; $15. B 318 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, businesslike, (22;) high school education; four years' experience; touch typist, custom rapid dictation; good speller; $12. B 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, assistant bookkeeper; thoroughly experienced every office detail; competent, reliable, energetic; $14. B 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent, general office assistant; neat appearance; experienced; $10. B 313 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (22;) 4 years' experience; reliable; references; $12. B 333 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Refined personality. Tel. Morningside 7318. 9-2 A. M. F. G., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, bookkeeper; neat, accurate; references; salary reasonable. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER.—Businesslike; 6 years' commercial technical experience; quick, accurate, reliable. M 57 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Competent, efficient; five years' experience; references. Box B 311 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.
Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 53d. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, invest; references. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$35; waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, housekeepers, $25; couples, $60. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9136.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6918 Morningside.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ABLE ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, SYSTEMATIZERS; financial statements; reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

ACCOUNTANT installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated. Business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Murray Hill 2690.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced all lines, books opened, closed, disentangled; audited systems installed; special arrangements firms or corporations not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 501. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

ACCOUNTANT, C. P. A., audits, systems, financial reports, books opened, closed, written up; corporation work, profit and loss statements prepared; balance sheets; charges moderate. C. P. A., Room 761, 200 5th Av. 1611 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT. — Auditor, simple, comprehensive systems; books kept for small concerns; financial statements containing information you want; $5 monthly up. Wagner, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 5418.

ACCOUNTANT, CERTIFIED PUBLIC. Books systematized, closed, audited, disentangled; reports, investigations, certified service; rates moderate. Louis Gross, 132 Nassau St. Phone Beekman 2960.

ACCOUNTANT, executive, office manager; wide experience in insurance, bonding, retail, corporation, import and export, manufacturer's agent, electrical supplies. E. G. Bunsman, 2,538 Creston Av.

ACCOUNTANT, Auditor.—Opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books; makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, kept part time, closed, audited, systematized, financial statements rendered. Brownd orff, 309 Broadway. Tel. Worth 1626.

ACCOUNTANTS. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACTIVE, capable mortgage broker desires connection reputable concern; eight years present firm; in touch Bronx territory. B 326 Times Downtown.

A POSITION OF RESPONSIBILITY sought by young man, 23, thoroughly experienced in office, sales, or purchasing powers, able correspondent; location immaterial; tact, neat appearance, Christian; A1 reference; moderate salary. B 310 Times Downtown.

ASSISTANT EDITOR, twenty years' experience in the trade paper field, is open for engagement; good writer on general subjects and able to take care of details of office; of recommendations from present and former employers. Assistant, B 327 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thoroughly reliable, experienced manufacturing line, systematic, capable of taking full charge, desires position; runs to satisfy; recommendations, reference, and security. S., 1,038 Kelly St.

BOOKKEEPER, Accountant, Office Manager.—Wideawake young man; university graduate; can take complete charge correspondence, credits, &c. B 301 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, assistant manager; (26;) employed; foreign exchange experience, systematizing, office details; convincing talker; salary $25. P 217 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, credit man, wants position with real future; can take full charge; excellent references; moderate salary. B 320 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, take full charge, desires position of responsibility and trust; moderate salary. B 331 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (30,) 8 years' accounting experience, wants difficult position, with opportunity for showing results. Character, 2,602 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced manufacturing accounts, general ledger, voucher record, controlling accounts. M 83 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, expert, wants evening work. Dale, 12 West 37th St.

BUSINESS DETAILS are expensive to look after, if they consume your time. Engage a specialist—for a trifle. HERMANN E. GOLDSCHMIDT, Certified Public Accountant, 1,265 Broadway. Madison 4912.

BUTLER.—Japanese desires position as butler, valet, cook, housework. Hayashi, 148 East 50th St., city.

CHAUFFEUR, Swede, single man, (30,) good appearance, desires position with private party; experienced driver and good mechanic; Pierce-Arrow, Packard, Hudson, or any make; highly recommended; cannot start before April 18. Answer Olsson, 324 West 55th St. Phone 5183 Columbus.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write Charles Deagan, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 20, wishes position in country; good vegetable gardener, willing worker; excellent reference from last employer. Robert Clark, 118 7th St., Garden City, L. I., N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes steady position; 10 years' experience; domestic, foreign machines; A1 mechanic; best reference. Herman, 73 East 127th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young Danish man wishes position, useful chauffeur; willing and sober; will go anywhere. E. Petersen, 622 Lexington Av.

CHAUFFEUR, married, (32,) desires position; experienced mechanic; excellent references. Turncliff, 7 West 111th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese; eight years' experience; sober, honest; references. Goro, 330 East 57th.

CHAUFFEUR.—Married; former draughtsman; mechanic, cleaning, repairing, driving. Chauffeur, 145 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—A1 mechanic; all make cars; 6 years' experience; careful. B 316 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, 35; Belgian; 5 years last place; wages $25. Alfred, Circle 2918.

CHAUFFEUR, (32;) mechanic; 10 years' experience; good record. S., 3,013 8d Av.

CLEAN-CUT AMERICAN, (28,) good address, possesses selling and executive ability, with initiative, intelligence, and personality. B 306 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

FRESH FRUIT DEPARTMENT.—We require an experienced head of stock for our fresh fruit department. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

ADVERTISING MAN of standing and following, representative in appearance and ambitious, can secure connection with exclusive class journal, national circulation and standing, if willing to make good. Apply President, Rooms 1,608-9, 116-120 West 32d St.

A LARGE OUT-OF-TOWN DEPARTMENT store has an opening for a thoroughly experienced and capable man to take charge of its Furniture Bureau of Adjustment; must be tactful, possess good judgment, and be able to handle complaints in satisfactory manner to the customers and the store; address with full details of experience. Adjuster, Y 358 Times Annex.

ASSISTANT SHIPPING CLERK wanted; heating and ventilating contractor. Gillis & Geoghegan, 537 West Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE BODY TRIMMERS wanted for hanging backs. Chevrolet Motor Co., Tarrytown, N. Y.

BANK MESSENGER wanted; about 18 years of age; must be of good family and well recommended; salary $25 monthly. M 92 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, with good knowledge of bookkeeping to handle pay roll and make labor statements in office of large Bronx manufacturing company; good chance for quick and accurate worker; salary $15 to begin. R 47 Times.

BOY.—Bright, honest boy, about 15 years, for general office work and errands in wholesale business; apply by letter only. M. P. & Co., 452 5th Av.

BOY wanted in law office; must be at least 16 years of age and reside with parents. Address in applicant's own handwriting, Box B 386 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, 16 TO 18, FOR ERRANDS; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR BRIGHT AND OBLIGING BOY TO ADVANCE. APPLY 8:30 A. M., ATLAS, 450 4TH AV.

BOY wanted for office work; must apply in own handwriting, stating age and giving references. M 103 Times.

BOY wanted attend switchboard; state age, reference, and salary expected. B 322 Times Downtown.

BUYER WANTED.

We want to engage the services of a first-class buyer for our Bedding Department. Write full particulars if interested. All letters confidential.

Address Gilchrist Company,
Department Store,
Boston, Mass.

GIMBEL BROS.,
NEW YORK,

REQUIRE THE SERVICES
OF YOUNG BOYS
OVER 16 YEARS OF AGE,
TO ACT AS STOCK CLERKS.

Apply at
Employment Office, 5th Floor, 32d St. Side.

INVENTORY CLERK with experience on inventory stock cards; state all details. M 73 Times.

LATHE HANDS, first class, on electrical machine work. Apply Electric Operations Co., 254 36th St., Brooklyn.

MACHINISTS.—FIRST-CLASS ONLY, FOR DAY AND NIGHT ON HIGH-CLASS WORK; HIGHEST WAGES TO COMPETENT MEN. APPLY TO
C. A. PETERSON,
GENERAL VEHICLE CO.,
LON

OBJECT TO CHANGING COMPENSATION LAW

Labor Interests Oppose Argetsinger Measure, Attacking the Insurance Fund Proposal.

COMMITTEE KILLS THE PLAN

Legislature Preparing to Work at High Pressure—Appropriation Bill Nearly Ready for Presentation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—With a majority of the members of both houses absent from the Capitol because of the primaries, the Legislature held only perfunctory sesions today. Interest centred in a hearing before the Senate Labor and Industrial Committee on a score of bills amending the workmen's compensation and labor laws. Representatives of organized labor attacked the provision of the Argetsinger bill which would take the administration of the State Insurance Fund from the State Industrial Commission and turn it over to an insurance fund manager as well as place it under the jurisdiction of the State Insurance Department.

It was decided by the committee tonight after a conference with members of the Industrial Commission and other State officials that the section of the bill changing the administration of the Insurance Fund would be killed. The fund, however, will be placed under the regulations of the State Insurance Department although the Industrial Commissioners will continue to make its rates and to write its policies.

In his annual report to the Legislature, Superintendent of Insurance Jesse S. Phillips asserted that the State Insurance Fund, because of exemptions under the law, was an unfair competitor of the casualty companies which write workmen's compensation insurance and recommended that it be subjected to the same regulations as the insurance companies.

John T. McDonough, counsel for the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers, at the hearing today said that this provision of the Argetsinger bill would allow casualty companies to have a larger influence in the administration of workmen's compensation, just as, he said, the direct settlement law of 1915 had favored them.

"What better supervision of the State insurance fund do you want?" he asked. "It is the most successful department in the State Government. It has $1,000,000 surplus accumulated in the short time of its existence, and pays from 15 to 20 per cent. dividends. What you want to do is to load it down with burdens so that it cannot offer such attractive proposals as now, and thus help the casualty companies."

John H. Fitzgibbon, representing the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, opposed the proposed change in the administration of the fund, and said that the direct settlement was "an outrage upon the workingmen."

"Stop tampering with the workmen's compensation law," he said. "Repeal the direct settlement, which allows the casualty companies to bulldoze the injured worker, and put the law back where it was when it was enacted. If you keep on amending it there won't be any benefit to the workers remaining."

The Argetsinger bill extends the benefits of the compensation law to employment other than hazardous, to which the law now applies. It also would include city and State employes among those to whom compensation must be paid in case of injury, besides making many minor changes in the law. It is not generally believed that the measure will pass the Legislature, although it was drafted by a Conference Committee composed of members of the Federation of Labor, the Industrial Commission, the Manufacturers' Association, and the Legislature. The labor members did not consent to the change involving the administration of the Insurance Fund.

There was a discussion of three hours' duration over the general amendments to the labor and factory laws prepared by the special committee on labor legislation. The five members of the Industrial Commission appeared in favor of a recodification which would clear up many ambiguities in the present law, although Commissioner James M. Lynch spent two hours in pointing out to the committee jokers which had got into the bill between the time it left the special committee and the time it reached the Legislature, in printed form. No one seemed ready to assume responsibility for the changes.

There was much opposition to a half dozen bills introduced by Senator Spring which, it was said, weakened the provisions of the factory law as to fire prevention. The industrial Commissioners opposed them on the ground that they increased the hazards to life. Mark A. Daly, for the Manufacturers' Association, composed of up-State factory owners, advocated the bills. Miss Frances Perkins, for the Committee on Safety, and Miss Nellie Swartz, for the Consumers' League, also opposed the bills.

The Legislature will get down to work tomorrow under high pressure, the Senate holding sessions tomorrow and Thursday nights. It is probable that work on the Appropriation bill will be finished tomorrow and that it will be reported from committee.

The suffrage referendum will be considered in the Senate tomorrow by the Committee of the Whole. It is probable that final action on the resolution will be taken this week or early next week. Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, leader of the suffragists, says that she has a majority of the Senators pledged to vote for it. The resolution has passed the Assembly.

More than two hundred teachers are expected here tomorrow from New York City to oppose the Lockwood Teachers' Pension bill, which was introduced by the New York City administration.

The Assembly today passed the Witter bill, which repeals the mandatory provision for annual conferences of local tax assessors in Albany. Tax Commissioner Saxe is responsible for the present law, which compels local tax assessors to attend an annual conference in the Capitol. The Witter bill makes attendance a matter of choice on the part of local assessors and provides for conferences biennially.

ADVERTISEMENT.

HALL'S BEDDING

The Standard of Quality

Notice of Removal

FRANK A. HALL & SONS

(Formerly at 44 E. 19th St.)

have removed to their new store in the uptown district,

25 West 45th St.

Mattresses, Springs, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Comfortables, Blankets, etc. Everything in Bedding at moderate prices.

FRANK A. HALL & SONS

Manufacturers of Beds and Bedding

25 West 45th St.

OSCAR IN THREE REELS.

Hammerstein and Rialto Go Twice to Police—Booked for Court.

The second installment of the serial, "The Troubles of Oscar Hammerstein," was released yesterday. In the first reel, issued on Monday, the impresario, called upon the police to help him gain entrance to his offices in the new Rialto Theatre, in course of construction on the site of Hammerstein's Victoria. The request was granted, and a patrolman accompanied him to the building and watched the intrepid manager foil the plotters who would keep him out.

Reel II.—Hammerstein returned to the Rialto yesterday and found the barricade had been replaced. Immediately he went to the West Side Court and obtained summonses for Crawford Livingston, a banker of 51 Exchange Place, who is President of the Rialto Company, and Robert E. Hall, Superintendent of the new building. Mr. Hammerstein wants to know why there were padlocks and other things intended to discourage him when he went to the Rialto yesterday, and the matter will be discussed in court this morning when the summonses are returned.

Reel III.—Later in the day Mr. Hammerstein, nothing daunted, and recalling the adage about trying again, returned to the theatre. He could not gain entrance by the door, so he scaled the fire escape, and soon came upon Mr. Hall. There were words, many of them, and Patrolman Dreker, happening to pass and overhear the discussion, suggested that both men accompany him to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and tell their troubles to a Police Captain. This they did, and Captain Underhill, cognizant of the meeting on the morrow, suggested that all hostilities be suspended till then. Accordingly, an armistice was declared.

Mr. Hammerstein said yesterday that his contract with the leasing company called for occupancy of his offices on the third floor by April 1. S. I. Rothapfel, managing director of the Rialto, issued a statement in which he said that as soon as the building was finished Mr. Hammerstein would be welcomed, but that in its present incompleted state he would only postpone the opening, now many weeks overdue.

"Mr. Hammerstein's little affair," continued Mr. Rothapfel, "is jeopardizing our opening, which had been set for a week from Saturday. That is his loss as well as ours, for I had him on the invitation list and was arranging a little complimentary feature in his honor in consideration of his long managerial activities on that corner. If he continues to give an imitation of Mount Vesuvius in eruption we may have to withdraw the invitation out of consideration for our other guests on that occasion."

ARREST DR. E. E. GARDNER.

Physician Charged with Violating Law Regulating Narcotic Sales.

Dr. Edward E. Gardner of 245 West Fifty-first Street, and who is well known among members of theatrical profession, was arrested last night by detectives of the Narcotic Squad and, until he was bailed out, was locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. The charge was that he had violated the Penal Code and the Public Health law in purchasing and disposing of narcotics. The arrest was made on a warrant issued by Acting Chief Magistrate House.

The detectives said that last October they were notified that the physician was selling cocaine without complying with the regulations of the law, and Dr. Gardner's books were examined by a chemist in the employ of the Police Department. As a result the detectives obtained the warrant, and late yesterday visited the doctor's office and arrested him.

After he had been bailed out by Andrew T. McKegney of 2,486 Devoe Terrace, the Bronx, Dr. Gardner said his arrest was based upon technical mistakes in his books. The irregularities, he said, happened in 1913, and had already been investigated by the Federal authorities, who, he said, were satisfied that no violation of the law had been intended and had not proceeded against him. The police, he said, knew all this, but decided to arrest him any way.

FAVOR A STATE POLICE.

Wotherspoon, Curran, and Choate Indorse Constabulary Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 4. — Superintendent of Public Works W. W. Wotherspoon, former Chief of Staff of the United States Army, said tonight that he would urge the creation of the proposed State Constabulary. He did not approve, he said, of the plan of Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury which provides for the detail of a part of the National Guard as a State constabulary.

"This State patrol would be at all times subject to the call of the President if it were a part of the militia," said General Wotherspoon. "I have been for many years an advocate of State police and I believe it would be of great aid in New York."

Among the letters received today by Senator Henry M. Sage in favor of the Constabulary bill was one from H. H. Curran, Fusion leader of the Board of Aldermen of New York City. Another letter from Joseph H. Choate, Jr., also advocated the passage of the measure.

TO BOYCOTT STANDARD OIL.

Pittsburgh Automobile Dealers Make New Move for Lower Gasoline.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, April 4.—The Pittsburgh Automobile Dealers' Association is overlooking nothing in its campaign for a substantial reduction in the price of gasoline, and has agreed to buy no more gasoline from the Standard Oil Company until its prices are justified.

Regarding a report that the Rev. R. J. McKnight of Wilkinsburg had invented a substitute for gasoline that could be retailed for 6 cents a gallon, Secretary John J. Bell of the association said today:

"The Rev. Mr. McKnight has the goods, and his invention is working out. Pretty soon it will be on the market, and we will have a staple of motor power just as good as gasoline and a whole lot cheaper."

An official of the association said today that every buyer of a car in Pittsburgh would be asked to refrain from buying from Standard Oil until prices come down to a normal basis.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Scottissue Toilet Paper

has 1000 sheets to the roll printed on the label. That's a definite quantity guarantee. It's easy to make 500 sheets look as large as 1000 sheets—that's the kind you usually get at bargain sales of 8, 10 or 12 rolls for a quarter.

"It's the Counted Sheets that Count"

ScotTissue is soft, white and absorbent. 10c a roll.

Sani-Tissue Toilet Paper. The balsam treatment makes it soft and clothlike. 2500 sheets in carton of 3 rolls, 30c. Ask your dealer.

SCOTT PAPER CO.

30 Church Street New York

Makers of absorbent ScotTissue Towels

BAFF GUNMAN TELLS OF POISONED DAGGER

Di Paolo Says Greco Gave Him Weapon to be Used if His Revolver Failed.

SIX FUTILE MURDER TRIPS

Then, He Testifies, He Gave Up the Job, but Saw Arichiello Paid for the Killing.

Calmly asserting to the jury that he himself was a horsethief and a professional gunman, Carmine di Paolo, a young Italian of college training, testified before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday that he went gunning for Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant, no less than six times, and that on one occasion he carried a poisoned dagger to accomplish his purpose if a bullet failed.

Di Paolo finally retired from the murder conspiracy, because the fee for which he undertook to do the "job" was too small—$75—and the risk too great. Under a promise of immunity, however, he was the State's chief witness against Giuseppe Arichiello, who was charged with having fired one of the shots which killed Barnet Baff in the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914.

Di Paolo had a public school education, and attended St. John's College at Fordham University for a year and a half. Whatever education he had received, however, he said, could not withstand the influence of thieves, gamblers, and gunmen, who lured him into a life of crime.

Di Paolo, who is only 21 years old, was well dressed, quick and deft in speech, but so easily angered that a question on cross-examination often sent him into a fury.

Lawyer William G. Keir for the defense accused him of having killed Baff. But the witness smiled contemptuously and replied:

"Not on your life."

"You went out to kill him no less than seven times, didn't you?" asked Mr. Keir.

"No, six times," the witness replied with a smile.

"And you did it for money?"

"Yes, I had to," Di Paolo flared up in anger: "I had to, because I had already gotten some of the money."

His Comrade 16 Years Old.

Under direct examination by Assistant District Attorney O'Malley Di Paolo told how he and his sixteen-year-old "pal," Carmello Russo, were lured into the conspiracy by Joseph Zafarone and Ipollito Greco, the Harlem saloonkeeper, who hired the Baff murderers and who was subsequently killed by a member of his own gang. When the plot was first hatched in Greco's saloon, Di Paolo said, he was given to understand that the fund raised by the "men higher up" to procure Baff's murder amounted to $700.

After he and Russo had made six trips to "get Baff," however, Greco's anxiety to have the poultry merchant killed as quickly as possible caused Di Paolo to suspect that there was much more money in the fund than he was first led to believe. He therefore made a demand for more money. He told his "pal," Russo, that it would be the very height of foolishness to undertake such a "big job" for $75. Moreover, even of this amount, Di Paolo said, he had received only $20 when he decided to abandon the attempts on Baff's life. Di Paolo described in detail his six trips to West Washington Market.

After the fourth trip, as Di Paolo testified, when he returned to Greco's saloon, "Master Joe" swore to him for postponing the "job" so long. Antonio Cardinale, another member of the conspiracy, was there, and, shaking a finger at Di Paolo, Cardinale exclaimed:

"The Cohen brothers are getting sick if you can't do this job, we'll have to get some one else."

According to Di Paolo, Greco abused him in strong language because he did not let the "kid," meaning Russo, do the job, because he was under 16 and "wouldn't get the electric chair."

A Poisoned Dagger.

On the fifth trip, Di Paolo said, Greco gave him what he called a cheese dagger. Asked to describe this dagger, Di Paolo said:

"It was really an ice pick poisoned at the end. Greco told me that if circumstances were such that I could not conveniently shoot Baff I should stick him in the back with this knife and that would end him. I took the dagger and went to the market again.

On the sixth trip he had so many suspicions and so many conflicting doubts as to the possible success of the plot that he abandoned it entirely, and advised Russo to do likewise. After the Baff murder, however, he said, he was in Greco's saloon when he saw Arichiello, the defendant now on trial, being paid $100 for killing Baff. Greco touched him on the shoulder and said:

"See, if you'd stuck to that job you would have gotten all that money."

"I don't care," replied Di Paolo. "You didn't give me enough money."

The trial continues today.

BISHOP ASSAILS FATHERS.

California Prelate Says Many Fail in Their Duty to Their Sons.

The Right Rev. William H. Moreland, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of California, declared from the pulpit of Trinity Church at the noonday Lenten service yesterday that the problem of the proper training for the American boy was most serious.

"Discipline is lacking in American homes," he said. "An Eastern manufacturer showed me through mills where an army of men did his bidding, but in his home a 7-year-old boy broke into the conversation with interruptions until the father and I fled to the den upstairs.

"'A youngster is a problem,' the man said. 'One is all that I can handle.'

"He handled 5,000 by day because there was discipline, but the boy was growing up without obedience.

"The father of John Stuart Mill had no trouble in raising nine sons. He did not have the executive ability of the modern man, nor money enough to buy the cheapest automobile, but he gave the world a rich possession in John Stuart Mill."

Bishop Moreland related the incident of an American millionaire who was congratulated on his worldwide success, and replied bitterly, "What's the use of it all, when your son is a fool?" He had been too busy making money and indulging his family to get close to his own boy. In contrast was the clergyman with seven sons, who was honored with a Doctor's degree by a Western college because he had reared so fine a family. He commenced the business man who went home daily at 4 o'clock in the afternoon for a game of ball with his son.

The Bishop urged the men present to be the big brother of their boys.

ARTIST SARGENT RETURNS.

Painter, Who Has Lived in England 8 Years, Here for a Few Months.

John S. Sargent, the American portrait painter, returned yesterday on the Nieuw Amsterdam from England, where he has lived for the last eight years. He said that his paintings had been sent to Boston and that he was going there immediately. Mr. Sargent said he had nothing to communicate at present about art in Europe.

When asked how long he would stay in the United States, the painter replied that he expected to be in this country for several months, but not in New York, which he emphasized by ordering his baggage to be sent to the Grand Central station.

LETTER FROM FRANCE BY ZEPPELIN POST

New Yorker Hears from a Friend, Apparently by Courtesy of a Raider.

A member of the staff of a New York hotel received the other day a letter from a friend who is a member of the French Aviation Corps, which was delivered in England by Zeppelin post, after having been picked up in the trenches by the Germans, carried to England on a raid, and sent across the Atlantic with comments added to it by the English censor.

The letter, which stopped abruptly with a scrawl in the middle of the page, read as follows: "The night is very dark, and to the north we can barely see the glow of the flares lighting up the line of the trenches. Very soon we shall be over them. . . ." At the end was the name of the writer, Pierre Le Gall, at one time a clerk at Delmonico's, who returned to his native country two years before the beginning of the war. On the envelope, which had been torn open at one end and sealed again with the official label of the English censor, was the address in German script. Inside the recipient found two inclosures, one in German and the other in English. With the assistance of one of the staff of the hotel, who understands German, the first inclosure was made out to read as follows:

"I found this letter in the clothes of a French observer whose aeroplane was brought down behind our lines last night, and I am sending it to you because I remember having met you once in New York. In the circumstances I cannot tell you my name, but I am sure you will remember me if we should ever meet. The Frenchman is injured, but not badly. He will recover. The next time I am over French territory I will drop the letter, hoping that some one will find it and mail it."

The second inclosure, evidently written in England, as the letter bore an English postage stamp, said: "I also remember meeting you, Mr. —. Two years ago I arranged with you for a banquet in the —. I hope that some time in the future—and soon—we may all meet again, and as friends."

The recipient of the letter is convinced that it was dropped from a Zeppelin, not in France, but in England, as it bore no signs of having passed through the French Post Office before having been read by the English censor. He says that he has no clue to the identity of the writers of the two inclosures.

FORD STILL LEADS SMITH.

Republican Leaders of Michigan Astounded by Primary Figures.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 4.—With complete returns from two counties in the State and partial returns from forty-eight more, including the City of Detroit, and twenty-three townships of Wayne County, Henry Ford late tonight was leading United States Senator William Alden Smith in the Presidential primary by 1,830 votes. The totals were: Ford, 40,287; Smith, 38,457.

Fragmentary returns received doing the day operated to whittle down slowly the big lead, established by Ford in Wayne County, and gave hope to Senator Smith's friends that he would yet get a plurality.

A surprise of the election was the strength shown by Ford in far-off counties. In the northern part of the State, the majorities were for Ford, Presque Isle, on the northern shore, and Grand Traverse on the northwest coast, gave him the preference.

Republican leaders are astounded at the strength shown by the automobile manufacturer, in view of the fact that he attempted to withdraw his name from the primary ballot and declared his candidacy was a joke.

Senator Smith told the reporters he had nothing to say until the returns were complete.

MANY FEEL SEVERE SHOCK.

Large Area Is Shaken, but No One Hears Explosion.

Excited inquiries came to THE TIMES about 10:30 last night from points in Northern New Jersey, the Bronx, and Harlem asking news of the great explosion that had shaken buildings, rattled windows, and stopped clocks in those regions.

Hackensack and Englewood were particularly disturbed by the report, which sounded like the setting off of a huge magazine of high explosives. Search of New York City and vicinity, however, failed to find anything that might have caused the shock.

At Pompton Lakes, N. J., which is the centre of half a dozen big munitions plants, and is in a direct line east and west with the neighborhoods where the explosion was heard, it was said that there had been no accident, and that no sound had been heard.

It was recalled that on various occasions New York has been shaken by explosions as far west as the Pennsylvania anthracite district, the shock running through far-reaching veins of conductive rock to points much further away than the sound could carry through the air.

MARRIES JAN HAMBOURG.

Miss Isabelle McClung, Pittsburgh Society Girl, Weds Violinist.

Miss Isabelle McClung, a daughter of the late Judge Samuel A. McClung of Pittsburgh and prominent in society there, was married on Monday to Jan Hambourg, a violinist, in the Church of the Messiah here. The Rev. John Haynes Holmes officiated, only relatives of the bride being present, and the ceremony was followed by a small reception at Sherry's.

The bride lived with her brother, Samuel A. McClung, and a sister, Miss Edith M. McClung, until her marriage, and her brother gave her away. She had been stopping at the Wellington Hotel here. Mr. Hambourg is a Russian and one of three brothers, the others being Mark Hamourg, a pianist, and Boris Hambourg, a 'cellist, who recently gave a recital in Aeolian Hall.

Mr. Hambourg met his wife while playing in London several years ago. Four years ago he went to Canada and started a school of music there, which he will continue to direct. Mr. and Mrs. Hambourg will live here.

I. W. W. STILL BUSY IN MINES

Conference Committee Here Gets More Reports of Activities.

A contribution of efforts by I. W. W. to spread dissatisfaction among anthracite miners at the colleries in Pennsylvania was reported to the joint subcommittee of anthracite operators and miners conferring on a new agreement at the Union League Club yesterday. The I. W. W. was reported to be especially active at Pittston and Minersville, Penn.

Members of the scale board of the United Mine Workers expressed concern at a meeting at the Continental Hotel yesterday over the delay in reaching an agreement with the operators. The talk at yesterday's session of the subcommittee was about machine mining.

"We have been here since Feb. 21, and we are no nearer an agreement, apparently, than when we began," a member of the scale board complained.

"IRISH NONSENSE ABOUT IRELAND." More "Infuriating Candor" from George Bernard Shaw, in next Sunday's New York Times, April 9. Order in advance.—Advt.

MOTOR FUEL CO.'S CHARTER GRANTED

New Corporation to Lower Price of Gasoline Begins with $25,000 Capital.

WILL BE MILLIONS LATER

Independents Organize a Second $4,000,000 Petroleum Products Concern at Dover, Del.

The first step toward the formation, by automobile men, of a company for the manufacture of gasoline on a large scale and at prices lower than those now prevailing was taken at Albany yesterday when the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan was chartered with an initial capital of $25,000. The new corporation is to begin business with $5,000.

The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents most of the automobile manufacturers in this country, announced last Friday, however, that the ultimate capital would be $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 or whatever amount was found to be necessary to carry out the project. The new corporation was formed to produce gasoline, kerosene, lubbricating oil, and all by-products of petroleum, not, it was said, for the purpose of injuring the business of the present manufacturers, but to show that the price of gasoline could be materially reduced without the loss of a profit. Automobile owners and dealers have been much disturbed about the varying prices of gasoline and about the reports that the price would soar still higher. However, the announcement that the new corporation would be formed came as a surprise to observers.

The Directors of the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan are S. A. Miles, manager of the New York and Chicago Automobile Shows; J. A. Royall, for many years identified with the production of gasoline; A. L. Prindle, C. H. Mapledoram, a lawyer with offices at 100 Broadway; E. L. Gluck, T. R. V. Fiske, E. W. Stettit, C. H. Adams, C. J. Elias, W. Sterin, A. T. Swords, W. Little, New York; H. Tobes, Ridgewood, N. J.; H. Carter, Plainfield, N. J., and J. C. Barr of Brooklyn.

Simultaneous with the announcement of the filing of the papers of the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan came a statement from Dover, Del., that a corporation known as the People's Engine Products Company, with a capital of $4,000,000, had been formed yesterday to manufacture, produce and refine, buy, sell, and handle in every legal way petroleum, gasoline, gas, and lubricating oils. The incorporators were H. E. Booth of Pittsburgh, H. C. Swann of Bellevue, Penn., and R. Robbins of Crafton, Penn.

The incorporators of the United Motor Fuel Corporation of Manhattan expect that shortly after the corporation is launched it will include outside oil concerns. It is expected that the entire trade—all users of motor cars, boatmakers and owners, and motor manufacturers—will devote their energies toward the stabilizing of the new company. The formation of the company has been described by manufacturers as "insurance for the trade." A decline of 1 per cent. per gallon in the price of gasoline, those identified with the new company said, would mean a saving to consumers of over $17,000,000 a year. The production of gasoline, as reported to the Department of the Interior, was 41,000,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each, or 1,747,200,000 gallons. The price of gasoline has gone up 100 per cent. in several places, according to the Chamber of Commerce men, and in others less than 40 per cent.

SUE BARUCH ON GIRL'S BILL.

Admitting He Once Admired Manicure, Banker Refuses to Pay.

Evidence was heard yesterday by Justice Aaron J. Levy in the Municipal Court in a suit for a dressmaker's bill of $125 filed by H. Milgrim & Bros., dressmakers, of 122 Second Avenue, against Hartig N. Baruch, a member of the banking firm of Baruch Brothers of 60 Broadway. The bill was incurred by Josephine Collins, a manicurist, who Mr. Baruch admitted lived with him for nearly three years in his house at 574 West End Avenue. He denied her assertion that he had introduced her as his wife.

Mrs. Baruch has been in Bloomingdale Asylum for many years, and her husband admitted that early in 1913 he had taken Miss Collins, whom he had met in a manicuring establishment on Forty-second Street, to live at his house. She bought goods of many jewelers and costumers, charging them on accounts started for Mrs. Baruch, and the banker paid the bills, and, under the same arrangement, had clothes made by the Milgrims during 1913, 1914, and 1915.

About a year ago Miss Collins took a yachting trip south with Mr. Baruch, and remained with him for some time on his South Carolina estate. The two continued to live together till last November, when they separated, with a written agreement that he was to pay her $50 a week for a year.

Early last month the two met accidentally in the subway. What happened was differently reported—Mr. Baruch declaring that the girl cried and told him she was not getting enough to live on, and Miss Collins adding the detail that he told her to go ahead and buy some clothes, which he denied. At any rate, she ordered two suits from the Milgrims, costing, respectively, $60 and $65, which were delivered on March 2.

Mr. Baruch refused to pay for them on the ground that they were not covered by the agreement, and the defense contended that he was under no legal obligation to provide for the girl at all. Justice Levy gave both sides two weeks to prepare briefs, and reserved decision.

TO ACT AGAINST MARSHALL.

House Will Be Asked to Name Committee to Hear Contempt Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Preliminary action in the possible citation of H. Snowden Marshall, District Attorney at New York, for contempt of the House of Representatives, is to take place tomorrow when Chairman Webb of the Judiciary Committee will lay before the House a resolution to name a special committee to investigate the criticisms made by Mr. Marshall of his investigators under the Buchanan impeachment resolution.

Members of the Judiciary Committee decided today that the House should be asked to name a special committee to consider Mr. Marshall's two letters on the conduct of the inquiry into his alleged official misconduct. This special committee will report whether Mr. Marshall is in contempt. It is planned to have the letters written by Mr. Marshall reported to the Judiciary Committee with a resolution recommending the appointment of a select committee to investigate them.

If Mr. Marshall is held to be in contempt it will have no bearing on the conduct of the impeachment inquiry. The District Attorney's present status is due primarily to a letter written by Mr. Marshall accusing his investigators of unfairness and of attempting to shield Representative Buchanan of Illinois, who had been indicted in the New York jurisdiction for alleged complicity in anti-neutrality plots. Subsequently Mr. Marshall wrote the full Judiciary Committee that he did not intend to reflect upon the House of Representatives or the full committee, but he did not withdraw his criticisms against Representatives Charles Carlin, Warren Gard, and John M. Nelson, members of the investigating sub-committee.

WOMEN TO INVADE ALBANY.

Suffragists Impatient Because Their Bill Is Neglected.

Women suffragists of the State have for the last two weeks stayed away from Albany because of the "irritation" caused the legislators, it was asserted at the New York State Woman Suffrage Party headquarters, 303 Fifth Avenue, yesterday, but as no action on their bill has been taken they will again invade Albany. If they find that a discussion is imminent, in a large force they will visit Albany on Thursday, large numbers going from New York City. Many men from the Men's League will accompany them this time.

Yesterday noon the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, James Lees Laidlaw, President, met at 16 Gramercy Park, and passed the following resolutions, which were sent to members of the New York Senate:

Resolved, That we, members of the Men's League for Woman's Suffrage earnestly call the attention of the members of the New York State Senate to our conviction, gathered from wide-spread evidences of public opinion, that a considerable body of voters in every Senatorial District in this State feel deeply concerned that the suffrage amendment, known as the "Whitney-Brereton" resolution, has met with many delays in the Senate, especially in view of the fact that it passed the Assembly by a very great majority, and we believe that a majority of the Senators favor it,

Be it further resolved, That in the name of many thousands of voters organized to advocate woman suffrage in the State of New York, we ask all the members of the Senate to support the Whitney-Brereton resolution and to bring it to a speedy passage.

A similar resolution was sent by the men to Senator Elon R. Brown personally. A resolution asking for action on the Whitney-Brereton bill was passed by the William Lloyd Garrison Association meeting at the house of Mrs. Henry Villard yesterday, and sent to New York Senators. The New York City division of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party forwarded resolutions from a city meeting at which 200 women were present; 600 suffragists at a dinner in honor of one of the Brooklyn suffrage leaders, Mrs. E. Edward Dreier, sent resolutions; a meeting at the house of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, addressed by the Rev. Charles P. Welch of the Park Avenue Presbyterian Church, also sent the wish to have the suffrage bill acted upon in the form of resolutions.

ADMITS HE'S A WISE MAN.

Father Smith Also Says "Bought-Up" Newspapers Confuse Us.

"The Wise Man of the Village" was the subject of a talk yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Father John Talbot Smith of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., to the Women's Health Protective League, of which Mrs. Ralph Trautmann is President, at the Hotel Astor. Father Smith said that there was general confusion of mind on all topics of the day—the war in Europe, Mexico, politics, and everything else, and the newspapers, he said, which might clarify things, only tended to confuse them more by giving but one side; hence the need of "the wise man of the village."

"There is the 'wise man' already," said Father Smith. "I'm the wise man of Dobbs Ferry, for every one there knows me. The ministers are wise men to their congregations, the village banker is the wise man to the coterie of people among whom he is thrown, and so it goes."

"Do I think that all ministers have clear views of temporal matters?" Father Smith queried in answer to a question. Yes, I do; but they don't always like to say exactly what they think, for there are so many different opinions in their congregations that they sometimes keep quiet for the sake of peace. We have the wise man who can lead the people and inform them, and he is to be found in many different circles; but he ought to be organized, so that the output of his collective wisdom can be systematized. But, then, if he is organized he may be bought over to one side or the other as the newspapers are, and we will be no better off."

Members of the Women's Health Protective Association said, after Father Smith had gone, that perhaps they would be able to find a wise woman whose collective wisdom could not be bought, and then the world would be naturally straightened out.

JUDGE PUNISHES JURYMEN.

Keeps 12 in Court a Week Because of a Flippant Verdict.

In order to expedite matters, a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court, following adjournment by Justice Van Siclen, settled a dispute over the case or Louis Ragey of Sayre Street, Jamaica, who was suing R. Hoe & Co., manufacturers of printing presses at 504 Grand Street, Manhattan, for $7,500 damages, by making out a "verdict" that they had agreed to disagree.

When the verdict was opened in court yesterday morning by Clerk James Winters, Justice Van Siclen wanted to know how the jury dared to bring in a verdict of that kind. They were unable to answer, so he directed the twelve jurors to remain in court all day, and also to attend every session for the rest of the week, and on Friday he said he would consider what further punishment he would give them.

McCrackin Not Rickard's Partner.

The application of Catharine McCrackin for $150 a month allmony pending trial of her suit for separation from Samuel H. McCrackin was adjourned by Justice Bijur yesterday until today. Ex-Boxing Commissioner Frank O'Neil, counsel for McCrackin, denied the report that his client was a partner of "Tex" Rickard. He said that for a time McCrackin was employed by Rickard, but had to give up the job because of ill health. The denial was made to show that McCrackin got no profit from the Willard-Moran fight and was unable to pay much alimony.

Institute Asks More Play Streets.

A petition has been addressed to Police Commissioner Woods by the People's Institute, 70 Fifth Avenue, asking that more "play streets" be created. These are streets which are closed to traffic between 2 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon and in which children may play without danger of being run over. Greenwich Village had six such streets last year, and the People's Institute stated that last Summer an average of 300 children romped safely in Second Street, between First Avenue and Avenue A.

PUT NEW STATUE IN PARK BY NIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

sight down Central Park West. The occupants were shouting at the policeman on the way, and the woman was singing about "every day the papers say there's been an outrage in the park."

No member of the Municipal Art Commission or Cabot Ward, Commissioner of Parks, could be reached last night, and it is not known whether or not the midnight invaders had received permission to put their group upon the vacant pedestal.

Louis W. Fehr, Secretary to the Park Board, said this morning that he had heard nothing of the group of playing dogs placed upon the pedestal. As far as he knew, he said, he heard of no permission granted to anyone to put a bronze there, nor did he think any one had applied for permission to give the city an ornament.

He said that all statues or ornaments in public parks must be approved by the Landscape Architect and the Municipal Art Commission before they were put up. It was likely, he said, that the object would be taken down and taken to the park house. If no claimant appeared it would probably be sold or sent to the scrapheap.

Whether the men who placed the statue there could be prosecuted, he did not know.

The police did not discover the statue till long after the beautifiers of the landscape had gone away. And when they had found it they said it was not up to them to do anything, so the pedestal was still occupied by the greyhounds up to 4 o'clock this morning.

WANT PIRATE IN DELAWARE.

Federal Warrant Issued There Is Based on Matoppo Case.

Clarence Reginald Hodson, known also as Ernest Schiller, who, unaided, held up and was for some hours in possession of the British freighter Matoppo, is not averse to being adjudged a lunatic, now that he finds himself in danger of indictment for piracy. His prosecution might mean, in the event of conviction, a life sentence to a Federal prison. Last Friday, when Hodson was brought to New York, from Lewes, Del., he told Detective Barnitz, according to Barnitz's testimony, that, if necessary, he would pretend to be insane and that he was certain he "could get away with the game."

On Monday Hodson, in the course of a long talk with District Attorney Swann, convinced the latter that he was at least a mental suspect, and for that reason Mr. Swann requested Magistrate Koenig in the Jefferson Market Court to commit the man to Bellevue Hospital for observation. Magistrate Koenig issued the commitment yesterday, but hardly had the papers been signed when word came from the Department of Justice in Washington to return the prisoner to Delaware, where the United States authorities would place him on trial for piracy. A Marshal from the United States Court in Wilmington will arrive here today with a warrant for the arrest of Hodson, charging him with "piracy on the high seas."

In the meantime Hodson stands committed to Bellevue and more legal proceedings are necessary now to get him out so that he can be turned over to the Delaware authorities. District Attorney Swann is expected today to ask Magistrate Koenig to vacate the commitment, and it is probable that Hodson will spend tonight in a Delaware jail.

Before committing Hodson to Bellevue Magistrate Koenig asked him a number of questions.

"While on the Matoppo did you see any visions?" the Magistrate Koenig asked.

"Yes, I saw a few," replied Hodson, "and one of them was King George of England, who was at the end of the boat, on the bowsprit, if you please. I have never seen the King, but I know that I saw him on the ship. I also had a vision in which two Generals appeared, and one of them I recognized as Lord Kitchener. I do not know who the other one was, but he had a white mustache. I never saw any of these men in the flesh, but those visions, how they did gaze upon me. They dismayed as well as confused me. I believe that I am led by a Supreme Being."

Otto Milleder and George Haller, who are accused by Hodson of having conspired with him to blow up the Cunarder Fannonia, are still detained by the police. Both maintained they never took Hodson seriously and declare they never had any intention of engaging in any plot to destroy the big Cunarder.

FIND WOMAN'S BODY IN LOT.

Supposed to Have Fallen from Sidewalk a Month Ago.

The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Cropsey, 42 years old, who disappeared about a month ago, was found yesterday afternoon in a clump of bushes in a vacant lot between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues, near Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn. The body was identified by the police of the Fort Hamilton Station, who had known the woman, and by her husband, James C. Cropsey, of 1,164 Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn.

According to the police, nothing was found to indicate that Mrs. Cropsey had been the victim of violence. It is supposed that she fell from the sidewalk into the vacant lot.

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